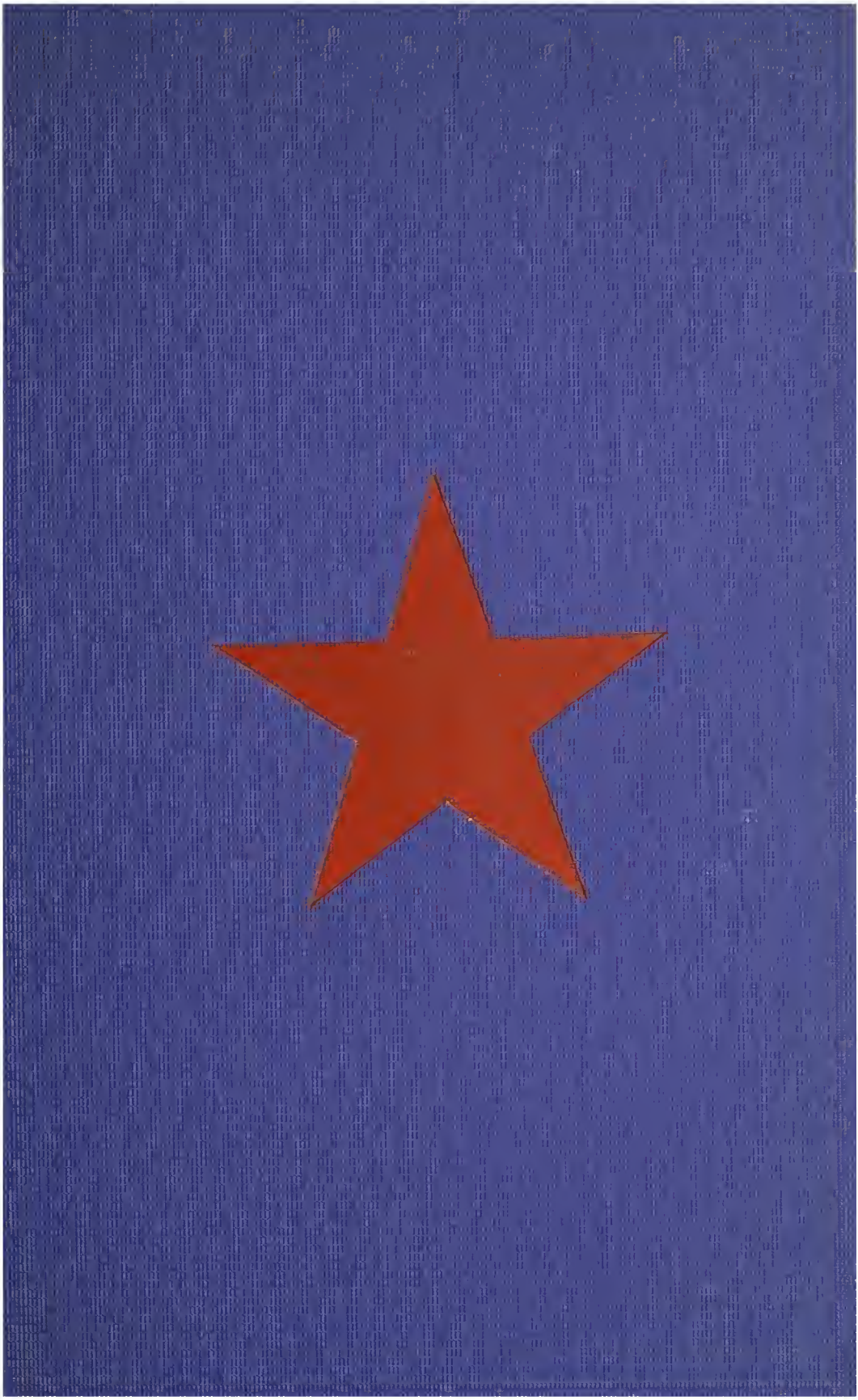

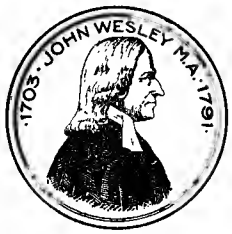

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THE

FIFTH REGIMENT

Connecticut Volunteers.

A HISTORY

COMPILED FROM DIARIES AND OFFICIAL REPORTS

BY EDWIN E. MARVIN,
Third Captain of F Company.

Published for the Reunion Association of the Regiment.

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PREFACE

This history is chiefly a compilation of the diaries of Col. Warren W Packer, Capt. Harlan P Rugg, Commissary Rufus Mead, and of the author, covering the encampments, marches and movements of the regiment during almost every day of its long service, a transcript of the roll of the regiment, and the record made by the individual members of it, as appears in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut, with some slight corrections made upon the personal knowledge of the writer, together with nearly all official reports which show any fact bearing upon its conduct in the brilliant and sanguinary encounter with the Confederates at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, and such other reports as to some of less noted engagements as are at the present time accessible, with such further descriptions of its services as the author has been able to collate and give from the relations of Col. Geo. D. Chapman, Lieut.-Col. William S. Cogswell, Capt. James Stewart, Jr., and other eye witnesses.

Several years ago, when the appointment of historian of the regimental association was first made, the scope of the history was designed to cover the circumstances of the rallying and enlistment of each company in the locality where it first assembled, and the personal history of many of its more prominent members living and dead, and considerable material was accumulated for such purpose; but the very limited success during the time since elapsed showing that any such effort must be very far from full, complete and fair, without more delay, labor and expense than the attempt would warrant, and frequent calls having been made for the historian to report progress, when no apparent progress could be reported, and the long roll of those finally "mustered out" the past year admonishing him that whatever he should do in the matter must be soon done, he concluded to abandon his earlier design in the matter, and give the very concise and limited view of

the service of the regiment as a regiment simply, which these diaries and reports furnish. These reports are official, and whatever of merit or value the history may have beyond its value as a compilation of the cotemporaneous reports of its service should be attributed to the systematic records years ago, and active coöperation now, of those whose honored names have been herein mentioned.

This compilation is printed especially for the members of the regiment and their families. If they shall prize it and consider it valuable to have at hand for reference, the purpose of the compiler will be attained, for it will preserve many details, incidents and circumstances of the march and camp, which, though insignificant and uninteresting to others, will be of present and permanent value to them.

It will contain, also, the record of some minor military services, rendered by this regiment and detachments from it, in the course of the war of the rebellion, which have not elsewhere been published, and to such extent add to the military record of the volunteers from this state facts worthy of preservation.

HARTFORD, April 5, 1889.

ERRATA

On page 27, line 13, read then for there.

On page 36, line 11, read northeast for northwest.

On page 72, line 3 from bottom, read Forty-sixth Pennsylvania for Twenty-eighth New York.

On page 78, line 9, read 130 for 100.

ABBREVIATIONS ON ROLL.

Time ex. or tm. ex.—Term expired.
Cap'd.—Captured.
Dis.—Disability.
Wd.—Wounded.
Des.—Deserted.
Prom.—Promoted.
Trans.—Transferred.
Disc.—Discharged.
M. o.—Mustered out.
N. f. r.—No further record.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY

The majority of the men of the Fifth were of that class who sprang to arms at the first call of the President for volunteers, and most of their names can be found on the rolls of some one of the forty-four companies which were offered to Governor Buckingham for three months' service within forty-eight hours after the issuance of his call in the morning papers of April 17, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's proclamation of April 15th, for one regiment of the militia of this state, and very likely many of them in the respective towns, villages or communities in which they lived were as fairly entitled to the honor of being called "The First Volunteer" as others, whose names have been often paraded in the newspapers as superlatively worthy of the credit of responding immediately and independently to a call for such personal sacrifice.

Companies A from Danbury, B from Hartford, C from New Haven, D from Waterbury, E from Seymour, F from Rockville, G from Mystic, and H from Plainfield, and perhaps some of the individuals of the other two companies, were accepted and drilled under this call and received pay from the state for several days' service under such acceptance, as three months' men, although they were never called together and organized into a regiment as such.

May 4th, came the President's proclamation for 75,000 three years' men, with the information that no more three months' troops would be received and mustered into the United States service; but it was not till May 8th that

these companies were disbanded from their three months' enlistments, and then they most unanimously re-enlisted for three years under the call of the Governor for one regiment of three years' troops, which was published May 10th.

Most of these companies above named under their first enlistment were assigned to a regiment to be armed with Colt's revolving rifles, and called "The First Regiment of Colt's Revolving Rifles," and after their re-enlistment they continued to bear the name which had already been given to them.

COLT'S REGIMENT

Company A, from Danbury, Captain Henry B. Stone, was the first company at the rendezvous, and came to Hartford on the 15th day of May, and were furnished with quarters on the floor of the freight depot at the extremity of the dike at the junction of Little, or Park river as it is now called, with the Connecticut.

Company B, Lieutenant George F Bill commanding, commenced to assemble as a light artillery company as early as April 25th, and had their quarters up town till about May 15th, when they joined Colt's regiment and were quartered in some tobacco sheds on Huyshope avenue, a little south of Charter Oak Hall. About the same time, Lieutenants Amos H. Colt, Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., and William S. Cogswell opened recruiting quarters for the regiment in a room of Hungerford & Cone's block, now the Hartford Trust Company's building, and commenced to enlist members of Company I.

Over the Charter Oak Hall building, situated at the corner of Charter Oak street and Huyshope avenue, and belonging to the Fire Arms Manufacturing Company,

Col. Colt had, on the morning of May 10th, flung out the stars and stripes, and established a recruiting office for the regiment therein, and so it became the headquarters of the regiment. The band was quartered in it, and for several weeks the men of the regiment ate their meals in the hall of it in boarding house style.

Company C, Captain George W Corliss, also reported May 15th, and took up their quarters in the tobacco sheds. Company E, Captain J G. Beckwith, arrived May 17th, brilliant in red shirts, looking for all the world like a company of visiting firemen.

Company D, Captain D. F Lane, probably arrived the same day, and both the last named companies were quartered with Company A in the old depot on the dike.

Company F, Captain Edward P Allen, with new dark blue U. S. army suits and gray overcoats, supplied through the liberality of Rockville citizens and made up by the gratuitous labors of C. T. Ward and M. Koffman, tailors, and the ladies of that vicinity, and bearing a beautiful silk banner, also the gift of the ladies of Rockville, arrived May 20th, being the same day upon which the Third Regiment left Hartford for the front, and were barracked also in the old freight depot on the dike.

This company adopted the name of "The Smith Guard," in honor of Gen. E. W Smith, an experienced militia officer, who had been very efficient in filling it up and who came to Hartford with it and remained several days with it as its drill master. In the afternoon of this day Company E, Captain J. G. Beckwith, turned out as escort to the Third Regiment on their march to the depot, and their red shirts were the prominent color of the occasion.

Company G, Captain Warren W Packer, arrived May 21, and they also were barracked in the old freight house on the dike.

Company H, Captain Albert S. Granger, arrived a day or two later and were quartered in the tobacco sheds on Huyshope avenue.

Company I was an assemblage of detachments from the western part of the state, brought together by the personal efforts of Lieutenants Amos H. Colt and Griffin A. Stedman, of Hartford, who had been appointed lieutenants by Governor Buckingham May 16th, by the same order by which Samuel Colt had been appointed Colonel and of Lieutenant Cogswell, who had been associated with them in the recruiting of the company

Company K, Captain James Sutton, mostly from New London, had a local militia company for a basis.

These two last named companies did not join the regiment as companies until it went into camp later, the first squad of Co. I, about twenty, joining June 7th.

Company K did, however, come to Hartford for the purpose of joining it on the 27th day of May, supposing that the height required was 5 feet 5½ inches, and when they found that it was 5 feet 7 inches, and that such standard would throw out at least one-quarter of their men, they voted to go home in a body, and as most of them were out of money, they voted to *march* home to New London.

Governor Buckingham being in Hartford and hearing of their dilemma, with his accustomed generosity, paid their passage home out of his own pocket and by this liberality he won them again, for a short time after they had returned, they notified him they were sorry for their action and that they were now ready to go to the war whenever and however he should desire them to go.

Most of the companies upon examination by the surgeons lost from one-quarter to one-third of their men by reason of failure to come up to the regimental standard of height and constant recruiting had to be done by one or more officers of each company to made good these losses and by the resulting changes companies that, at first, represented one locality, came at last to represent more largely another locality or no particular locality at all.

Col. Colt was at this time taking great interest in the enlistment of troops and was also an adviser of the Gov-

ernor as to all matters of outfit, arms, clothing, equippage, etc., necessary to place the state militia in the field fitted and prepared as they should be for active service. He was particularly qualified to give such advice understandingly, from the fact that he had made firearms the study of his life, and that such study had brought him into frequent contact and communication with the best military experts of his day, both at home and abroad. He became for a while identified with this regiment and was appointed its colonel under the following circumstances:

As early as the 19th day of April the Colt Firearms Manufacturing Company had telegraphed the Governor offering the use of 1,000 rifles and equipments for the same for the arming of a regiment for the service, and the services of the officers of the Colt Guard, to drill the regiment and teach them the use of the weapons.

Governor Buckingham responded to this on the 23d instant acknowledging the great generosity of the offer and stating that the state would accept it and make early arrangements to use the rifles, etc., offered.

April 25, Col. Colt wrote to the Governor stating that he had already communicated his views as to promoting enlistments of men to bear the Colt arms in the war, to the Adjutant-General of the state personally and desired that he might communicate with the Governor in the same manner for the same purpose. He recommended the appointment of Major Marcy, U. S. A., to be the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and stated his belief that the revolving arms with sabre bayonets would be such an inducement to enlistment as to insure a good regiment and asked authority to enlist at once. He also offered any and all arms on hand to the state in preference to any other buyers.

The next day, April 26th, the Governor replied, appreciating the patriotism and generosity of the offer, stating that ten such companies would be accepted but declining to buy then any particular amount of arms in view of

the fact that the Legislature of the state was about to convene.

Under this authority given him several of the companies of the regiment were, as before stated, accepted for three months on or about April 26th, and were drilled by their own officers at the places of enlistment until after the disbanding of all three month's organizations and their re-enlistment for three years, which occured early in May

In Governor Buckingham's message to the Legislature May 1st, he says that, "Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, on the 25th day of April last offered to the Executive his services in promoting the enlistment of a regiment of able-bodied men from the state for the war and to furnish a sufficient number of his revolving breech rifles for their equipment. To this noble proposition I have replied expressing my high appreciation of the patriotic offer and assuring him that the tender of ten companies would be at once accepted, the troops organized into a regiment, the field officers appointed in harmony with the wishes of the regiment and the dignity of the state, and their services placed at the disposal of the general government."

The *Courant* of May 3rd, commenting on the propo sition, says that "the value of the arms covered by it is $50,000 and is to be an out and out gift to the state and that men skilled in the use of the weapons will be selected to teach the rest of the regiment, and as Col. Colt is not apt to do anything by halves we may expect that when Colt's regiment goes into action it will be a crack corps and one in which all good citizens of Connecticut, as well as the somewhat critical Colt himself, will not be ashamed."

It was doubtless acting upon the authority given him as exhibited in the foregoing correspondence and very likely further authority not made public that Col. Colt opened his recruiting office for this regiment on May 10th, at Charter Oak Hall, and appointed Lieutenants

Colt, Stedman and Cogswell to open the other one in Hungerford & Cone's block, which has been alluded to.

May 15th, it was announced in the papers that seven companies had been accepted for the regiment and on that day, as has before been stated, they commenced to arrive at their headquarters, possibly one or two of them on May 14th.

May 16th, Governor Buckingham appointed the following officers of the regiment, denominating it in the order "The First Regiment of Colt's Revolving Rifles of Connecticut," viz.:

SAMUEL COLT, *Colonel.*
WM. M. B. HARTLEY, *Major.*
CHARLES O TERRY, *Assistant Surgeon.*
AMOS H. COLT, 1*st Lieut. Rifle Co. A.*
GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, 2*d Lieut. Rifle Co. A.*

It does not appear certain from the public records that any of these officers were commissioned under this order of appointment, and it is perhaps of no great importance whether they were or not. Col. Colt did in fact take the charge of organizing the regiment by setting others to do the work and directing them what to do and how to do it without himself appearing with the regiment as its commander, except so far forth as to provide for all its immediate needs.

Major Wm. M. B. Hartley was placed in nominal command, at headquarters and at the barracks, although Geo. D. Chapman who up to that time had been a contractor for making certain pistol parts for the Colt's Firearms Company about this time came out of the shops taking the position at headquarters of acting quartermaster of the regiment, and was in fact the practical commander of the regiment from the time of its first assembly until Colonel Ferry took command in the latter part of June. A little later Major Hartley dropped out altogether, and Colonel Colt assigned Quartermaster Chapman to the nominal command.

One Major Dewey, who had been two years at West Point and had been dropped, was employed to be the military instructor of the regiment but proved to be a signal failure.

He was appointed Captain of Company I, Lieutenant Colt dropping out to give him place, but his habits and associations were such that he lost the respect of his subordinates at a very early date, and when the Colt organization was disbanded and the Fifth Regiment called, the company improved the opportunity to elect Lieutenant Stedman, a man who was Dewey's superior in every respect, to be its Captain, and William S. Cogswell to be its First Lieutenant, whereupon Mr. Dewey took leave of the company and of the regiment.

Perhaps the precise arrangement between Gov Buckingham and Col. Colt for the enlisting of this regiment or the cause of its abandonment cannot now be stated with sufficient accuracy to be considered history, but it would seem probable, in looking over the matter now, that they never did in fact agree as to very many essential details of the organization and service of the regiment, but in the emergency fell to work collecting the soldiers, expecting to agree and harmonize everything later, until subsequent wants brought them to a point where they were not the masters of the occasion and the Governor then found that he had inadvertantly reckoned without his host.

This much was understood of their arrangement among the men and officers of the regiment, viz.: that Col. Colt was to enlist the regiment and that he was to have control of the appointment of commissioned officers from Colonel to Second Lieutenant, if he choose, and of the instruction and drill of the regiment prior to its taking the field, and that he was to arm it with Colt's revolving rifles.

It was known, soon after arriving at camp, but not generally before, that he desired the regiment to become a part of the regular army, but it was hoped that such enlistment would not be insisted on, and that he would not supercede such acting officers as promised good service.

In pursuance of such arrangement Col. Colt flung out the stars and stripes over Charter Oak Hall, a building owned by the Fire Arms Company, as a headquarters, and opened recruiting offices before spoken of, and rendezvoused the companies which were first accepted for this regiment in the buildings and on the premises of the Fire Arms Company, and in the case of Company B, paid Lieut. George F Bill the expenses of enlisting and bringing the nucleus of the company on to the ground, and the expenses of recruiting Company I, were also borne by him.

The triangular field at the corner of Sheldon and Charter Oak streets, then a vacant lot, was at first used for the drill ground of the companies and for the dress parade of the regiment.

As fast as the companies or recruits arrived they were thoroughly examined by Asst. Surgeon Terry and Drs. Ellsworth and Curtis, as to soundness and as to stature, and all standing less than 5 feet 7 inches in stockings were refused. This was a standard of height determined by Major Hartley and strictly adhered to by the examining surgeons so long as he remained in command.

For the purpose of making the regiment of imposing appearance such a standard was undoubtedly essential, but for the purposes of active service in extended campaigns, the medium sized and small men on the whole proved to be fully as efficient, and some two or three hundred men, first class material for soldiers, were, in the persons of medium sized men belonging to the original companies, by the operation of this standard of heighth, lost to this regiment and added to the Fourth Regiment (afterwards the First Heavy Artillery), which was at the same time mustering at its camp on the North meadows.

George D. Chapman, afterwards Colonel of the regiment during its most disastrous campaign, and Madison P Whitney, afterwards Captain of Company B, then both connected with the manufacture of the Colt fire arms, and familiar with the use and operation of the revolving rifle,

and members of a military organization known as Colt's Armory Guard, which was made up mostly of employees of the Fire Arms Mfg. Co., and had its headquarters at Charter Oak Hall, and who were also excellent drill officers, became to a great extent the pattern drill officers of the regiment, and to their ability and aptness for such instruction much of the proficiency which the regiment afterwards attained in such matters was largely attributable.

Captain Justin H. Chapman, who had enlisted in the regiment for three years and had been elected Captain of Company B, while already serving at the front a three months' term of service as Captain of Company B of the First Connecticut Regiment, can also be included in the number of those whose natural ability for the instruction of soldiers in the manual of arms and military movements, did much for the education and proficiency of the regiment in that respect.

The New Haven newspapers had already said of him as to his success as an officer of the First Regiment: "Their drill master, Justin H. Chapman, is one of the best in Connecticut; although nearly 21 years old his size and appearance are that of a boy of 16, yet he takes the old veterans of his corps and makes them somehow or other understand their place and duty" Companies A, G and D also came into the field with officers who were well up in tactics and military, consequently a little later their officers were promptly advanced to positions which their abilities showed them to be entitled.

The routine of service while in these barracks on the dike consisted of a reveille about 6 o'clock, an hour or more of exercise, including a run at double-quick around the dike or up to the arsenal on North Main street and back before breakfast, breakfast from 7 to 8, drill by squad in facings and marchings from 9 to 11, and by company or battalion from 3 to 5, dinner from 12 to 2, dress parade at 5:30 and supper at 6.

There was a great deal of practical joking and roystering fun carried on at meal times and it required all the address of Col. Sam Cooley and R. M. Burdick, of Hartford, our Commissary and Steward, assisted by all the regimental officers in attendance, to keep the building from being shaken to pieces at such times and there were very many rushes and scrimmages in the halls and on the stair-ways between individuals and also between the men of the different companies, combined to a greater or less extent, all of which was carried on with perfect good nature, except now and then when an over-dose of Jersey lightning corked up in somebody, made his toes too sensitive to hold more than half a company at a time and he resorted to slugging for protection.

And if one did assume the attitude of self-defense under such circumstances he was apt to be very suddenly and completely surprised at the result, for he was immediately made the foot ball of a hundred until he was very much the worse for wear and generally completely sobered.

At night, five of the companies, viz.: A, D, E, F and G, slept on the floor of the old freight depot on the river's bank, and as we numbered about 450 men all in one room, together with a sprinkling of relatives and friends who were constantly coming and going and stopping just long enough to get a sniff of soldier life, we generally filled that one room of our quarters about to suffocation.

The officers had not been associated with the men sufficiently long to have any discipline over them, nor would they have dared to exert it in any unpleasant way if they had, for they were not commissioned at that time, and if they had roused the ire of any of their comrades by any over-shadowing conduct of the disciplinary sort, doubtless they would have been voted out of office the next day Our nights, therefore, in this old rookery, were very good representations of Bedlam and it was many times a relief to go out on the wharf, slide or ledge

of the building, well along towards morning, in order to get one's forty winks of sleep.

A little incident here, very trifling and scarcely deserving a moment's remembrance of itself, seemed to coin a pass word or catch phrase which followed the regiment through its long term of service as a reminder of this old freight house by the river.

Late one night, after every one had finally quieted down to sleep, although but very few out of the 450 present had attained that felicity, some one opened the outside door of the barracks suddenly as with a snatch, stepped a few sharp, quick steps into the building until further advance was impeded by the encircling tiers of humanity covering the floor, and seeing nobody in particular sitting up or standing around to address, no one but that mass of prostrate bodies, he halted and called out in a general way, at a very high pitch and a very distressed tone: "Is Philo P Bradley in the house?"

Nobody answered, everything was as quiet and irresponsive as a well, and although it appeared to be certain from the distressed tone of voice that Philo's mother was almost dying because "he had gone off and enlisted," or that some similar bereavement had taken place, no one seemed to know anything about him, or at least no one who was willing to volunteer any knowledge whatever about him, or his whereabouts, or if in fact there ever was such a man, and so the enquirer called out again in the same distressed manner: "Is Philo P Bradley in the house?" All sorts of chaffing replies and also of missiles now went pouring pell-mell at the fellow so that, notwithstanding his anxiety about Philo P B., he was glad to effect a hasty and safe retreat with a whole scalp.

The next night, after we were blanketed and had not quite arrived at the point where a hard plank will induce sleep, and still had come to about the same state of somnolency that existed at the same time the pervious evening and were not all entirely forgetting it, some wag who was a perfect imitator, called out in the precise pitch and

anxious tone of last evening's intruder: "*Is Philo P Bradley in the house?*" It was so well done that it brought down the house in response at once, and all sorts of excuses for the absence of the missing individual, from every part of the house came pouring in, one after another, to the great hilarity and entertainment of the party; and from that time this anxious enquiry became a byword of the Fifth, recalling always and everywhere the old freight house by the river. And on many a lonesome night in the isolated camps, which we made in the years that followed, in the skirts of the forests, among the mountains of Maryland and Virginia and elsewhere southward towards the sea, as the hour of sleep came on, has the breaking forth of this agitated enquiry cheerily reminded the star gazers of their first barracks in Connecticut, as perhaps no other words would have done; and even amid the miseries at Belle Isle and other confederate prisons has the putting of this distressed enquiry told to some imprisoned comrade that another member of the Fifth had arrived, as plainly as any other words could do, although any other hearers could make nothing of it.

Sometime in the latter part of May it was known that Company C, owing to rumors that efforts were being made to get the regiment accepted at Washington as regulars for a five years' term, and that in most of the companies other and different officers than those which the companies had elected and now held the positions were to be appointed, and owing also to the long delay in fitting the regiment for the front and active service, was very much dissatisfied and was contemplating an expedition to the State House to interview the Governor and get him to allow them to withdraw from the regiment and enlist elsewhere, and in case he refused, Company C had decided to go off in a body at all hazards.

To prevent the happening of the latter alternative, all the officers of the regiment but those of Company C were called into the business office of the Arms Company, south front room, second story, and were there each supplied with a

new Colt's revolving pistol, navy size, and an ample supply of ball cartridges for an extensive battle, and were ordered to have their companies well in hand and close to quarters that all might be ready to turn out at any time, and so the comtemplated wholesale desertion which was threatened be circumvented.

Very soon after these preparations, possibly on the same day, Company C, with a delegation from Company H, and perhaps from some other companies, marched off up street for some such purpose, and it was rumored in the regiment that they had "gone for good," and consequently the remainder of the regiment were ordered out and started on a rapid march up town to reclaim its members. Nothing serious came of all the preparations, however, for Company C with its followers had appeared before the Governor and he had come out to them and made them a bit of a speech, wherein he so smoothed over all their matters of discontent that they had commenced their march back to quarters, and so we met them returning, near St. John's church, coming back voluntarily Thus this first shadow of possible bloodshed, which occurred in our military history, passed over without bringing hurt or sorrow to any of us, and such termination of the affair was a great joy and relief to all; especially to the officers who were armed with deadly weapons, and who, since they had been so armed, had been exercised with serious doubts as to whether the effective use of their weapons would be justifiable under such circumstances.

Though the threatened disaster had been averted and all was serene again, yet in the sisterhood of companies there was thenceforth and for some time a feeling that Company C, having shown her hand and disclosed to the rest that she preferred to be away, would not be slow, if opportunity offered, in going.

The visit of the company to the Governor, supplimented by some protests from individuals and squads of other companies, led the Governor to see, if he had not already done so, that there were two parties to the con-

tract of enlistment that must be recognized and their rights considered in the making of it and reconciled, because neither the regiment as a regiment by its vote nor the officers of it, for the individuals, could make the contract of enlistment or pledge any individual as to its terms.

The general feeling of the regiment was harmony with that of Company C as to enlisting in such a manner that they could be retained in the regular army in a time of peace, after the rebellion should be subdued, and also upon the other points which troubled them, but the mass were not so excited about it and were holding on under the belief that all the various conditions complained of, not imposed upon other volunteers under the same call of the President, would have to be abandoned in the end, and that it was time enough to protest or take Scotch leave when such conditions of enlistment should be authoritatively announced.

On the 27th day of May, Col. A. G. Hazard, President of the Hazard Powder Company, telegraphed from En field offering powder for 50,000 cartridges or as much as should be required for the target practice of the regiment.

It is uncertain whether any part of this good offer was sent or accepted, probably neither, for it is certain that the regiment was never drilled an hour at target practice before it went in service. This was the only suggestion of such practice that was heard of in our more than two months of preparations for the field, but it had in it the wisdom of a far-seeing and experienced man, a call for a specific and needed preparation which escaped the attention of too many of the organizers of Connecticut troops.

Brave men went out in the ranks of the Fifth Regiment and doubtless all of the earlier regiments and were led into battle as lambs to the shambles, standing in their places to be shot down, holding in their hands weapons of offense, concerning the effective use of which in shooting and killing therewith the enemies opposed to them, they knew as little as they would have done of the proper

use of the camera if they had been then and there called upon to photograph the enemy's line of battle or of any particular man in it.

It was a cruel mistake and caused a great waste of life, and to a large extent was chargeable with the impression, which widely prevailed, at first, that the rebels were the better soldiers simply from the fact that some of the first engagements proved them to be better shooters than the Union troops from the east.

No northern soldier should have been sent to the war until he knew first and foremost how to properly load and fire a gun and to hit with it, under ordinary circumstances, an object of the size of a man within a distance of a hundred yards.

At Sandy Hook, Maryland, in the August following, a guard of our regiment of about forty soldiers, in the morning just after coming off picket, discharged their rifles in a volley at the side of a small vacant barn, at least twenty feet long and fifteen feet high and not a hundred yards away, and upon examination it appeared that but four bullets had hit the barn at all and only one of these hit it low enough to have hit a soldier, had a line of soldiers been standing along the front of the building. And these soldiers were probably a fair average of New England troops in this respect in 1861.

On the 4th day of June the regiment marched away from the barracks in which they had been packed as closely as herrings in boxes and went into camp in the fresh and sweet fields of the South meadows below the dike.

It was a delightful change for all and the new tents were more like the homes we expected to inhabit when we should get off accomplishing some duty in the field, and many who could not stomach the confined air of the barracks and never staid in them one moment when they could get, by any excuse, leave to be away, came into this, their first camp, as to a home, and never left it once, while the regiment occupied it.

On the 11th day of June the regiment was paraded along the dike to salute the Fourth Regiment as it went down the river, and with their friends and escort, crowded two steamboats to overflowing, and hearty were the "three times three" which we gave as each steamer passed.

The regiment expected then to follow them in a few days, but it was almost seven weeks before we were following them to the front. We met them next in western Maryland, along the Potomac, near the Monocacy, the same autumn, as we were going up the river to a winter of rigorous exposure and considerable suffering, and they were going down it to go into the forts opposite Washington, to serve as heavy artillery and to become the "First Heavy," and to have, what proved to be, the pleasantest service, all things considered, that fell to the lot of any Connecticut regiment with the exception of, perhaps, the Twenty-second Connecticut Infantry It was said that our regiment was offered the same service at the same time, but that Colonel Ferry dismissed the whole subject for himself, and for the regiment as well, with the remark that "he did he not propose to go to war and do no fighting."

During the month that had passed Company C, and the other dissatisfied elements, remained quiet, but still fretting under the continuing delays and multiplying conditions of enlistment, which rumor was inventing for the regiment, and undoubtedly often reached the Governor with their complaints, and lately there was added the rumor, which was undoubtedly not entitled to the least particle of credit, that only the two flank companies of the regiment were to be armed with the revolving rifle after all. If this was true, it was a great disappointment to eight companies. The two flank companies were to be A and B, of course, and in such event Company C which claimed, with much apparent justice, that it was entitled to be called B because it was the second company on the ground with anything like a full company, having come on the ground

May 14th or 15th with eighty men and officers, when B on the same day had only forty or thereabouts, would consequently be among the disappointed eight companies.

It is very probable that this uneasiness of Company C, and others of the regiment who acted with them, was efficient at last in bringing to an end the attempt to organize the regiment under any unusual or special enlistment.

Governor Buckingham had written the Secretary of War, May 13th, apprising that official that it was Colonel Colt's wish that the regiment should become a part of the regular army, and the Governor's letter of May 18th shows that there had been a personal conference, undoubtedly through some agent of the war department sent here as to the same matter, and a favorable reply had been given verbally to the scheme, and in this later letter the Governor says the regiment is already rendezvoused, but that it will take fifty or sixty days of preparation before it should be mustered into service, but during the interim the negotiations as to the organization of the regiment seem to have remained in *statu quo* and incomplete as far as the regiment was concerned. But from these various protests the Governor became at length satisfied that a large portion of the regiment could not be organized except regularly as volunteers, and June 18th he wrote the Secretary of War that the regiment refuse to belong to the regular army and that he therefore organizes them regularly On that day, or the next, by the newspaper reports of that week, but presumably upon that day and before that letter was written, he submitted to the regiment for their consideration and action three propositions, viz.:

1st. To enlist in the Regular U. S. Army for five years.
2d. To enlist in the Regular U. S. Army for three years.
3d. To decline to enlist as regulars.

A fraction of one company accepted the first proposition. The position of all the other companies is ex-

pressed in the following resolutions, passed unanimously by one of the companies and endorsed in substance by all the other companies:

Resolved, That we the members of Company F, one and all, are willing to adhere to the terms of our original enlistment, viz.: to go in a regiment of *Connecticut Volunteers*, receiving from the state $10 per month and from the United States $11 per month.

Resolved, That we will not under any circumstances or conditions enlist in the regular United States service, but that we are ready to go "for the war," be it long or short, and then be entitled to an honorable discharge.

On the next day, June 20th, Colt's First Regiment of Revolving Rifles was formally disbanded and the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry called, into which most of the disbanded soldiers re-enlisted as fast as they could subscribe their names to the new rolls, and on the same day Governor Buckingham issued his order of appointment of field officers, which was announced to the regiment in general orders, viz.:

Colonel, ORRIS S. FERRY, of Norwalk.
Lieutenant-Colonel, T. H. C. KINGSBURY, of Franklin.
Major, GEORGE D. CHAPMAN, of Hartford.

It was a great down fall to the soldierly ambitions we had been forming to give up the idea of going out equipped with one of the most effective war weapons of the age, a "revolving breech gun," as described by the Governor, enabling the soldiers to fire five or six shots in rapid succession, without the delay of loading, and which we had hoped would render us irresistible in a charge and surely immovable in case of assault, and so make the regiment very efficient and deservedly renowned in the annals of the war; but the spirit which was abroad in the regiment to be in active service at the front, could brook no longer delay, and almost every man in the regiment had become sufficiently impatient to be doing something in the way of carrying on the war, to have gone to

the war empty handed rather than to have remained longer amid the peaceful scenes of the Capitol City or disporting his new uniform in the safe companionship of the gay bobolinks of the South meadows.

And so ended our second enlistment and the change from doubt, as to many things, to certainty as to most things, and especially as to going soon to the front, was satisfactory to ourselves at least, and very likely as much so to Col. Colt, for, although his interest in the promotion of enlistments undoubtedly continued, it does not appear that thereafter it was possible for him to give any further time to the organization of volunteer soldiers for the war.

The unprecedented call for arms of all sorts, and especially for the Colt's revolving arms, in the emergency then just beginning, occupied his every energy for the short time that he lived thereafter, but there can be but little doubt that if he had had the time and plenty of the right kind of men placed at his disposal, and had officered them to suit himself, and been given a little time for perfecting their discipline and drill and fully instructing them in the use of his arms, he would have sent out a body of men that would not have been surpassed for efficiency by the pet organization of any other state or by any regular troops.

It was a somewhat curious commentary on this part of the early history of the regiment that the first considerable company of rebel prisoners taken by the regiment, being a company of Ashby's cavalry, captured by a detachment during the April succeeding, were found to be armed to some extent with the Colt revolving rifles, and these were the only weapons of this sort which came into the hands of the regiment during the war.

CHAPTER II.

THE FIFTH CONNECTICUT

On the 22d day of June, 1861, the regiment struck tents on Colt's meadows and marched away two miles to the southwestward and made a new camp on the angular field formed by the junctions of the highways now known as Bond and Webster streets. It was called Camp Putnam.

It was another experience in our new lives, to be able to change our homes so quickly and entirely, and we imagined how well we could be at home anywhere with a tent and a team to carry it, but it had taken some considerable time to do it and a great deal of noise had been made about it; but before many months had passed we went through all this sort of thing with no noise and very little delay and with scarcely a thought almost every day

This change gave us a new and clean camp. Company K, which had gone home to New London because its short men were to be eliminated, came now again to join us; also our new Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, both strangers to most of us, put in their appearance. Then in a few days came our Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Quartermaster, Commissary, Chaplain, Hospital Steward, and all the acting line officers received commissions as captains and lieutenants from the Governor, and so we began to have the organization of a regiment.

We had not time for protests and grumbling now. One Colonel Baker from Windham County appeared as a military instructor of the regiment; battalion and company

drills followed each other in quick succession, guards were set and maintained day and night, regular duties occupied nearly all the time, and so we begun to be soldiers and realize, to some extent, the actual amount of work that can be crowded into a soldier's life in camp. Our relatives and friends who desired to see us had to come to see where we were, instead of expecting us to be calling upon them, and every day, by the time of evening dress parade, the camp was well crowded with visitors. It was the season of flowers and there were very few tents which did not have at all times a profuse supply of flowers, the gift of the lady friends of some one of the occupants.

Besides our daily drills and camp duties, some portion of the time every day was taken up by the issuance to each man from the Ordnance officer or Quartermaster of some article or articles of equipment and clothing. One day it was "Fall in for Knapsacks," another it was "Fall in for Cartridge Boxes," another day for stockings, undercloth-ing or something else, and so on from one thing to another till each soldier was fully clothed, equipped and armed, and had given his receipts therefor.

The usual mode of doing this was for an orderly from the Ordnance officer or from the Quartermaster's tent, to pass along the line of the tents of the line officers, who, opening the flap of the tent just enough to see that some officer was there representing the company, would say, "Captain send up your company for haversacks," or whatever the particular thing was which was then to be distributed, and such officer would at once turn out his company for the purpose named, and it would be marched off in charge of a Sergeant to the Quartermaster's tent, or that of the Ordnance officer, as the case required, to there stand in line and be provided in order, as their turns came, with the articles of arms or clothing then to be issued.

While this equipment of the regiment was thus going on from day to day, some wag took advantage of the

matter-of-fact way in which all hands had come to accept these continued distributions, to run around one rainy day to the officers' tents with the order, "Captain send up your men for umbrellas." Very soon the orderly sergeants in several companies were heard calling out, along the line of company tents in stentorian voices, "Fall in for unbrellas," and we have to own that several companies fell in for this purpose, and one or two of them marched up to the Quartermaster to receive their new implement of war, but very quickly returned to be greeted by the haw-haws of the rest of the regiment, who had "caught on" just in time to save themselves and to be able to have the laugh on the right side of the mouth.

June 25th, Brayton Ives, of New Haven, who had graduated at Yale a day or two previous, appeared in the regiment as its Adjutant, having received his appointment somewhat to the disappointment of many of the 1st Lieutenants who had been very efficient in enlisting the regiment and were probably capable of occupying the position, and were quite willing to serve their country in that rather desirable position. Adjutant Ives had been connected with Russell's Military school at New Haven, had been Major of the battalion, was well up in military tactics, orders and records, and was a very capable Adjutant; but the cause of complaint was the same that prevailed among the vineyard laborers of scripture times, for the eleventh hour man had taken the prize.

On the 27th day of June, while the rest of us were struggling to accquire proficiency in the tactics of Hardee and Scott, under all the fierceness of a summer's sun, in camp, Wm. S. Cogswell, of Jamaica, N Y., and William H. Webster, of Bristol, Conn., already officers of Company I of our regiment, and always after that day to be prominently identified with us, with such surrounding of the august fathers in learning and daughters of beauty, which the anniversaries of Trinity College are wont to bring together, were taking their degrees of B. A. at St. John's church in the adjoining city

From the same college, class of 1862, came about the same time Heber I. Smith, of Hartford, who was made 2d Lieutenant of Company G at once, and not long after Adjutant of the regiment, and whose fortune it became, when scarce a year had passed, to be an early sacrifice to the casualties of battle. July 5th the regiment was reviewed on its own parade ground by Governor Buckingham.

On the 6th day of July, the body of Captain James H. Ward, U. S. Navy, who had been shot down and killed by rebel soldiers while sighting a gun on board the Pawnee at Matthias Point, Va., more than a week before (June 27th), arrived at Hartford for burial and was the first burial with military honors witnessed by most of the people present. It was the first time the regiment marched with reversed arms to dead marches and common time music and bowed their faces upon their gun butts about a fellow soldier's grave, while the burial service was read, but it became too common, alas, in the four long years which followed. Of the service, I only heard, in an opportune lull of the winds, the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life," and I thought then as I have often thought since, as I have stood by the graves of those loved and honored, how insignificant and trifling is all else we hear at such times. Better to be always a hundred yards away and to hear and feel these words and no more.

At this funeral the Fifth made its first turnout of ten companies, under command of its new officers, and for the first time had opportunity to show each other what each company could do in the way of marching, allignments, etc. On the whole, the exhibition seemed satisfactory all around, and from that time on, a belief in the capability of the regiment in the respects named, as compared with any other regiment which bore us company and traveled our way, grew upon us till it became pretty much supreme.

On this occasion, one of the Hartford papers said of us: "The Fifth Regiment, a fine body of men, the best in appearance of any that Connecticut has raised, and already well disciplined, were out in full force and deported themselves, as did all the military companies, in the most creditable manner."

The drills at this encampment were almost constant, when the weather would allow it, and the regiment made exceedingly rapid progress in the school of the soldier.

The line officers added to the labor of giving their commands the requisite drill and instruction during the many drill hours, the further labor of perfecting themselves in the use of the sword, and for this purpose they employed a fencing master from the city, and every day, for an hour or two, a long line of them under such tuition could be seen standing in the shade of the trees running across the field from Webster street to the New Haven turnpike, "thrusting," "guarding" and "lunging," with as much eagerness and attention as if they believed that any long existence in the life they were about to enter upon, would depend entirely on the proficiency and dexterity, in the use of an ordinary dress sword, that they should be able to acquire.

July 19th, the regiment, containing about one thousand men and being nearly full, was reviewed by Governor Buckingham.

July 21st, there were rumors again about camp that Colonel Ferry had received orders from General Scott to proceed to the front. Every one believed the rumors would prove true.

On the 22d day of July, the day after the first battle of Bull Run, and when the air was full of all sorts of misrepresentations of that unfortunate affair, the Fifth was inspected company after company and mustered into service of the United States by Colonel James Loomis of the regular army This happened to be the same day upon which the first bounty act was passed, and so it came about, owing to the wording of a later bounty act

intended to apply to all soldiers who enlisted under the call to which we had responded, that we were left out altogether. The intent of the law was to hit us, but the words left us out. The Field and Staff and Company H were mostly mustered the day following, July 23d.

In order to save us expense, in the matter of our letter writing, Hon. Dwight Loomis, of Rockville, then member of Congress from the 1st Connecticut District, franked several thousand envelopes for the use of the regiment, which were distributed among the members of the regiment upon payment of the cost of the envelopes, and so became a great convenience afterwards when we arrived where postage stamps were things almost unknown and our carrier boys were the drivers of baggage trains.

July 27th, marching orders for July 29th were read on dress parade and no end of cheers. The campaign in Hartford almost over.

On the 29th day of July, a warm, muggy, drizzly day, the regiment gladly struck its camp and said its farewells to the many friends that gathered about it, and through many tears and farewell greetings made its way to the depot.

The oppressive heat of the day, the three miles march with full woolen suits, with overcoat and blankets, arms and equipments, and with all the paraphernalia, useful and useless, which had been bestowed upon us by our friends, were altogether too much to be borne by some and several fell out by the way side, so that those of us who accomplished the march had still to swelter in the overcrowded cars, at the depot, for an hour longer, until the scatterings had been raked together and brought along. Not till the cars moved did the air stir among us, to give us relief.

It had been a soberer farewell for us, from the thousands that lined the streets, than had been given to the regiments which preceded us, and from our friends and relatives especially, for the ill luck at Bull Run was beginning to dispel the idea of a short and pleasant excur-

sion that had, to a large degree, before that time existed, and had begun in some small extent to bring home the idea to many minds that it was after all to be a real and deadly war.

The train took us to the steamboat wharf at New Haven, where we transferred ourselves and our belongings to the steamboat Elm City

The officers had staterooms and the men, teams, wagons and baggage filled the rest of the boat to overflowing above and below.

On the wharf we met men of the three months' regiments returning, on whose countenances was still some of the panic of that defeat and retreat, which had there so lately happened and in which they participated. They were not talkative on the subject. They did not brag over it. But we were not to be terrified by the experiences of others. The furious Black Horse Cavalry and overpowering numbers had no terror for us at that distance. We did not then anticipate that a year and one month from that day we should be part of a surrounding force of seventy-five thousand men, kept at bay at all points by Jackson and Longstreet with fifty thousand men strongly posted in our midst, and that on the next day thereafter we should be destroying millions of value of cars, locomotive stores, clothing, equipments, arms and ammunition, and fleeing for our lives all the live long day from that same ill-fated battle field; but so it was, nevertheless.

Late in the evening, we steamed away from our native state, and it will be safe to say that, as we ploughed our way southward through the wilderness of waters that night, more of our hearts were looking out along the foamy path astern, homeward, than forward into the dark clouds which limited our vision ahead.

We were pretty well huddled together on the boat, and there was considerable discomfort from crowding, but withal, the greatest good feeling and hilarity prevailed,

and the spinners of yarns and the singers of songs had full sway and attentive audiences long into the night.

All the early morning, we were passing around New York City and down the bay, until about 7, we came to anchor at Elizabethport.

Here we were transferred to the cars, and it was quite a long wait before we were, with all our baggage, teams, horses, and camp equipage, transferred to the cars, and then, to the astonishment of most of us, instead of taking the road southward, to what seemed to us to be pre-eminently "The Front," we took the road westward towards Easton and Harrisburg.

Members of the committee on the conduct of the war, belonging to our regiment, soon began to be prominent, and we were well informed by night that we had many persons in our ranks, wearing the uniform of a private soldier, who had considerable knowledge of public affairs and many other things and matters in general, and who, in emergencies like this, would be able to find something to say, and that they would be apt to say it and keep saying it.

When we had expected to march through Baltimore, and thence to Washington, and after parading company front up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House to pay our personal respects to President Lincoln, assuring him by our presence that there would be no more Bull Runs, and that the cruel war was about over, and receiving very much attention and remark because of our timely arrival at the most critical point of danger, and possibly a public dinner at Willard's Hotel, to be, instead thereof, whisked off westward either to help a disgraced Patterson at Martinsburg, or the new man, McClellan, among the mountains of West Virginia, and to really have no show at all at the commencement of our career, was very far from satisfactory to the talking part of the regiment, and received abundant criticism accordingly for the whole day long. This was the 30th day of July, and we spent it, and most of the night following, in labor-

ing along with our heavy train, through Easton, Allentown, Reading, Lebanon, to Harrisburg, about two hundred miles, at the jog trot gait of ten miles an hour. We had to make long waits, on switch tracks, in farming neighborhoods, in order to keep out of the way of regular trains; but these waits were improved by a general scattering of the men about the respective neighborhoods of the waits, for the principal purpose of getting whatever they could to eat and drink, and incidentally to make all the acquaintances they could.

They were very much surprised to find so many white folks, living so near to Connecticut and looking so much like Connecticut Yankees, who could speak so little good English. These were the Pennsylvania Dutch, as they are sometimes called in New England, by which is meant a people who have been many generations in the country, but who still use largely their native language. They appeared to be a very thriving people, having fine farms, immense barns, and comparatively small, plain dwelling houses, about all of which could be seen fine herds of fat, heavy cattle.

These people were ready to set out such plain, simple food as their houses afforded, viz., milk, curds, cheese, sour milk, bread and saur kraut; but our boys, as a general thing, said they "could go," or eat nothing but the bread and milk. Four years later there was very little that could be found in a Pennsylvania farm house that the boys of the regiment had not learned to eat with a relish.

Whenever the train had opportunity to move on a succession of toots from the engine soon brought us together Some of these stops were made in forest lands, remote from houses, and at such places the foragers had to content themselves with blackberries, plenty of which were found growing all along the railroad. It was a long day of junketing and a longer night, for we had to curl down the best we could on the seats, and the cars were crowded and the weather unpleasantly warm.

About 3 o'clock in the morning of July 31st we came to a halt at Harrisburg, and learned that we were not to proceed further till 6. In the darkness troops of farmers, from all directions, were already driving into Harrisburg to market, and many of us followed the crowd and so soon found ourselves in a large market. Each load of produce was accompanied by one or two men or women, the latter sex predominating, who upon arrival at the market first unharnessed their horses or mules and gave them their feed and then proceeded to prepare their wagon load for sale. We were told that many of them had come ten or fifteen miles, so of course a very early start had been made. There were little coffee stands intermingled with the stalls and teams of the market, and to their favorite one of these next resorted the market men and women and refreshed themselves with a little breakfast before they commenced the labors of the day, and this much was transacted by gas light and candle light.

By the time it came on to be daylight each one had been refreshed and was at his or her stall or wagon and ready to receive their first customer.

To this market from 5 to 8 in the morning, repaired almost the whole city and supplied itself with whatever it wanted of fruits, vegetables, meat and fish, and by 10 in the morning we were told the market would be over, the stalls closed and the teams on their way home, to return again as early the next morning, and the next, and next after, and so on all the time but Sundays.

Truly it seemed a hard life for very inconsiderable pay —but the men and women were jolly and rotund and anything but broken down by the life, and their farms which we had seen showed that on the whole they were thriving.

Most of the regiment secured a first-class breakfast at the little coffee stands I have named, at ruinously low prices; cup of coffee, two cents; eggs, fried or boiled,

two cents; and half a broiled chicken, fifteen cents; a cut of steak, ten cents; a plate of cakes with syrup and butter, five cents.

At 6 o'clock we were loading back into our cars again, and soon we were moving, but no longer westward, for lo, we had turned south and were following down the Susquehanna, on the Northern & Central R. R.

The day came on to be warm and sultry, and the two nights up began to show its effects on the boys' spirits, and perhaps Harrisburg had filled too many canteens for the harmony of our party, and this third day of the trip was a very hard one to be borne.

The country began to be thin soiled and barren, and the people to be poor and scrawny, and not at all like the sleek and fat Dutchmen of the day before, and finally in the afternoon, after we had arrived between York and Baltimore, we saw the first soldiers on duty which we had seen.

Some bridges had been burned on the railroads in this vicinity, and consequently on all the railroads from the north line of Maryland southward, soldiers had been sent along the line to go into camp and keep the lines of communication with the north well guarded and open for business.

It did not seem to be a very desirable line of duty to be engaged in, as we first looked upon it, but the time came to our regiment when it would have been a great relief to have had a share of such duty

Before reaching Baltimore ball cartridges, to a limited extent, were issued to the men, and when we debouched from the cars at Baltimore at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Colonel Ferry gave the command to "load."

There were large crowds on the streets through Baltimore, but they were not disposed to trouble us, for by that time the passing of regiments had been such a common thing that the police had learned who it was who were disposed to be offenders at such times and how to keep them well in hand.

We marched across the city to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. depot, where we again took train. The train provided on this road had an insufficient number of passenger cars to accommodate the regiment, so that box cars were furnished for a portion of the regiment, and these were so scantily supplied with seats or benches that not half the regiment could be seated. After a long wait for our baggage to be loaded, and just as evening came on, we started off from Baltimore westward, being again a special train and running slowly, with long waits at way stations, for opportunities to run between stations only at such times when regular trains were not entitled to the track. During the day we had come to expect again to go through Washington; but this westward direction for the second time crushed all these hopes and set the "committee on the conduct of the war" a howling again.

On the whole, I think this was the most disagreeable night of the service. I do not believe a closely packed cattle train ever suffered more from heat and want of ventilation. This was the third night on the route; scant sleep the first night, none at all the next night, and now the third night the chances were worse still.

The saloons of Harrisburg, York and Baltimore had served to keep canteens and stomachs of many full of fighting whiskey, and worse beer. There were some in the regiment who were pretty well soaked and sodden, while some were noisy and irritable, and many were fairly tired out and sick with the discomforts and wretchedness of the jaunt. The weather was excessively hot, sultry and muggy and sticky, the cars were crowded, with no room to lie down or sit up without coming in contact with others, and the damp of the weather and the grime of the tobacco users, and the steam of the crowds of pent up humanity, made those little box cars almost as foul as pig styes, and made us very miserable. We were dead played out, and we could no longer entertain each other with thrice told yarns; indeed, we were cross and irascible; we wanted to sleep, but we could not even do that.

We did catch cat-naps sitting, standing, lopping and leaning, but these were entirely unsatisfactory, as the minute we let go of ourselves to sleep we lurched heavily upon some one else, and so gave occasion for a rude awakening and lots of talk. We wished for morning, but it would not come; we wished for the end of our journey, but no one knew when and where that was to be, and so we wore away one of the most wretched nights of our service, till, as the daylight was beginning to give us glimpses of a wooded, mountainous country about us, we came to the long looked for halt, upon a narrow strip of earth between a broad, swift and rock-strewn river on our left, and an abrupt, towering mountain on our right. There was just room on the spot of land beneath this mountain for a carriage road, the railroad, a dingy row of poverty-stricken boarding houses, and a canal. Over opposite, across the river at the left, was another rocky mountain, with here and there a cedar or a laurel clinging to its precipitous side. A drenching rain was falling, and the fog clung to these mountains down low towards their bases and we could make little estimate of their heights.

CHAPTER III.

HARPER'S FERRY

A little way in front, the river, which was roaring along at our left, came across the line of the railroad upon which our train stood, from behind the mountain at our right, making a sharp elbow at our front. Across the river at this elbow we could see what seemed to be a compactly built manufacturing village, now half destroyed by fire and in ruins. The brick chimneys and walls of several large buildings were still standing, but within their shells was nothing but a mass of blackened, rusting machinery telling of entire destruction. It was, indeed, a "deserted village." We were in the heart of the Blue Ridge, and this village of ruins was Harper's Ferry The mountain at our right was Maryland Heights; the river that came from the right, behind it, was the Potomac; the mountain across it, at our left, was Loudon Heights; and that lesser mountain, over across in our front and back of the village of Harper's Ferry, was Bolivar Heights; and the river coming in to the Potomac, at the left of Bolivar, was the Shenandoah; the hamlet at the elbow, on which we had halted, was called Sandy Hook. Truly we were on historical ground. In the darkness of that cloudy, rainy morning, which dawned upon us then, almost the gloom of a tunnel prevailed; but when in days afterward we saw it bathed in bright sunshine at dawn, at eve, and by moonlight, we allowed it to be an exceedingly interesting and grand corner of the Union.

At the particular time in question, about 5 o'clock A. M., August 1, 1861, I do not think any one of our crowd were thinking of landscapes; neither did we consider ourselves to be carrying out John Brown's spirit on our onward march to that extent that we were desirous to improve the first moments of our arrival in pilgrimages to the scene of his foolish and criminal undertaking, whereby his life became forfeit to the laws of the land. The prevailing desire was to escape from the beastly pens in which we had been caged so long and to get a whiff of pure air again.

And indeed we could do that here, for although there was no station house, there was a freight house, several boarding houses, a barn or two, a half a dozen canal boats, and notwithstanding the pouring rain, it was but a few minutes after the cars halted before almost every one of us had transferred himself to some one of these resorts and was very happy to make the change; and then here, in this remarkable mountain gorge, we soon became conscious that a delicious coolness was always present, and in a very short time we were beginning to feel like ourselves again; and indeed after a bath in the river, and a breakfast of ham, eggs, coffee and bread, which most of us secured before it was yet 6 o'clock in the morning, we were quite ready for service and duty It seemed odd to most of us to find a breakfast served without potatoes, but we learned soon that potatoes did not enter into the diet of families out here, rich or poor, so generally as in New England; and that in many houses they were never seen at all except at dinner, and frequently not even then.

It must be remembered that our commissariat had not yet been put into working order, nor officers' messes made up and furnished and provisioned, and besides the soldier had not become to be so entirely satisfied with the army ration as he did subsequently; and then, too, he came from home with his pockets pretty well filled with money, and didn't mind the cost, and so for a considerable time a great number of the regiment obtained one or

more meals every day at some one of the neighboring farm houses, where we generally found the people quite willing to furnish the best they had and as long as it lasted, for the slight recompense of a quarter of a dollar a meal, and in so doing we formed very many pleasant acquaintances, which long continued.

For this purpose we used to forage out among the adjoining farmers for two or three miles, and the house that set the best table was soon found out, and from such time that house was apt to have all the guests it could furnish. About two miles to the northwest of Sandy Hook there was a little neighborhood of good farms called Pleasant Valley, where an abundance of the good things of life was ever present; and this neighborhood was the favorite resort of the regiment for its outside meals while we lay at Sandy Hook.

Upon our arrival here, we found the Nineteenth New York and two or three other regiments, who, being enlisted for short terms, soon left for home. There were also cavalry and some artillery under command of Lieutenant Doubleday, then lately from the Fort Sumpter garrison, but afterwards General Abner Doubleday, who did distinguished service on many hard fought fields, and particularly on the second day of Chancellorsville and the first day of Gettysburg.

Our first brigade commander was General (Captain in the regulars) George H. Thomas, and he took personal interest in the instruction of the field and staff officers of our regiment in their duties, and made himself very much beloved by all who were brought into contact with him.

The opposite side of the river was occasionally occupied by the rebel cavalry A musket ball with buck shot now and then would come rattling across the river, but the distance was too long for accurate shooting, and so far as was reported but one man was hit in our stay of three weeks at this place, and he was not seriously injured.

There was rebel artillery on Loudon Heights, but it was never disposed to trouble us even if it could have done so. Doubleday's battery attempted to stir them up several times, but it got no response save from the great droves of turkey buzzards which inhabited the cliffs looking towards us on the north, near the summit, and which were always ready to rise and respond whenever a shell was sent among them, sailing around for a few moments and then settling to their roost again.

During the forenoon of August 1st, we were assembled and marched up Maryland Heights, about two and a half miles, where we were to go into camp in the woods on the border of a wheat field, but the teams could not get our camp equipage up the mountain. The roads were muddy with the recent rains, and the fields very soft, nor were the horses trained to working together, neither did the new drivers, in all instances, prove to be good teamsters.

So we had to make a bivouac of it; but the skies cleared, and we had some of the sweetest sleeping in that stubble field which we ever enjoyed anywhere.

We made up for the two nights of misery, through which we had dragged ourselves, and awoke the next morning feeling entirely refreshed and as "fine as fiddles." In the course of this day a less elevated camp was selected, down the river a mile or so from Sandy Hook, upon a bit of a stony ridge only a hundred feet or so above the level of the river, and here our tents were put up and we made our first regular encampment at the front, and called it Camp Wooster.

Here Colonel Ferry put us all to school, himself among the rest, and for a time the commissioned officers had regular lessons in the tactics given out for committing to memory, and once a day repaired to the Colonel's tent for recitation; and all the drills of the soldiers were required to be in strict conformity with the book, so that the instruction of the different companies would be entirely uniform.

I do not imagine that the recitations of this class ever became entirely satisfactory to the Colonel, because many of us had lost the trick of memorizing that we had in our school days, and even the best drill masters could not say the "lingo" of the book, so that on the whole I remember the performances of that "shoulder strap" class as being rather slow.

The history of the regiment during the summer and autumn is sufficiently given in the diaries, as follows:

August 3d. Reviewed and inspected by General Geo. H. Thomas.

August 4th. We were inspected to-day by General Banks.

August 5th. There was an alarm this morning, the whole command being under arms. Soon ascertained to be false. Remained in camp attending to the usual routine of camp duties.

August 11th. Two prisoners taken by the pickets.

August 12th. The regiment are having a pretty general attack of the measles.

August 14th. Regiment turned out upon false alarm.

August 16th. When we broke camp this A. M., packed all our goods into the wagons; amidst a rain storm we waited all night and did not move.

August 17th. At 3 P M. we moved to Jefferson, Md., fourteen miles, where we halted for the night, but did not pitch tents. Rainy

August 18th. Marched southeast this morning; crossed the mountains and arrived at Point of Rocks, Md., twelve miles, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Encamped on the Carroll Manor, at a place called Leeksville, near the Potomac. This farm contains 13,000 acres of fine land, and formerly belonged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. Were he alive at this time he would probably stand by the side of Jefferson Davis. Some of the boys called the camp, Camp Misery, on account of the drenched condition we were in.

August 19th. Moved from Point of Rocks to Buckeyestown, Md., and pitched our tents on the banks of Monocacy creek.

August 20th. Had marching orders, but did not move.

August 21st. We moved to the village of Hyattstown, Md., and established ourselves in what was called "Camp Sherman," on a steep side hill.

August 22d. Changed camp about one mile.

August 24th. Reviewed by Maj.-Gen. N. P Banks.

August 27th. Grand review of the division this afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Maj.-Gen. N P Banks.

August 28th. Received orders to move.

August 29th. Moved our camp from Hyattstown to Darnestown, Md.

August 30th. Established ourselves in a permanent camp, due east from "Hall's House." This is called "Camp Ellsworth." A prisoner captured by an officer. Nights very cold.

August 31st. Mustered for pay Colonel Ferry's wife arrived from Connecticut.

September 1st. Company A detached for provost guard duty.

September 2d. Orders for three drills a day

September 4th. Lieut. Daboll acting as Adjutant.

September 9th. Fourth Connecticut Infantry marched past camp.

September 10th. Commenced picket duty.

September 13th. Report of skirmishing at Chain Bridge.

September 14th. Companies I and B marched eight miles south as guard to wagon train.

September 15th. "Red, white and blue" around the moon.

September 19th. Companies I and B returned to camp. Charles Potter, Company H, died in camp.

September 20th. Charles Potter, Company H, buried with military honors.

September 23d. This is our first pay day. Paid in gold.

September 26th. A splendid review of all the troops in this vicinity, it being the National Fast Day. Rainy and cold.

September 27th. Rainy and cold.

September 28th. New orders issued in regard to drills.

September 29th. Inspection in morning. Bible class and prayer meeting in camp in afternoon.

September 30th. Regimental inspection and review by Colonel Ferry.

During the past month, Putnam Day, 2d Lieutenant of Company H, who had been with us so little time as to become very little acquainted in the regiment, but who bore the very best reputation in his own company, became seriously ill and was sent to the hospital of the department at Frederick, Md., and there died on the 19th of August. Also Nathan S. Wheeler of Company E, August 28th; Elisha Howland of Company D, died September 4th; Charles C. Potter of Company H, and James Riley of Company C, died September 19th; Trowbridge Prindle of Company B, died September 24th.

Twice as many more had gone to the hospital so ill that but few of them ever returned to duty As many more had been discharged for disabilities from which, at least, half of them never recovered; and so it proved that the comparatively easy service to which we had been subjected was sufficiently severe to take many a good soldier from the ranks. Many there were whose patriotism was sincere and courage undoubted, who could no more stand living outdoors upon the fare furnished to the soldiers by the government, beef of the freshest and beef of the saltest, and salt pork, with hard tack for bread, than could a majority of the women of the north; while there were others of slender make up, young, pale and feeble at first, to whom the open air and plain food was a better medicine that had been before prescribed for them by any physician; and so the officers were surprised to find many such, instead of growing thinner and thinner and falling out by the wayside, to be growing more active, enduring, sinewy and tough, and gradually coming to be the best men for duty

October 1st. Brigade review at Darnestown; severe for the men on foot, splendid for the men on horses.

October 3d. Received new uniform coats.

October 5th. Many troops passing towards Washington.

October 6th. Trouble among prisoners in guard house. Almost a riot in camp.

October 7th. Broke camp and moved in the direction of Frederick City. A terrible thunder storm set in while regiment was on the march. There was no chance to put up tents. The regiment was halted near Neelsville and not being permitted or prevented sought shelter in all directions from the violence of the storm. They consequently became very much scattered and were drummed together in very bad condition and with considerable difficulty It was considered the most disagreeable case of straggling in the history of the regiment. If the regiment had been halted in any wood or field so as to have had some known point of rallying, they would have been more easily assembled after the storm.

October 8th. Moved on from Neelsville, Md., and arrived at Hyattstown, Md., about 3 P M. Encamped here for the night. Men drunk, straggling and acting badly Man named West shot and killed John Gallagher of Company B, who had set upon him in a drunken fury

October 9th. Got a severe lecture from Colonel Ferry for our conduct, and then moved from Hyattstown, Md., to Frederick City, Md., where we arrived about 6 P M. and encamped on the south side of the city, toward Frederick Junction, in a beautiful grove.

October 10th. Moved through Frederick City with band playing, but we had just reached the western limit when orders were received from General Banks for us to return to Darnestown, Md., immediately; so we reluctantly countermarched and took up our line of march for the old camp ground that we formerly occupied at Darnestown, Md., where we arrived on Saturday evening, October 10th. Thus ended the disgraceful "Hog Run March" in which we lost our first man as well as our good name.

October 11th. In camp at Darnestown; usual drills.

October 12th. Rainy weather.

October 13th. Cold night. Court Martial held.

October 14th. In camp at Darnestown, Md., the old camp, called "Camp Ellsworth."

October 15th and 16th. Cold and rainy; usual drills.

October 17th. We have moved a short distance, and also changed the name to "Camp Woolcott."

October 18th and 19th. Rainy weather; cold nights; usual drills.

October 20th. Company inspection.

October 21st. We broke camp this evening and made a rapid march toward Edward's Ferry, Md. There has been heavy fighting at Ball's Bluff, Va., to-day, and we are moving forward to the assistance of our troops.

October 22d. This morning we saw, for the first time, the results of battle. All the latter part of the night we were meeting ambulance loads of the wounded being taken to the rear. This was a new sight to us. We were not called upon to fight.

The regiment was ordered across the river when it first arrived at Edward's Ferry It fell in and waited for transportation all day, but none was placed at its disposal. On the morning of October 23d, Gen. McClellan arrived and in person took charge of the further withdrawal of the troops. This was the first time that we had seen him, and his calm and confident demeanor won the trust of all who saw him. Company I was ordered over the river and was loaded on a canal boat which was towed up the river a long ways, then poled to the west as it went down. It had to try three times before it made a landing. After landing, the company went up the river to the right of all troops and made breast works from the river up to the bluff, and over; earth, rails, and bags of grain from the mill, were used in the works. It put pickets out in front, and the nearest regiment on the left having been moved away, picket was ordered to allow no approach to them in any direction. Afterwards, when the company had orders to come in, it had hard work to get at its own pickets, but got them all recalled and crossed over to Maryland just before daylight.

October 24th. Still at Edward's Ferry watching the rebels.

CHAPTER IV.

MUDDY BRANCH.

October 27th. This morning we received orders to move, and at 9 A. M. we were in motion. We passed through Seneca, Md., arriving at Muddy Branch, Md., about 7 P M. Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. C. Kingsbury has been taken from us and transferred to the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, as their commander. A good old gentleman. What is our loss will be their gain.

October 29th. In Camp Trumbull, at Muddy Branch, Md., drilling.

November 1. Camp laid out in order in pine woods, probably for the winter. Wood plenty and right at hand.

November 5th. Company and battallion drills resumed.

November 6th. Still remaining in camp at Muddy Branch, perfecting ourselves in the duties of the camp and field.

November 7th. One company sent to the Potomac on picket every day—about four miles.

November 8th. General inspection of men and camp.

November 9th. John Ryan, Company I, shot himself through the foot while on picket.

November 10th. Company inspection. Bible class and prayer meeting.

November 13th. Captain Stedman, Company I, promoted to be Major of the Eleventh Regiment, and bid us good bye and left camp.

November 14th. Still in camp at Muddy Branch, The Paymaster arrived to day and the boys are happy

November 15th and 16th. Regiment paid off in gold. Some of the boys are seen playing cards with very considerable piles of gold on the corners of their tables, probably more for show than for "keeps."

November 18th and 19th. Men building fire places in their tents; cold weather.

November 25th. Ground white with snow.

November 27th. Lieutenant Cogswell appoined Captain Company I, in place of Captain Stedman, promoted to be Major of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.

November 28th. This is Thanksgiving Day, and the regiment is enjoying the many good things that have arrived from home, as well as quite a supply of roast turkey and goose procured from the neighboring farms. Sutler Randall also brought up several turkeys stuffed ready for roasting from some restaurant in Washington upon orders.

December 1st. Colonel Irish, Connecticut State Paymaster arrived and paid state bounties.

December 3d. Received orders to prepare to move from our present camp, and there is a good deal of speculation as to where we are going.

December 4th. Broke camp at 8 A. M., and moved in the direction of Clarksburg, Md., and encamped for the night, about two and a half miles from the village. Fine weather.

December 5th. Moved this morning at 7 o'clock through Hyattstown and Urbana, and arrived at Frederick Junction, Md., on the B. & O. R. R., where we bivouacked for the night.

December 6th. Passed through Frederick City, Md., and after marching about three miles west of the city encamped in a grove. Nicely fixed in camp. Put up stoves.

December 7th. Moved a short distance this day and occupied a beautiful grove. Our camp is named "Camp Huntington." It is on the mountain side in the woods. Fine lookout over Frederick City to the east.

December 8th. Sunday Company inspection and speech from Colonel Ferry, very eloquent and patriotic.

December 10th. We are all settled in camp; have new Libby tents, with new floors and we are as comfortable as can be; continue our duties of drilling and guarding the camp every day, in order to make us more efficient as soldiers.

December 13th. There has been a grand review by General N. P Banks, about two miles north and west of the city, being about five miles from our present camp. Returned to camp about 7 P M.

December 17th. Orders came last night for us to be ready to move in the morning, and at 8 o'clock this morning we moved in the direction of the city of Hagerstown, Md. We marched about twenty miles: have had rain and snow all day Encamped for the night at the village of Benevola.

Several of the boys stripped and washed up in the creek adjacent, after camp was made. It was a pretty tough thing to do on a December night, but when quickly done is a great relief to the soreness that follows long marches. The next day, December 18th, we moved again at 8 A. M., and passed through Hagerstown, where we were served with coffee in the streets by the patriotic ladies of that city Arrived at Williamsport, Md., a distance of twenty miles, where we encamped for the night in the mud. On the following morning, orders came from Colonel Leonard, Thirteenth Massachusetts, commanding the river picket line, to whom we were ordered to report, for us to proceed to the river, at a dam called Dam No. 5, where we arrived at night. We marched fifteen miles this day Companies E and F went on picket at Dam No. 5. The rebels were in considerable force the other side; Jackson was there with the Stonewall brigade. They were endeavoring to undermine the dam, at first by shooting at it with artillery, and afterwards by cutting out the cribs with axes; but did not make a success of it either way A little shooting across the river drove them off. Company E expended about thirteen rounds to the man; Company F but a very few. The rebel bullets that came in return seemed to be so entirely spent, with a few exceptions, that it seemed to me useless to return the fire at all. I now think if we had climbed up the precipitous cliffs behind us a couple of hundred feet we could have done a good deal of effective work at that time.

On the morning of December 20th, the whole of the rebel force was in view and almost in range on the other side of the river. The regiment broke camp and moved

up to Clear Spring, five miles north. This was a pleasant little village, situated on the National Pike. The camp which we made there on the occasion of our first visit to this place was about the most uncomfortable that we ever made. The camp was on an open slope of grass land facing the east. It was raining heavily when we arrived there, and our camp was put up in the rain and deluged with torrents during the whole time. After the tents were up, brooks and rivulets forming on the hillside above poured down underneath the tents covering the entire surface of the camp ground with a sheet of water anywhere from two inches to two feet in depth. There was no help for it but to go out and make a war with the elements, with such fence stakes, bayonets, axes or other implements as could be secured, and with them opening a deep, broad trench entirely around the tent, and by such means cutting off the freshet. There were no bushes or boards to be had in the whole country, and it took us half the night to secure the earth floors of our tents so that they would remain under us, and after that it came on to blow, and we had all we could do for the rest of the night to keep our tents from blowing from over us.

On the morning of December 21st, Companies E and F, who had remained on picket at the river, had a further skirmish across the river with the rebels, a few of whom were at work in the river endeavoring to cut away the cribs forming the dam. The choppers left as soon as the firing commenced, and the opposing forces were too distant for any effective firing, although there was considerable long range rifle practice on both sides for an hour or two, and it appears in Dabney's Life of Jackson, page 263, that one rebel was there killed. The rebels retaliated, however, for being interrupted in their attempt, by putting a very swift succession of shells through an old barn where the reserve of the companies had been quartered over night. About 8 o'clock the companies were relieved by the Thirteenth Massachusetts,

and came into camp at Clear Spring. The regiment moved on later, marching all day up the river, and were quartered at night in a barn near Hancock.

Of this affair at Dam No. 5, the rebels have this version, which I find in "Allan's Valley Campaign," at page 16. Speaking of Jackson, soon after he took command at Winchester, it says: "While waiting for the reinforcements that would enable him to strike a blow, he determined to annoy the enemy by preventing any attempt to reconstruct the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and by doing such damage to the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, which runs along the north bank of the Potomac, as he could. For this purpose, the cavalry was actively engaged in scouting the country along the river, and early in December a small force of infantry and a battery were sent to break down Dam No. 5, seven miles above Williamsport, which supplied a long level of the canal with water. This force appeared at Dam No. 5, on the afternoon of December 6th, and during the next two days kept up an active skirmish with the Federal troops on the north side of the river. Under cover of this fire the Condederates attempted to break the dam on the night of the 7th, but effected little or no damage. The next evening they retired. Not satisfied with the result, Jackson made another effort, a few days later, to break Dam No. 5. Taking the cavalry, (Ashby's,) a part of the militia, and his old brigade, "Stonewall," he left Winchester on the 16th. Next day having disposed troops between Falling Waters and Dam No. 5, so as to provide against a flank movement, and having sent a force to make demonstrations at Dam No 4, and at Williamsport, he collected the main body for an attack on Dam No. 5. Under cover of the infantry and artillery stationed on the hills on the south side of the river, parties were sent to break away this dam at the end nearest the Virginia side. Colonel Leonard, with a part of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, the Fifth Connecticut and a battery was guarding this

part of the Federal line. He kept up a vigorous and annoying fire on the working parties. Not much was accomplished by the Confederates until Captain Holliday, of the Thirty-third Virginia, and Captain Robinson, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, volunteered to go down by night with their companies and cut out the cribs. They made brave efforts to do this, standing waist deep in the cold water and under the constant fire of the enemy A partial breech was effected and the cribs so loosened that the next freshet made a wide gap in the dam and rendered useless, for the time, a long stretch of the canal. While this attack was in progress several regiments were sent up from Frederick, Md., to reinforce Colonel Leonard, and the short time in which the whole of Banks' command at the latter place could reach Williamsport rendered it inadvisable for Jackson to cross the river."

Dabney's Life of Jackson, page 263, says of this accomplishment: "The work was continued from the 17th to the 21st of December, until a great chasm was made through which the whole current of the river flowed down towards its original level, leaving the canal above it drained, etc., etc. Having done all the damage he could to the canal on the south side he withdrew on the 21st and returned to Winchester"

The "damage to the canal," which Jackson did, was just none at all. The Captain Robinson, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, here spoken of, was captured by us at Winchester, the 23d of March following, and freely admitted to the officers of our regiment, in frequent conversations, that the whole thing was a gigantic failure on their part. That we were not able to see and appreciate, the "great chasm," or in fact any damage to the dam, will appear in the following dispatches of General Banks and Colonel Leonard, of same date, which may be found Vol. 5 Rebellion Records, page 399:

"FREDERICK, MD., Dec. 20, 1861,
"3 o'clock P M.

"Enemy withdrawn from Dam No. 5. All quiet there. Mill burnt by our men, who crossed over and returned with lot of blankets, intrenching tools, etc. Dam but little injured; will be repaired at once. * *

GEN. WILLIAMS.

N. P BANKS,
Major General Commanding Division."

"HEADQUARTERS BANK'S DIV.,
"December 22, 1861.

"*Sir:*—Telegram from Colonel Leonard states as follows:

'WILLIAMSPORT, MD., December 21.

'Canal boats running to-day both ways.' * *

N P BANKS,
Major General Commanding."

This was our first introduction to Stonewall Jackson, the Stonewall Brigade and Ashby's Cavalry, ever afterwards to be opposed to us in every march and contest in which we were engaged, until that night of chaos when Jackson's campaigning was ended at Chancellorsville, nearly a year and a half later, May 2, 1863. On the next morning, December 22d, we went into camp at Hancock. There was snow on the ground. On the 23d it was quiet in camp. Henry C. Randall, our sutler, left us for a short visit to Connecticut.

In the early part of the autumn (Sept. 22d), the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania had followed us into camp at Darnestown. The day they marched in, a private by the name of John Lenihan was led along at the tail of one of their wagons, both his wrists being bound with stout cords, and attached to the tail ring of the wagon. He had

been so bound and placed by the order of Major Arnold C. Lewis, of that regiment, for drunkeness and insubordination on the march. As the train came to a halt in passing a creek at the entrance of the camp, Lenihan induced one of the wagon guard to allow him to take his loaded rifle to examine it, apparently from motives of curiosity only, but he no sooner obtained possession of it than he leveled it at the Major, who was watering his horse not a hundred feet away in the creek, and shot him dead on the spot, his lifeless body falling into the creek. For this crime Lenihan was to day hanged near Frederick, the remainder of the brigade attending in a body He was found guilty of the murder by both the military and civil authority, and sentenced to be hanged by each.

December 24th. Moved our camp a short distance, where we are very comfortable. We have fires in our tents. Drilling by squad, by company, and by battalion. We are in Maryland, one-half mile from Virginia, and two and one-half miles from Pennsylvania—the narrowest part of the western shank of the state, hardly wide enough to keep up communication through. A big freshet nearly cuts off this thread of communication about every year.

December 29th. The regiment has been paraded to-day to listen to the reading of numerous findings of the Regimental Court Martial. Colonel O. S. Ferry says that proper discipline must be maintained in his command.

December 31st. The regiment broke camp at 8 A. M. Were mustered for pay, and immediately afterward took up our line of march for Clear Spring, where we arrived in good order at 6 P M., and encamped for the night.

January 1st, 1862. Resumed our line of march this morning at 8 o'clock, passing through Hagerstown, and encamped about six miles east of the city, at the village of Funkstown.

January 2d. Broke camp at an early hour this morning, passing through Benevola and Boonesbora in the forenoon, Middletown, about noon, arriving on our old camp ground near Frederick City, about 3 P M.; pitched our tents and prepared ourselves for a good rest.

But while we had been passing through the vicissitudes of a winter march southward, General Jackson, on the other side of the river, had been going up the other way and performing the extraordinary exploits which will explain the next succeeding entries in the diary as to our whereabouts.

January 1st, he set out from Winchester with four brigades of infantry, the Stonewall brigade among them, some militia, five batteries, and Ashby's cavalry, in all about 10,000 men, on another raid on the B. & O. R. R. and B. & C. canal, hoping to cut off communication between Banks, at Frederick, and Kelly, at Romney, and then to fall upon Kelly alone and so clean out the "invader" from western Virginia.

He arrived before Bath, Va., the Union outpost, January 4th, and Colonel Murray, commanding, concluded to retreat forthwith from the presence of so large a force and did retreat with his force, the Eighth Pennsylvania and Thirty-ninth Illinois, to Hancock, and the Thirteenth Indiana to Sir John's Run. Jackson sent a detachment westward which destroyed the bridge of the B. & O. R. R. over the Great Cacapon river, and he himself pursued the retreating Federals towards Sir John's Run and Hancock, and then set himself down for a day, January 5th, before the latter place and sent Ashby over to demand its surrender, threatening to shell it unless compliance was made in two hours' time. It was not complied with, and so the shelling was commenced and was kept up that day and a part of the next.

In Dabney's Life of Jackson, page 266, there is an account of this "Conquest of Hancock" which, besides showing the rebel side, is a very amusing piece of buncumbe. It is as follows: "The General then crowned the southern bank of the river with artillery and fired a few shots into the town. This was in retaliation for the crime of the Federalists, who had repeatedly shelled the peaceful village of Shepardstown, on the south bank of the Potomac, when it was not used as a military position

by the Confederates and even when there was not a soldier near it. Jackson declared that they should be taught such outrages could not be perpetrated with impunity

On the morning of January 5th, he summoned the place to surrender and notified the Federal commander that if he declined to accept this proposal he must remove the non-combatants, as he proposed to cannonade the place in good earnest. The bearer of the summons was the gallant Colonel Ashby As he was led blindfold up the streets he overheard the Federal soldiers whispering to one another, "that is the famous Colonel Ashby," and soon the suppressed hum of a crowd told him that they were thronging around to catch a sight of the warrior whose name had so often carried confusion into their ranks.

The Federal commander refused either to evacuate the place or to remove the females and children, and claimed that if the cannonade took place the guilt of shedding their blood would rest upon the Confederates, a preposterous and impudent pretension, especially when coming from a party which has burned so many peaceful dwellings and so often shelled unresisting towns without notice. The Yankee thought that the humanity of General Jackson was so great it would permit him to skulk safely behind the skirts of the women. But the Confederate General was as clear-sighted and vigorous as he was humane. After the time had elapsed, which he had announced in his challenge, he opened a hot cannonade from a score of guns and drove every Federal soldier out of the town or into some invisible hiding place."

He then started to build a bridge above Hancock, to get over, but the river was high with lots of ice running, and after a day or two spent in puerile attempts at a beginning, and finding that trifling task to which he had devoted himself would be liable to consume a very inordinate part of the early year, he wisely gave it up and started off post haste to bag Kelly's forces at Romney

He was evidently a better fighter than engineer. After he arrived at Romney he found that he had very effectively used up his 10,000 men for the time being, and he was forced, much against his own will, to go into winter quarters at that point without having accomplished anything but the partial destruction of one bridge, and having lost in a large degree the command and confidence of his forces. He there met that opposition from men and officers to any further advance which amounted to almost absolute refusal to go further.

While he had been delaying at Hancock, one of his outposts at Hanging Rock had been surprised by Colonel Dunning of the Fifth Ohio, and 700 infantry captured and dispersed and a section of a battery captured. Lander, who had succeeded Kelly in command, had drawn the Union forces back and together in a defensive position at Patterson's Creek. Having accomplished this much, and having nothing left that he could accomplish, he was forced to be content with having cleared the "invader" out of one county and part of another.

CHAPTER V.

HANCOCK.

His mad winter march had the effect, however, of setting all the Union forces in that vicinity on foot, and a larger number of our forces had to be concentrated further up the river; and so the folly by which Jackson used up his own troops fell on us also.

January 5th. Orders received this evening to prepare to move at short notice.

January 6th. Officers' call at 3 A. M. Men turned out at 4. Broke camp at 5 A. M., and marched out upon the road, the National Pike, three or four miles west of Frederick, and after some delay we moved forward. Marched all day in the snow and arrived at Hagerstown, about 5 P M. The people opened the large buildings of the Female Seminary, at that time discontinued, for us, and we had a fine time, notwithstanding the disagreeable features of the day's march in a snow storm.

January 7th. The regiment was formed at an early hour and moved foward to Clear Spring, where we occupied a meeting house for the night.

January 8th. Moved from Clear Spring, at 8 A. M., and arrived at Hancock, about 5 P M.

Colonel Packer's diary says: "I suppose that the regiment wants punishing again, in order to preserve proper discipline, and we were obliged to come to this place to have it done properly" The right wing was quartered in Bolles' barn, the left wing in Yates' barn.

January 9th and 10th. Staid at the barns.

January 11th. Selected a permanent camp and set up our tents according to "Scott," and by noon everything was as comfortable as one could wish.

January 18th. Company F went on picket for a week at Sir John's Run.

January 22d. Captain Ives detailed on General Court Martial at Frederick.

January 31st. We have remained quiet since the 11th of this month, being engaged in the arduous duties of the picket and the camp, and drilling up in skirmish drill, at first by command, afterwards at sound of bugle.

Very soon after arriving at Hancock, a detachment of the regiment passed safely through a very adventurous tour of picket duty over across on the Virginia side, about which the members of the picket frequently laughed afterwards, so heartily, whenever it was referred to, that one always felt as if they did not tell half the story

This is about all they ever told about it and if any one wants more, they can ask Captain Brewster, who was a Corporal at that time and knows the rest.

A detail of the regiment to do picket duty on the Virginia side, a certain night, was ferried over under the charge of some commissioned officer of the regiment. Among the guard was a newly made Corporal who, of course, was very anxious to give early and sufficient reason to the country, and to his company in particular, for his appointment. After being ferried over, the officer established himself, with the reserve post, in a small wooden building and sent out posts to the right, left and in front, on all highways and accessible trails or cart paths about a mile or more, as is usual in in such cases, so as to detect seasonably any new attack which the erratic Jackson might see fit to set on foot against Hancock. Among the rest was the new Corporal just referred to, who was sent out with a squad of half a dozen men to the distance of somewhere between a half-

mile and a mile, on the road towards Bath, to maintain an outpost in that direction. After reaching a cross-road near the place designated for a picket post, the Corporal found a small log hut empty, in which he established his reserve, and placing one man on the lookout a hundred yards or so to the front and another along the highways before the hut, he proceeded to make himself comfortable with the balance of the men in the hut, with nothing remaining for him to do, very wearisome, except to see that two men were sent out as a relief every two hours.

The evening passed off smoothly enough and everything went along peaceably during the night, till just about midnight, when the sentinel at the extreme front came in all out of breath and demanded support on his post. There was snow on the ground at the time, which was crusted over, and he reported that he had heard a body of cavalry advancing through the woods, very cautiously and quietly, and that they had stopped up in front of his post in the woods just out of sight but within plain hearing, probably not over a hundred yards away, and there they were moving occasionally and changing positions, probably rectifying alignment or something of that sort, evidently getting ready to charge. In response to this alarming report, everyone on the post was immediately awakened in the most quiet way possible, and equipped for stern duty Guns were loaded, bayonets fixed, the men were reminded that four infantry men who understood the bayonet drill, standing back to back, facing outwardly, were more than a match for any twenty cavalry men who could be found in Virginia. Guns were cocked, and the command advanced in line of battle up the road towards the position occupied by the late sentinel, the Corporal momentarily expecting to meet the charging line of rebels, and congratulating himself with the idea that he should be able to empty at least six saddles in the first encounter, and then "rallying by fours," be able to sustain his position until the relief came up

and so his reputation as a warrior would be made. Very cautiously they continued their advance until they reached the post lately occupied by the sentinel, but no charging line could be seen. In the woods, indeed, at the right of the road, a few score yards ahead, sounds were heard in the snow crust occasionally like the stamping and stepping of animals, horsemen undoubtedly, moving into position, but they did not seem to be in a hurry to come on. Perhaps they had discovered the picket post, and they had stopped because of that; perhaps they were waiting for reinforcements to come up; the Corporal drew up his men across the road, and bringing their pieces to a "ready," the right man was instructed to shoot at his opposite, being the left man in the charging line, the second to shoot at the second from the left, and so on, and so no two would commit the useless act of firing at the same man.

After a while it occurred to the Corporal that the charge could be better met if his men were posted behind the trees along side of the road, rather than by remaining posted acorss the open travel path in the center of the highway, and this change of front in face of the enemy was effected without loss, or in fact any movement on their part whatever, except that one or two of the "cavalry" were heard to shift positions in the snow crust, and the whole command stood again on the tip toe of expectation for several very long and portentious minutes, when all at once a very unexpected solution to the puzzle was developed.

The gallant Corporal, in his eagerness to get his first bullet into Confederate meat and to empty the first saddle, had cautiously gone round a clump of oaks a few paces to the front, in advance of the others, peering into the darkness ahead, looking neither high or low, when suddenly he felt a very sudden and strong upheaval beneath his feet, and before he could mention it to his nearest friend or relative he was thrown pell-mell into the thicket at the right, and a well-grown calf ran bleating

and bellowing back towards Bath. The Corporal's gun exploded in mid heaven as he took this lofty leap, and a score of young cattle, here, there and everywhere, all about, sprang to their feet, snorting and bellowing, and charged back through the woods, like a cyclone, towards the heart of rebeldom.

They were followed by a roar of laughter so loud and so audacious that it was said that Corporal would have undoubtedly shot some of that laughing squad if his gun had been loaded. As it was he marched to the rear and the command had to follow without even the suggestion of a military order from him, and the next morning he was said to have reported to the officer commanding the picket that "there was somebody prowling about his post for half the previous night, but whoever they were they retreated without attacking."

This was known to the members of the picket who participated in it and to the regiment as the "Charge of the Calf Cavalry," and the advancing calves and cattle were those which had been driven from that vicinity by the cannonading of the week previous, and which now, attempting to make their return to their native ranges, had been thus rudely rebuffed.

Colonel Packer's diary for February 1st says:

February 1st. They always do something extra my birthday, so the Colonel issued orders for governing the camp, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGT. CONN. VOLS.,
Camp near Hancock, Md., Feb. 1, 1862.

CALLS.

Reveille, Roll Call, -	6:00 A. M.
Breakfast, -	7:00 "
Guard Mounting, -	8:00 "
Surgeon's Call, - -	9:00 "
School Bugle Sound, -	10:00 "
1st Sergeant's Call, - -	12:00 M.

Dinner Roll Call,	- -	1:00 P M.
School Bugle Sound,	- -	3:00 "
Dress Parade, Roll Call,	- -	5:00 "
Supper,	-	6:00 "
Tattoo Roll Call,	- -	8:30 "
Taps,	-	9:00 "

The drum signal at 10:00 A. M. and 3 P M. signifies drill instead of school.

By order, COL. O. S. FERRY

(Signed,)
EDWARD F. BLAKE, *Adjutant.*

February 22d. Had brigade celebration of Washington's birthday Cold, muddy and very unpleasant. Company I and detachment of cavalry on parade all day in Hancock.

February 25th. The following order was issued today, and it seems to mean business :

BULL DOG.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGT. CONN. VOLS.,
Camp near Hancock, Md., Feb. 25, 1862.

We are about to cross the Potomac. We go to liberate the loyal people of Virginia from the despotism of a wicked rebellion. Our enemies are those who are in arms against the government. The persons and property of citizens not in arms are to be sacredly respected.

They have been told, by their tyrants, that we come to pillage, to ravish, and to destroy Let us prove by our conduct that we come to establish rights, to maintain law, to restore order.

To this end it is ordered :

First—All injuries to private property without authority of the regimental commander, are expressly forbidden.

Second—Whoever shall maltreat any citizen not in the service of the enemy, shall be punished by Drum-head Court Martial.

Third—Whoever shall abuse or maltreat any woman shall be shot.

Soldiers of the Fifth, I rely upon you not only for courage in the face of the enemy, but for good order in the enemy's country

(Signed,) O. S. FERRY,
Colonel Fifth Regt. Conn. Vols.

Colonel Packer's diary has the following :

Note.—The above order impressed me more than any other order issued during the four years that the regiment was in the service. Who but a "Ferry" could have thought of and issued one like it.

February 26th. All officers' baggage and surplus articles, beyond what each man should carry comfortably on his person, was delivered to the Quartermaster and sent off to be stored. It was reported that the building in which it was housed with all its contents was burned by "secesh" citizens or guerillas, anyway we never saw any of it afterwards, and some of us were out of pocket $100 or more in the respect of our change suits of clothing, underclothing, blankets, pistols, etc.

March 1st. Struck our tents and bid adieu to Hancock, Md. Marched east all day, arriving at Hagerstown, Md., in the evening, where we encamped for the night, on short rations.

March 2d. Broke camp this morning at 8 o'clock and after a hard day's work arrived at Williamsport, Md., in the evening, where we took lodgings in houses and churches. Buried two men.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SACRED SOIL.

March 3d. Crossed over the Potomac into Virginia on swing ferry, marching forward all day and being quartered at Martinsburg, Va., for the night in churches.

March 4th. Made camp on the edge of the town. Very muddy; had to floor tent with brush a foot deep to keep out of the mud.

March 5th. Moved forward again to-day, reaching Bunker Hill, Va., where we went into camp. Lieut. Marvin assigned to Company D.

March 7th. Made reconnoissance in force seven miles towards Winchester. Head of column fired on by Ashby's cavalry and brought to a halt; three cavalry men wounded; Companies A and B swung out on right and left flanks, and about that time the "rebs" skedaddled.

The story of this reconnoissance is so well told in the reports of the two officers which had the most to do with it that I shall content myself by quoting the reports they saw fit to make of it and which can now be found on pages 520-3, Vol. 5, Rebellion Records.

REPORT OF GENERAL WILLIAMS, U. S. ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Bunker Hill, Va., March 8, 1862.

MAJOR: Frequent reports having come to me that rebel cavalry, in small squads, were scouting the numerous cross-roads west of this, seizing the property and

persons of Union people, and that they had a considerable cavalry camp some miles above on the Winchester pike, I determined to send out a reconnoitering party on that road, with a force of infantry, to return on the two parallel roads west and beat up the hiding places of these marauding patrols.

I sent forward Captain Coles' Cavalry Company accompained by Captains Wilkins and Beman of my staff, the latter to make a sketch of the country southwest of this with reference to the cross-roads. I ordered one section of artillery under Captain Matthews, and the Fifth Connecticut and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania encamped on that road to follow, the two infantry regiments to turn to the left and return to camp by the middle road and the ridge road, both running nearly parallel to the pike within a distance of four miles west. The cavalry and artillery were to return on the pike from the point where the infantry turned off. The cavalry came in sight of the advanced vedettes of the rebels soon after leaving the outer posts of our own picket, (say three miles above) which, however, retired some miles up, where they joined the main body deployed on both sides of the pike in the woods. Here they made a stand and being in much superior force to our cavalry were able to hold their advantageous position until they observed that detachments of our infantry were getting towards their rear when they fled up the pike without again halting. Captain Matthews tried his new guns on them as they fled with very satisfactory results, as he reports to me. He could have punished them earlier but it was reported that our infantry would be able to reach their rear and cut off the retreat of the whole command. I regret to report that we had three privates of the cavalry command wounded. The horse of Captain Cole was killed under him and that of Captain Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant-General, so badly wounded as to be permanently disabled. The officers and men behaved very gallantly while under fire of men sheltered for the most part by the trees. My staff officers

speak with high praise of the cool and daring conduct of Captain Cole and Lieutenant Vernon of the cavalry My two staff officers (Captains Wilkins and Beman) exposed themselves, I fear almost to rashness. I enclose a report of Captain Wilkins of this reconnoissance.

If the results were not important, the effect has been to stir up the blood of the men and put them in good spirits for any work ahead. I hear the cavalry have shown themselves again this morning, three or four miles west of this, seizing horses and committing depredations on all citizens supposed to be loyal. I have but one company of cavalry and cannot pursue and punish these marauders as I could wish. I propose, however, to send out a pretty large guard of infantry to occupy these cross-roads and if possible get possession of some of these rebel robbers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

MAJOR COPELAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P S.—I get nothing but the same extraordinary reports from W—— (Winchester); by some, that the rebels are going off; by others, that they are thought reinforced. Citizens from the vicinity of the skirmish yesterday report that the rebels had six killed and seven wounded. I think the report very probable, as we had several amateur officers with their rifles present who had very deliberate aim upon the rebel troops. Major Cook of the Twenty-second New York, and Lieutenant Skeels, regimental Quartermaster Twenty-eight New York, were especially active with their fine rifles.

I enclose report of Captain Cole. I have nothing from General Shield's command.

REPORT OF LIEUT.-COL. TURNER ASHBY, C. S. ARMY

CAVALRY CAMP,
On Martinsburg Turnpike, Va.,
March 8, 1862.

I have the honor to report the result of a skirmish between Captains S. B. Myers and Koontz's companies with the advancing column of the enemy, coming out from Bunker Hill yesterday, brought on by his advance, while Captains Myers and Koontz and myself were visiting the outposts of the pickets.

Upon learning that he was advancing in force, I ordered these two companies up from their rendezvous (one mile in our rear), ordering the pickets in charge of Lieutenant Neff to keep him in check as long as possible, which he did most gallantly until these companies arrived, only amounting to forty-five, as many of them were still on duty as pickets.

Having ordered them to form behind a skirt of timber which reached acrose the turnpike, under charge of Captain Myers, Captain Koontz and myself moved forward to make an observation, when I became satisfied from movements made by the enemy's officers, that he had a co-operating force upon each flank, and was quite strong, which afterwards proved true, as I saw two regiments in column on our left, one-half mile from the turnpike, and had reports from scouts of another column on the right. I determined to check the column advancing upon the turnpike as long as prudent to remain, which I did for more than one hour, as upon every advance he made my men gave him such a galling fire as to drive him back out of sight under the hill, at one time driving him for one-fourth of a mile. I did not allow my men to pursue, as I had a position of my choice, and feared in their excitement they might charge to the supporting column of infantry After the column of infantry on my left made its appearance, double-quicking, and had passed beyond me

about 300 yards, I ordered my men to fall back slowly, which they did in a walk, turning every time the enemy made a demonstration to charge and driving them back.

In the stand made behind the timber the enemy had three men wounded, that I knew of, and two horses left on the ground, one wounded, that of an officer. I had one man dangerously wounded. I skirmished before the advancing column for three miles, he throwing shot and shell from two pieces which he had on the turnpike.

Upon meeting three companies of cavalry, which I had ordered to re-enforce me, I again formed across the road, when the enemy halted and after a little time returned towards Bunker Hill near to which place I followed them, they having their encampment three-fourths of a mile this side, their pickets one mile, into which I fired.

I am pleased to express my highest commendation and appreciation of the conduct of Captains S. B. Myers and Koontz, as well as of Lieutenants Neff, Clark and Myers, and also of the privates of their companies, who gave evidence of much hope of success to our cause when the struggle for the valley comes.

TURNER ASHBY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Cavalry.

GEORGE C. JUNKIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

March 8th. Captain Stone promoted to be Major. In camp at Bunker Hill. Sounds of skirmishing in the distance.

March 9th. Sunday Company inspection.

March 10th. Called into line of battle at sound of long roll.

March 11th. Left Bunker Hill, Va., behind us and moved forward to within three miles of Winchester, Va., where we remained for the night.

March 12th. To-day we had a "bloodless fight." This was the field where Lieutenant Meeker remarked, "Do your duty like little men; I am going to the rear to bring up the beef." We are encamped upon the farm of

James M. Mason. His house is occupied as regimental headquarters. The Union flag floats over the town.

The Fifth Connecticut had the advance into Winchester. The vedettes, comprised of about thirty men, under the command of Lieutenant Smith, of Company G, had the lead, and companies A and B, deployed as skirmishers, under the command of Captain Betts and Lieutenant Whitney respectively, came next. The reserve of the regiment came next, until the fortifications of the town had been passed, when they halted and the whole force passed them to the front and they brought up the rear.

March 13th. Pitched camp just back of Mason's house.

March 14th. C. B. Wells, of Company F, and Wm. Patch, of Company A, obtained possession of a printing office, where a rebel paper had, up to that time, been published, and issued an extra for the special benefit of the Fifth, in which we were styled "Bull Dogs."

I do not know as I saw the paper here referred to, but presume I did. On the *eighteenth*, Private Wells, of Company F, who had been editor and proprietor of the *Tolland County Journal*, published at Rockville for several years, printed and issued from the office of the *Winchester Virginian* a small paper, quarto size sheet, which was headed,

"THE CONNECTICUT FIFTH."

Qui Transtulit Sustinet.

Vol. 1. Winchester, Va., March 18, 1862. No. 1.

C. B. WELLS, *Printer and Editor.*

This paper contained two or three columns of the travels and experiences of the Fifth since it had entered service, entitled "Incidents of the March," several local notices and regimental news items. On one page it had the stars and stripes, and stars and bars, displayed in juxtaposition, the former designated beneath "The Flag' and the latter "The Rag."

A poem from the *Winchester Virginian* describing the circumstances under which General Bee, the July previous at Bull Run, had christened Jackson's command as the Stonewall Brigade was given and then travestied in a long poem said to have been the production of Mr. Patch, followed it. The last three stanzas of this boasting jingle were about as follows:

With Jackson at their head,
Down Strausburg road they fled,
Oh, what splendid time they made,
In the Stonewall Brigade.

Should Jackson chance to lag,
We'll burn his rebel rag,
And plant the starry flag,
O'er the Stonewall Brigade.

Or if they make a stand,
They'll find a Yankee hand,
Will crush beneath the sand
The Stonewall Brigade.

For the benefit of such "secesh" readers as might chance to read the paper, Mr. Wells had the following bit of an editorial as to the purposes of the war, which I always considered to have been conceived and said in about the right spirit; and being in this little sheet many of them read it who would not have listened to one word, "good, bad or indifferent," from a man wearing the blue in *propria persona*:

"If the people of this vicinity have placed any confidence in the statements of the recent secesh organ here, how great must be their disappointment as the Union forces arrive and occupy the town. 'Lincoln's hirelings, hounds, cut-throats, villians, murderers, imps of the devil' are the common terms applied to our soldiers by that defunct sheet.

"Anyone who has believed a tithe of what that sheet has published would naturally expect that the town would fall into the hands of an unprincipled mob, before

whom there would be no safety for life or property Instead of this the utmost order prevails, business is uninterrupted, or where voluntarily suspended its renewal is encouraged and will be protected.

"A return to the old flag and the old government is all that is necessary, to secure the peace and prosperity of other days, before the Old Dominion was drawn into an accursed rebellion against the government she helped to establish, under which she has enjoyed so many years of prosperity, and to which she is bound by all the glorious memories of the past—by both interest and honor in the present, and by all her hopes for the future.

"We can but believe, nay, we know, that there may be many here who hail the old flag with delight,—who are tired of the humbug of secession, and anxiously watch and wait for a full deliverance from the despotism of a bogus confederacy

"The soldiers of the Union came here with no vindictive feelings towards the citizens of the south, and no desire to interfere with their affairs or institutions, but with a fixed and unalterable purpose, to enforce obedience to the government and the constitution—to crush out the most wicked rebellion the world ever saw.

"This is the work they have undertaken and are bound to accomplish."

Winchester stands in the center of a most wonderfully productive domain. Starting near Harrisburg, Penn., a valley of about fifty miles broad runs southwest across Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; bounded by the Alleghanies on the north and the Blue Ridge on the south. The former is called along the valley, at various points by the residents, the North Mountain and the latter at the same points, by way of distinction, the South Mountain.

In Pennsylvania and Maryland this valley is called the Cumberland Valley, and below, the Valley of Virginia or Shenandoah.

It is a splendid farming section, producing chiefly most excellent wheat which mainly finds its way to market through Baltimore dealers under the name of Harper's Ferry flour.

I believe there is no section of the country where the entire people, from the negro's hut to the mansion of the farmer of thousands of acres, have universally so good bread. They have very excellent flour to begin with, and they know, very generally, how to cook it, as well indeed as a Vienna baker, and many a loaf of this bread, baked in great milk pans and which must have weighed five or six pounds to the loaf, found its way to our camps at twenty-five cents a loaf or even less.

There is a pike road coming down this valley from towards Harrisburg, through Chambersburg and Hagerstown, crossing the National Pike road at Hagerstown, the Potomac river and the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal at Williamsport, the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. at Martinsburg, and passing up near the center of this valley through the county seats of Martinsburg, Winchester, Strausburg, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, New Market, Harrisonburg to Staunton, at the head waters of the Shenandoah, and doubtless beyond, which is a similiar pike to the National Pike, which comes up from Washington through Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland and so proceeds westward. To these principal pikes there are inferior branches stretching off to every important town. These pikes are superior as roadways to anything we have through the outlying country in the north, being graded macadamized roads from twenty-five to forty feet broad, hardened with broken limestone which crushes under the weight of wheels and cements. This surface after a rain is almost as smooth, clean and solid as a slate, and when dry a thin white coating, perhaps a quarter of an inch deep, makes under the constant grind of the wheels, which rises in clouds when disturbed by travelers and settles upon their clothing making all look like millers. It grinds away shoes rapidly when a little wet, going

through an army brogan in three days' marching. Upon some portion of these pikes there was, at the time of the war, considerable hauling of flour from mills to railroad stations, the road being so good that five or six stalwart horses take along immense vans of fifty to one hundred barrels with ease, and it is almost needless to say that these pikes greatly facilitated military movements.

About twelve or fifteen miles northeast of Staunton begins a spur of the Blue Ridge called the Massannutten, or Peaked Mountain, which runs, a steep limestone ridge, probably about three thousand feet high, sixty miles northeast to Strausburg. There are but two or three passes over Massannutten in its entire length.

The south branch of the Shenandoah, rising in the vicinity of Staunton, goes down the east side of Massannutten, through what is called the Luray Valley, to Front Royal where it is joined by the north branch of the Shenandoah, which forms on the west side and comes down the Valley of Virginia proper to Strausburg, and there turns sharp east beneath the north base of the mountain to the junction with the south branch. From the junction to Harper's Ferry, the Shenandoah hugs close to the west side of the Blue Ridge, and there is but one valley and that narrower and less fertile than above.

This valley protected (on its east flank) from Gordonsville to Front Royal by the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers and the Bull Run mountains, and from Front Royal to Harper's Ferry by the Blue Ridge and Shenandoah rivers, made a safe sally port through which the rebels advanced and retreated with comparative safety through the war.

Winchester, situated well down the valley at its narrowest neck, was important as a point of observation, but was incapable of defense, and so was taken and retaken as often as either army desired to use the valley and its pikes in force. Consequently in its vicinity occurred every year of the war more or less skirmishing and fight-

ing, and in its cemeteries are buried many Union and Confederate soldiers.

It was something of a shock to our feelings, on our first visit there, to find that the Confederates were appropriating to their heroes the same beautiful epitaphs and elegies that were being inscribed on the last resting places of the comrades that had been buried at home from our own ranks, and to see Tom, Dick and Harry who had fallen on the Confederate side at first Bull Run, commemorated on their tombstones as "soldiers of Christ and the Confederacy," seemed to us to be absolute profanity, but in time we learned to endure even greater assumptions with indifference.

The Winchester women were as loyal to the Confederacy and as hostile to the Union and all Unionists as any with whom the regiment came in contact during its service. There was no trifling nor compromise about them, and they never for the least moment looked upon the Union soldiery in any otherwise than with unmitigated hate and loathing. After Kernstown they demanded admission to our hospitals and prison pens to minister to the wounds and wants of their brothers and neighbors, who, to a great extent, composed the Confederate troops there engaged; and while there was no ministration of love or service for the suffering rebels, to which they did not willingly give themselves with the most untiring devotion, yes, and begged on their knees for the opportunity to do it, there was no need, or want, or suffering of any blue-coated soldier, that in the least softened their rancor or approached their hearts. They were as indifferent to the groans and suffering of such as they would be to entangled flies buzzing for dear life in a spider's web in their gardens.

March 16th. Company D, on picket on Romney road. Chaplain Winslow preached his first sermon to the regiment in one of the churches; very well liked.

March 22d. Marched all day to-day, moving toward Washington, D. C. Reached Berrysville, Va., where we

encamped upon the banks of the Shenandoah river. After regiment had left town, about 3 P M., Ashby's cavalry with artillery appeared on the high land south of the town and commenced shelling brigade train and tents of Company D, of the Fifth, and three other companies of our brigade, left behind as train guard. These four companies fell in, formed skirmish line, moved out in front of rebels and kept them at bay till Shields got down his infantry from Stephenson's Station, four miles above, to protect the town. The "rebs" tried their best to drive us back with shot, shell, grape and schrapnel but could not do it.

March 23d. Went upon the road early this morning; marched all day; went into camp. Soon received orders to return to Winchester, the rebels having attacked General Shields' force. Company D in fight all day, at Winchester, with Shields' men.

As Company D, of our regiment, was in the fight from the beginning to the end, and its services do not appear to be noticed in any of the reports, probably because they were not part of the troops of any commander on the field, I will here give, at somewhat greater length, the story which is told in the diary so briefly When the regiment left Winchester for Manassas on the morning of March 22d, Company D was left alone on the camp ground back of the Mason house. Soon after, they moved down through the city to the south outskirt of it, where the train which they had been detailed to guard was parked in the field at the left of the Strausburg pike. This train was composed of two or three hundred wagons. Company D made its camp at the right or west side of the pike, opposite the train. Here also soon came a company of the Twenty-eighth New York, a company of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and a company of the First Maryland, all detailed from our brigade to be with us on the train guard, and soon after came Major Matthews of the Twenty-eighth New York, as commanding officer of the train guard. The train was to start the next day and follow the track of the troops to Manassas, where they

had gone in pursuance of the plan with which the campaign of 1862 opened, of closing into the left as McClellan advanced on the left.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a company of Union infantry came running by our camp in a cloud of dust, saying that the rebels were after us, and pointing to the hills to the left of the Valley pike a mile or so distant, where could be seen quite a body of cavalry with some artillery forming into a line of battle, and a moment later the artillery opened fire, sending their shot and shell through, over and all around our trains and our camp. We could make out no flag of any kind over the attacking party It proved to be Ashby's regiment of cavalry and Chew's battery of three guns. Major Matthews immediately ordered the train guard to fall in and get into line and mounted his horse and dashed into town for orders, to Banks' headquarters, Major Copeland, Banks' Adjutant-General, being still there. After a very few minutes absence he returned, and ordering the train to be hitched up and moved to the other side of town and out from under fire, he deployed our line as skirmishers and ordered us out on double-quick towards the rebel position. We passed out and on over Abraham's Creek and up through a sparse skirt of timber beyond it, and at the south edge of this timber we halted; we were then probably about a half of a mile from the rebels, with only two or three open fields separating us. The company of the Forty-sixth was deployed from the toll house, on the Valley pike to the left, the company of the Twenty-eighth next to the left, then Company D of the Fifth, and the company of First Maryland to the extreme left; the whole line reaching nearly a mile and almost down to the Front Royal pike. Along the Valley pike from the toll house back towards Winchester there was a small detachment of cavalry, probably about one company of First Michigan cavalry, under the command of Major Palde. During our advance the attacking party kept shot and shell actively flying at our thin line, and after we had reached

our position they tried us with grape and schrapnel ; but the men were too sparse in the line and nobody was hit. We opened with our rifles upon them and caused them to pull back their line a little, behind the crest of the hill, although the distance was such that it is not probable the fire was very effective. Some of their men then dismounted and came forward to an intervening fence and replied to our fire with their rifles or shot guns, and though we learned pretty well the music of their missiles, there was no damage done by them except to the trees and fences which were badly splintered and battered with the fusilade. The two hours that thus slipped by lost Ashby his chance on this occasion. He doubtless had about 600 cavalry with him, and from the place where he halted could have come down upon our trains in five minutes time if it had not been for our slight line of about 300 infantry and 50 cavalry which, more by their boldness and alertness in getting into a fairly strong position, kept him from making the attempt.

Shields' forces were lying out some four or five miles northward on the Martinsburg road, and their first appearance on the field was after 5 o'clock. First came a squadron of the First Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Broadhead, probably about two companies, and with these was Gen. Shields. Then came Battery H of the First Regiment Ohio Artillery, which swung out into the open fields just outside the city and opened on the rebels in front of us. We lay low under the cross fire and watched for deadly results, and took our first practical lesson in the mathematical problem of the pounds of lead used up in war in killing one man. The day was not to close entirely bloodless, however, for about 6 o'clock, when several infantry regiments had arrived on the ground and were being put in line, Gen. Shields and his cavalry guard standing in an open field at some distance behind us, the rebels got the precise gauge of that cavalry squadron and sent a shell which burst squarely in their midst. That was the last view we had of that cavalry ; some were

killed and some were wounded by that shell, among the latter General Shields, and the residue spread out fan shape, flying in all directions in a general stampede which could not be stopped on the instant. Soon after a Union line of a brigade of infantry moved up to our position and passed us in the advance, relieving us and we retired to our tents.

Upon the appearance of this force the rebels retired from view and camped at Kernstown, some three miles from Winchester, where they were reinforced during the night by a part of Jackson's infantry

All night long the Union infantry, artillery, cavalry, ammunition and supply trains and ambulances were passing our encampment by the roadside and going to the front to their position, and messengers and staff officers were galloping fiercely back and forth, and there was very little sleep for us.

In the early morning we were ordered to the front and were placed in position to the left of the Valley pike in the rear of Kimball's brigade, and a little to the rear and left of Kernstown. Sullivan's brigade was in position just in front, on the same side of the pike, and Tyler's brigade came into position later on the other side of the pike and further to the rear. Three or four batteries were also in position at the right of the pike. In this position we remained until about 1 P M., when it became apparent the rebels were moving around to their left, our right, and then we were ordered back nearer to Winchester into one of the forts which had been previously erected by the rebels, where we were stationed as a support to Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, which was there posted.

The open rolling plateau lying west of the Strasburg pike, about two miles wide, intersected near its center by what is called the "Middle Road," which joins the Strasburg or Valley pike at the toll gate, about one mile south of Winchester, ascends gradually to the westward and terminates along the valley of the Opequan and Cloverdale creeks, in an irregular terrace sixty or eighty feet higher

than the meadows below. This terrace, both on its crest and the slope towards the meadows, was considerably wooded, and the pieces of woods along the crest which face the open fields to the eastward were on that side fenced with stonewalls ; and after the day had progressed, with little fighting except by artillery duelling, Jackson advanced Fulkerson's brigade, concealed in the woods, along this crest with Garnett's a little distance to the eastward to flank us on the right. To prevent this, General Tyler, who was at the toll gate on the Valley Pike, was consequently moved at about 2:30 over to the right and along this wooded crest till he met the Confederates advancing in that direction, about 4 P M., and they at once attacked him. It was evident that here was to be a main struggle, and Sullivan's and Kimball's brigades were moved over to the support of Tyler as rapidly as possible, and the Confederates also rallied their outlying forces to the support of their line, and a fierce battle of musketry raged with varying fortunes along this crest till after dark, when the rebels, who had been gradually thinning out and falling back before Tyler's advance, yielded the field. After the fight had developed on the right and the battery which we were supporting ceased firing and was practically out of the fight, by reason of the intermingling of the combatants within its range, our detachment was taken to the westward of the crest and deployed as skirmishers across the Cloverdale meadows to intercept any flank movement further to the west than that already developed, and to be a check upon the operations of four companies of Ashby's cavalry who were drawn up in line at the opposite end of these meadows. Here we remained till dark and till the fight had advanced quite beyond us and had been stopped by the darkness.

Major Matthews, our commander, made no report of our service in these two days' engagement to his superiors, and so we did not get named among the combatants, although we were in the fight from its beginning to its end ; and I have therefore named its general features

that the services we performed might be on record, and as those of March 22d, especially, are as well worthy of recognition as those of any other organization which was there under arms that day

The fight at Kernstown was a very square and even fight from beginning to end, and was a manly struggle fought out to the bitter end between Union troops mainly from Ohio and the states adjacent, and Confederate troops almost all from Virginia. I saw the whole fight from beginning to the end. I was on the field every moment. I had a good field glass and saw almost every command of troops engaged in it, and I believe it was a very even fight and a very important victory It was the only time Jackson was whipped, and he was whipped then simply because he was misinformed as to the number of troops left at Winchester. The number of troops engaged on each side was not far from 7,000 men. General Shields puts his own strength at that, and as he had the figures at hand for reference I have no doubt he was correct. He had thirteen regiments of infantry which had mostly gone through the West Virginia campaign under McClellan and numbered about fifty effectives to the company, eight companies of cavalry and five batteries. (Reb. Rec. Vol. 12, Part 1, page 346).

Shields evidently knew more about his own forces than he did of the Confederates, for in the two days after the fight he makes as many different estimates of theirs. March 23d he says 15,000, and March 25th he says 11,000. (Reb. Rec. Vol. 12, Part 1, pages 334 and 336.) In the first estimate Shields supposed he had whipped not only Jackson but Longstreet and Smith.

Jackson's report (Ibid. pages 382 and 383) puts the Union infantry at 11,000, his own at 3,087, and Allan in his Valley Campaign agrees with this.

Dabney's Life of Jackson, (page 320) says 2,700 Confederates and 11,000 Federals. The report of Confederate losses (Ibid. page 384) shows that there were eleven

Virginia infantry regiments engaged in that fight, and the Confederate organization required a larger number of effectives to make a regiment than did the system of organization in the Union forces, and the Thirty-seventh, Forty-second and Forty-eighth Virginia regiments were fresh, full regiments, and all of them, the Thirty-seventh especially, looked to contain a full thousand men. I think they averaged 60 men to the company, and 110 companies of 60 men each is just a trifle more than 100 companies of 50 each. The rebels had seven batteries to our five in the fight, and the cavalry was as nearly equal in numbers as could be made, without dividing a company

The losses reported officially in this contest were :

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Union,	118	450
Confederate,	80	375

The dead on both sides were not fully reported in these official reports. I made an enumeration of over 200 dead, almost 300, on the field between 7 and 8 o'clock the following morning, and did not go over the whole field. Over most of it there were as many Confederate as of Union dead; but at some points, especially where Kimball's brigade and the Fifth Ohio flanked over and came to the combat from the open fields in that direction to meet Garnett's brigade, well covered in timber of considerable size, and especially by stonewalls, on both front and flank, the losses were largely against us and naturally would be.

Jackson's good generalship appeared in the obtaining of such advantages as this just mentioned for his men. But for this ability they could have made no stand on this particular field; neither at Cedar Mountain, nor at Gainesville, where their defensive position saved them against four times their number for two days. It gives inconceiveable support to the soldier to believe that, however foolish and cranky he may be in other things, his general

is smart enough to give him a more than even chance in every fight he puts him into, and to know that his regiment or brigade is going to have a chance to get two for one, or more, every time. Jackson's soldiers came to believe this of him, and it made them what they were, "mighty in battle."

March 24th. Passed through Winchester, after having marched all night, and are pushing through Kernstown. Some of the boys visited the battle field a couple of miles west; about four hundred dead of both sides not yet removed and buried. Bivouac near Cedar Creek to-night.

March 26th. Moved into Strasburg, where we expect to rest for a few days.

For some reason, although the brigade had come back to Winchester, and gone up the valley, still the order for the brigade train to go to Manassas was not countermanded, and so while the regiment was going to the south, the train and Company D started for Manassas and went to the east, under Major Matthews, as commander of the train guard.

The diary of that detachment is as follows:

To-day we go through Berryville and camp on the banks of the Shenandoah, a few miles further on. A march of about seventeen miles. Had a good bath in the river.

March 27th. Train went over Blue Ridge, through Snicker's Gap, to Snickersville, to-day Keep one company ahead for advance guard, and one company in rear as rear guard. The other two occupy all side roads and paths on both flanks till train passes. Train about two miles long. Towards night guerillas were seen ahead.

March 28th. Moved from Snickerville to Aldie. Guerillas in sight at every cross road. Have no cavalry to chase them. Put large guard on duty to-night.

March 29th. Moved forward from near Aldie to Centerville. Long march, but down grade and good road. Saw guerillas this forenoon—not this afternoon. Stormed all the way; wet through.

March 30th. Still stormy Spent forenoon looking over winter huts of the Confederates. Found breast

works ten feet thick, very strong, and occasionally, at some points along the lines, logs were placed in embrasures of the works to show for cannon. There must have been a host of rebels here, for every bit of turf is worn off the whole country Lots of vermin in every hut. In the afternoon moved down to Bull Run. Water high, could not cross, and so went into camp this side. Took a stroll over battle field. Found a few bullets and a few old arrow heads. Perhaps this has been the battle field of other times and races.

March 31st. Moved on to Manassas; visited rebel fortifications and abandoned huts; vermin abounding and desperately hungry

April 1st. Got leave to go to Washington to draw pay for Major Matthews, Captain Lane and self, and went in afternoon.

April 2d. Drew pay and returned to Alexandria at night. No train for Manassas. Put up at the Marshal House, where Ellsworth was shot. Poor hotel.

April 3d. Went to Manassas. Brigade train had been ordered back across country to Winchester, and had left the day before. Went back to Alexandria, and so round to Winchester and nearly to Woodstock by cars and sutlers' wagons.

March 28th. Regimental inspection and dress parade.

CHAPTER VII.

THE VALLEY

April 1st. Broke camp and moved in the direction of Woodstock, Va., passing through and encamping about three miles beyond.

April 4th. Captain Cogswell arrived back in camp.

April 6th. Company inspection.

April 8th. Colonel Ferry promoted to Brigadier, and made us a very eloquent farewell speech. He took with him Captain Ives, then at home in New Haven, to be his Adjutant-General, and Quartermaster Preston to be his Quartermaster-General.

The Colonel's faithful and conscientious service with us for nearly a year had endeared him to us all, and his eloquent speeches whenever the occasion demanded, had made us very proud of him.

April 9th. Regiment paid off. General Ferry left camp.

April 10th. Ground white with snow.

April 12th. Surgeon Lewis promoted to be Brigade Surgeon. Companies E and F detached to Columbia Furnace. Captain Ives having been promoted, and Captain Wyant being sick, Lieut. Marvin goes in command.

April 15th. Detachment composed of Companies E and F, at Columbia Furnace, form most of a party which made an all night march into the rebel lines and surprised and captured Company H, Ashby's Cavalry, 59 men and 61 horses, arms, etc., at Hudson's Corners, Va.

The particulars of this surprise and capture were as follows: While the regiment was encamped in the apple orchard beyond Woodstock, two or three days after General Ferry had left, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman being in command of the regiment, an order was received one rainy evening to detail two companies, with three days' cooked rations, to report for special duty to Colonel Broadhead at Banks' headquarters forthwith. Companies E and F were detailed and reached headquarters at Woodstock about 8 in the evening. After considerable delay to procure a guide they were ordered to report at Columbia Furnace, a small village lying about fourteen miles to the right or northward on Stony Creek. It was a dark and rainy night and the road was a mud road and the guide was one of the First Michigan Cavalry, who had traveled the road but once or twice before, so that the progress of the detachment was necessarily slow, and most of the night was consumed in reaching the station. When we did reach it we found a few cavalry soldiers on duty there, and very good quarters in a large barn plentifully supplied with hay

In the morning we were able to look about us and find out as to ourselves and position. Columbia Furnace was a compact little village of perhaps twenty well built houses, quite extensive furnace buildings, a large country store, one hotel, and a larger house the residence of the proprietor, a Mr. Wisner, a native of Canada and a subject of Queen Victoria, of which he was thankful in these troublous times, considering that he had three sons who otherwise might be subject to Confederate service. Stony Creek was a small but deep stream that flowed southward into the north branch of the Shenandoah near Edenburg, and was not fordable below our position, and there was no bridge which crossed it between the one on the Valley pike at Edenburg and this one fourteen miles away to the right. It so became an important point as to all movements on the right flank. The place was in command of Captain Andrew J. Greenfield of the Washing-

ton Cavalry, and there was half a company of the Ringgold Cavalry there under Lieutenant Myers. Captain Fitzgerald's company of the Twenty-eighth New York, and Captain Eisenbisen's company of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania of our brigade arrived later.

The cavalry occupied the furnace for their quarters and the infantry were all quartered in the furnace barn. All the officers were welcomed to Mr. Wisner's house, and most of them were quartered there. There were two of them at the village hotel. The position of the place, as a center of highways approaching the bridge from all directions, and the openness of the country required a large picket force out on the different roads and paths, and from thirty to thirty-five men a day from each company were required to do this duty Rebel cavalry were almost constantly in sight watching our pickets at the front, and we ascertained in a day or two that one company only, Company H, (Captain Harper's Company) of Ashby Cavalry, was all the force between us and Mount Jackson, the rebel headquarters, which was some fourteen miles distant, and that they were quartered in a church or two at a cross-roads some eight miles distant called Hudson's Corners. One night there were two Union men in at the furnace who knew all about the position of the company and where its picket posts were; one on the road towards the right, one on that towards the left, one on that towards Columbia Furnace; but none in their rear towards Mount Jackson.

If we could find anyway to go quite around them and come up from their rear, we could, without doubt, surprise and capture them. We ran across guides who thought they could show us such a way So on the night of April 15th, about 11 P M., we started, making a long circuitous march by by-roads and across fields, following our guides through the mud, which, at that time of the year, was almost bottomless, to see if we could not gather in these boys.

Of Companies E and F of the Fifth pretty much everyone went except those out on picket duty, and the same was true of Captain Fitzgerald's company of the Twenty-eighth New York and the cavalry, but Captain Eisenbisen of the Forty-sixth said he would be d——d if he would go. It would be nothing but a d——d wild goose chase.

Nevertheless we went and we plodded along all night, and we circled and kept circling as we marched, in the first place to keep away from their pickets, and later to bring round behind them. Finally the day broke and still we were circling around and no rebels in sight; then the sun came up and we were still circling way out into Virginia, it seemed to us far enough to have gone to Mount Jackson and beyond. Then 5 o'clock came and still we did not come to the road, which was to be our point to turn back. Fears of treachery on the part of the guides began to be expressed, and they were compelled to march at the side of our leader, who threatened that if any treachery developed, they, the guides, should be sure not to escape, but should be the first to fall. Six o'clock came and we had not yet reached our point of turning but we had come in sight of it. Soon we were in it and turned back towards the north. After a short march through the woods, we came to the crest of a hill and the termination of the forest at the same time. Looking down the open road, some one hundred and fifty yards ahead, we could see the cross-roads called Hudson's Corners, the church, a store and about three dwelling houses which constituted the hamlet, and the horses tethered along each road, some being groomed, some being fed, men out cleaning their equipments, cooking their breakfasts, little dreaming that double their number of blue coats were loading their pieces scarce a stone's throw off.

After taking a short rest we went down upon them with a rush, yelling as we went. For a moment they did not seem to comprehend us at all. They could scarcely

conceive that Union troops could come from towards their own headquarters at Mount Jackson, and so they simply stood and looked till we had covered two thirds the distance from the woods, and we were close upon them before they took the alarm. Then they seized guns, pistols, sabres, whatever came to hand, and from the doors and windows of their quarters made a rattling, aimless fire at us for a moment, to which we replied with a volley and then we were among them making them surrender at the point of the bayonet or with leveled rifles. A dozen or more took to their heels and struck off across a field, but in running they were no match for footmen. They soon were overtaken and compelled to surrender and come back. Not one escaped; fifty-nine men and sixty-one horses, with all arms, equipments and stores, in less than five minutes' time and nobody hurt. One horse killed was the total of bloodshed. Captain Harper, their captain, was up at Ashby's headquarters, at Mount Jackson, so we lost him but captured his three lieutenants.

We packed all their stores, equipments, bedding, etc., upon their company teams, but we could find no horses that would work in harness and the rebs would not tell us which were the team horses, so we had to leave that company team behind us with all its precious contents; but we stuffed hay and straw into it and under it and set fire to it and left it in its ashes. The infantry rode back to Columbia Furnace that morning, for we took the liberty to pick up a few more good horses by the way We were tired and it appeared to be a military necessity to do so, and the cavalry prisoners had to foot it. They did not enjoy this overmuch and were disposed to make slow work of it, but we pricked them on as rapidly as possible, not knowing how soon we might find Ashby at our heels in an endeavor to retrieve his pets. But we got them in safety to Columbia Furnace about 10 o'clock in the morning, which post we found had been reinforced during our absence by a brigade of Shields' forces, who

on finding that the road was clear to Hudson's Corners immediately pushed along their advance to that point. These movements, that morning, to the left rear of Jackson's position at Mount Jackson, disturbed him, and the same day he pulled back his lines to Rude's Hill near New Market.

Captain Eisenbisen, with his company from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, was given the duty of escorting our prisoners to Banks' headquarters, and it proved to him no empty honor, for in a day or two after, the newspapers came to camp, containing an item dated Woodstock, April 16, 1862, stating that Captain Eisenbisen, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, had just returned from a successful raid into the enemy's lines, in which he had captured a company of Ashby's cavalry—seventy-five men and horses, arms, etc.,—without loss; no credit whatever being given to the boys who did the work. The reputation of the thing in that case was most decidedly "got without merit and lost without deserving."

These cavalrymen were well mounted and armed generally with sabres, Colt's revolvers, together with some kind of rifle or gun for longer range shooting or carbine service. Among them were a few Colt's revolving rifles, two Sharps' rifles, one or two Enfield rifles, but the prevailing arm was the double barreled shot gun, mostly very fine guns, and many of them of English make, all of which were loaded with ball and buckshot when we captured them. They were well uniformed in gray, and were native Virginians, about the best looking rebel soldiers that we came in contact with. We captured with them their pay rolls, showing that they had been in the rebel service for more than a year, had furnished their own horses, and several of them had furnished more than one horse, as well as their own rations, forage, equipments, and that as yet they had received no pay, and the amounts due them borne along on the rolls was, as to several of them, over $2,000, and as to one of them over $3,000.

The next morning our detachment was ordered back to the regiment, returning by way of Woodstock to get company tents, etc., and following the regiment, overtaking it two days later at New Market.

This exploit is noticed in Reb. Rec. Vol. 12, Part 1, page 427, in the record of events of the cavalry brigade, as follows: "On the 15th instant, this squadron (First Squadron Pennsylvania Cavalry) under the command of the Junior Captain Greenfield, assisted by detachments from the Fourteenth Indiana, Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-eighth New York and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, made a dash upon a company of the enemy's cavalry quartered in a church near Columbia Furnace and succeeded in capturing the entire force of three officers and about fifty men, with all their horses, arms and baggage."

That record is correct except there were no detachments of the Fourteenth Indiana or Forty-sixth Pennsylvania in the affair, and the capture was not very near Columbia Furnace, and the number of men a trifle short.

General Banks in his dispatches to the Secretary of War gives notice that the thing was done, but not who did it, as follows:

"WOODSTOCK, April 16, 1862, 7 P M.

"An entire company, more than sixty men and horses, were captured this morning at Columbia Furnace, about seven miles from Mount Jackson, by our cavalry and infantry The capture includes all the officers but the captain. They will be sent to Baltimore to-morrow.

N P BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War"

This capture is noticed in Allan's Jackson's Valley Campaign, page 61 (Confederate authority), as follows: "A company of Ashby's cavalry, on outpost duty be-

tween Mount Jackson and Columbia Furnace, was surprised by the advance and captured. This was Captain Harper's company of cavalry They were captured by four companies of infantry from Donnelly's brigade, in conjunction with the Ringgold and Washington cavalry " That report was nearer true than our own official report, and still it would be the exactly correct thing to say that we had three half companies of infantry from Donnelly's brigade and one half company of Ringgold cavalry

CHAPTER VIII.

THE UPPER VALLEY

April 17th. The long roll was sounded this morning, and we moved forward with two days' rations, passing through Edenburg, Mount Jackson, Va., and encamping at New Market, Va., for the night. Halted a short time near the house of Colonel Rice, who died two days before of wounds received at Winchester, March 23d. About 11 A. M. formed line of battle in front of Rude's Hill, where the enemy made a show of a fight for an hour or so, and then fell back.

April 18th. Moved forward about four miles when we encamped.

April 19th. Lieutenant Chinery arrived in camp with recruits.

April 20th. Received mail from home. Stormy No tents in regiment but cook tents.

April 21st. Had long roll and turned out very early in the morning and marched down the valley about two miles, waited awhile, and then countermarched to camp. Moved again this afternoon, going south about six miles,

as far as Lacey's Springs. Very rainy and wet; but after getting thoroughly wet through, finally secured quarters for all the men in barns and houses.

April 22d. Broke camp and packed the wagons. Moved out, passing through Harrisonburg, Va., emcamping about four miles east of the place, all the tents having finally arrived. It seems like getting home once more. Had another night alarm, Ashby's Cavalry said to be prowling about. We are happy to know that they are one company short just at present. We turned out in the company streets and kept awake till midnight, but no attack was made.

April 23d. Had another night of alarm, and slept on our arms.

April 24th. Rain, hail and snow storm which continued most of the day Company F sent on picket five miles beyond Harrisonburg and were quartered in a barn. Regiment called out in line of battle. Peach trees in full blossom, weighed down to the ground with a burden of soft, heavy, melting snow

April 25th. Made forced reconnoisance ten miles towards Staunton, driving in rebel picket along the road. One man killed in Forty-sixth Pennsylvania.

April 26th. Wagons arrived and we pitched tents in evening. Struck camp very quietly at night and started the baggage train to the rear

April 27th. Moved a little after daylight in towards Harrisonburg, being the first retreat we have made. Met two regiments of cavalry, driven in from towards McGaheysville, of Gordon's brigade. Camped a mile east of Harrisonburg. Had singing in Chaplain Winslow's tent and prayer at dress parade.

April 28th. Mails from home received. Pay rolls started. New coats and pants issued.

April 29th. Had jollification over news from New Orleans. The four bands of the brigade came near bursting themselves in glorious emulation. Harrisonburgers looked blue and didn't enthuse a bit.

April 30th. Pay rolls finished, but no paymaster arrived. Regimental inspection and music.

May 1st. Reports that Jackson is reinforced and advancing on us.

May 2d. Went on picket about three miles out toward Port Republic at toll-gate. About 2 P M., some hundred or more of Pleasanton's cavalry were driven in past

the picket, some hatless, some sabreless, and all demoralized. No enemy showed up in pursuit, but at night they kept us in alarm by approaching several times till they saw us. Corporal Rix let off his piece once, but the intruder at that particular time was a specimen of the saw-backed swine of the country

May 3d. Changed camp right into town and put up tents. Companies I and H detailed to go with signal officers to Peaked Mountain. Had skirmish with the rebels, but beat them off. Fred. Callender and E. Vandusen, of Company I, wounded; Sergeant Cogswell and Callender made prisoners.

This expedition was under command of Captain Daboll of Company H, and left camp about noon and made a rapid march of about six or seven miles, and then toiled up the rugged mountain sides to the vicinity of the summit. The weather was fine and clear, the outlook over the broad and fertile valley was of surpassing interest, and the escort were giving it their attention, when they were not engaged in killing rattlesnakes, which they found unpleasantly numerous and perfectly bold and fearless. The signal officers, believing the coast to be clear, had passed on a little in the advance, when all at once a murderous volley burst forth from behind the rocks and trees of the mountain and swept down upon the escort, wounding the persons before named, and the signal officers came running to the rear shouting as they came, "Run, boys, run, the rebels are here." But Captain Daboll and the boys behind him did not scare that easy They formed into line, the best they could, behind the rocks and trees, and kept their assailants at bay for some little time, until they found by testing that their assailants consisted of the Ninth Louisiana Infantry and a detachment of cavalry, giving them the advantage both as to numbers and as to position. Having ascertained this, Captain Daboll gradually withdrew his lines and made good his retreat with no further loss.

May 4th. Prepared to move but did not go from our camp. Had inspection in the morning. Service in

church in town in afternoon. Chaplain Winslow preached from text "Living Water." Afterwards ordered to cook two days' rations. Struck tents and sent them off and slept under open sky

May 5th. Had long roll before daylight, and soon after sunrise took up the line of march in retreat. Met Shields' division near New Market. Seemed to have force enough on hand to whip Jackson. After twenty-one miles encamped a mile north of New Market.

May 6th. News of evacuation of Yorktown celebrated. Music by the band, speeches, etc. Chaplain Winslow takes the palm in speech making.

May 7th. More celebrating. Lieutenant Keeler arrived in camp with recruits.

May 8th. One day's cooked rations ordered. Gordon's brigade passed us, going down the valley

May 9th. Orders received to move in one hour. Proceeded at 1 P M., leaving our camp standing, marching toward the east, passing over Peaked Mountains, through Swift's Gap into the Luray Valley and slept under the sky with the stars for company Colonel Packer's diary says: "Did not see anything of the rebels, and for one I had no particular desire to meet them in that strange country"

May 10th. Remained all day on the field, where we slept as a support to squads of cavalry who were scouting further to the west, and in the evening returned from the Luray Valley, breaking camp about 7 P M., and arriving at our old camp at New Market, Va., at 11 P M. and occupying it for the night. The woods were on fire on the mountains and the view below us was grand as we went down. The band played all the way down, and we were all feeling so well that when we got into camp and heard how little Monitor had whipped the Merrimac we kept on feeling well and made a night of it, with speeches, music, etc.

May 11th. Orders received to-night, after taps, for us to break camp and pack the wagons. No rest for us to-night, so we kept up the celebration of last night as well as we could.

May 12th. Moved from camp at 3 A. M., going homeward. At Rude's Hill knapsacks were unslung and placed in the wagons, and it begun to look like business; but after a little we went on towards Woodstock, where we arrived at 9 A. M., a distance of eighteen miles; went into camp in the same old orchard, where General Ferry gave us his adieus the previous month.

May 13th. Long roll at 3 A. M., broke camp and marched in the direction of Strasburg, where we arrived at 1 P. M. Encamped in a beautiful orchard on Fisher's Hill. A small village near is called Mowrystown.

A very large district of the valley south and west from this point is settled almost exclusively by the religious sect called Dunkards. They are entirely opposed to the war and take no sides whatever in the conflict. Still they have been subjected to the Confederate conscription. Their houses are always open to the hungry of both sides. The members of the Fifth had many a good supper at their bountiful tables.

May 14th. Remained in camp near Mowrystown. The burning of a large amount of quartermaster's stores in cavalry camp, opposite, looks as if Banks is about to quit this valley Rainy

May 16th. Still at Mowrystown. Pleasant camp and well shaded. Lieutenant Owen sick and have got him into Jacob Grad's house for better nursing and quiet. Rainy weather. New clothing issued including fatigue jackets; the men noisy and rough.

May 16th. Still at Mowrystown. Lieutenant Owen worse. Hopes to get furlough. Pete Foster of Company I deserted. Raining still.

May 17th. Inspection at 10 A. M.

May 18th. Chaplain Winslow preached at 4 P M., taking the Lord's Prayer for a text.

May 19th. Company F on picket on the Shenandoah, four miles out. Rebel pickets in sight from three posts. Plenty of Potomac herring in the rifles. Made citizens house up their barking dogs at night or bury them. Regiment busy drilling; busy in camp.

May 20th. Large mail received. Graham, Company F, partially cut his own throat. Feeble health and despondency probable cause.

May 21st. Extra drill hours. Lieutenant Owen obtained furlough and left camp for home. Cavalry skirmishing off towards Woodstock.

May 22d. Extra drill hours.

May 23d. Men bathing in Shenandoah fired upon from woods opposite; probably jayhawkers. Company I was ordered over there double-quick time.

CHAPTER IX.

BANKS' RETREAT

May 24th. Roll call at 3 P M. Cavalry pickets from up the valley go down the valley at daylight with a speed which would make them celebrated in making a charge. We are ordered to move immediately to the rear towards Winchester.

There are rumors that Jackson has come down the Luray Valley with 30,000 men, and that he has captured the First Maryland regiment of our brigade, Colonel Kenly, at Front Royal, almost entirely, and that his army is now between us and Winchester. We packed up and got off in a hurry, and for a wonder there was very few that straggled in the rear that morning. We made a swift march to Strasburg, and there we were put in line of battle, facing up the valley from which we had just arrived, the North Branch Valley, until about noon. So we concluded that the rebels were behind us still, or that General Banks so supposed, and not, as had been reported, ahead of us. We knew that they were near, however, by the hurried manner in which the cavalry and headquarter guards were burning immense heaps of stores and supplies of every kind, and we would not have been surprised to have seen them charging in on us from some direction at any time while we stood there. It may be that we are cut off from the Potomac. If such is the case there will be desperate fighting upon our part, for we are bound to go through.

At night Colonel Packer writes: "This has been a day of continnal excitement. We are in full retreat and the rebels are harrassing our flank and rear as they are marching upon a road parallel to our line." When near Cedar Creek Bridge the line came to a halt and it was reported the "rebs" had got in front of us. We unslung knapsacks, leaving the piles of them on an open field with two men from each company to guard them.

We did not imagine as we unslung those knapsacks and systematically arranged those of each company in a compact little line by itself, where they could be readily taken up again without confusion, and left two of each company to guard them, that we were taking our last leave of those *close* companions of a very eventful year, with all the personal treasures which they contained, but so it was. We never slung them on again, nor any other ones which contained half the trinkets and rubbish with which they were filled.

We brought these with us from home and they were furnished, not only with everything that we ourselves had thought of as needful, but with almost everything else that our friends had imagined that we might need under any circumstances. Besides changes of underwear, and writing materials, and toilet articles of daily necessary use, they were stuffed out with pistols and pistol ammunition, playing cards and bibles, work cases and diaries, bundles of letters from home and elsewhere, field glasses and medicines for every complaint, and liniment and bandages for every wound known to surgery, pipes and tobacco, matches and photographs of home friends and comrades, and many keepsakes and home made articles of wear and use which sisters' and mothers' hands had made, and into which their love and affection for us had been wrought with deft and skillful fingers. The loss of these we mourned many days, almost like one turned out of doors and homeless; but it is very safe to say that when we reached Williamsport and new ones were issued to us in place of them, we were very careful

in their furnishing thereafter, and very much lighter loads became the fashion, and many a man was saved for better and more duty by the loss.

We often pictured in mind the fun the rebs must have had over that correspondence.

After these knapsacks had been unslung and cared for, we loaded our rifles and started in hot haste for the blocked-up-front of the line and double-quicked past the teams to the head of the train. The whole line was in a dire state of confusion. For several miles the teams were standing driverless. From some one horse had been cut loose, and from others two or three. Here and there the wagon masters, with big cow hides, revolver in hand, were driving the frightened teamsters back to duty The rebel cavalry, coming on to the pike at or near Newtown, from the direction of Front Royal, had captured a few of our baggage wagons here, and charging back for six miles to Middletown had scattered the drivers and stopped the whole train. On arriving at Middletown they turned off into the fields on the right, and we were formed in line of battle facing them, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania deployed ahead as skirmishers. The rebel cavalry and skirmishers fell back before us upon their reserve, a mile or two distant, which appeared to be a considerable force drawn up behind a wood. The train was now started on again, swifter than before, and contrabands were found capable of driving the teams which the teamsters had deserted. We kept the rebels on the flank at bay until most of the train had passed on north through Middletown, when Jackson, coming down the pike on our right with a large force, turned back to Strasburg, forming a line of battle to meet Hatch's cavalry and our stragglers, evidently supposing our main force was in that direction, while in fact it had gone past. This force cut off only the very rear of our line, Banks' bodyguard of Zouaves, Company B of our regiment, who were out on picket and not recalled early enough, and five or six companies of cavalry, and quite a line of baggage wagons,

under the charge of Lieut. D. B. Hamilton of Company D, who at that time was acting quartermaster. The rebs did not even get these, for finding he was cut off, Quartermaster Hamilton assumed command of this force and before he was pursued took a road to the north and made such good time and maintained such efficient guards on both flanks and in rear as not to be overtaken, and the next day crossed the Potomac with little loss, at Hancock, and soon after joined the command at Williamsport. But our knapsacks and our souvenirs, and letters from home and the guards which were with them, these were all lost. There was nothing left for us but to save what had already gone safely on, and one regiment after another had to take their turn in acting as rear guard and keeping the rebels at bay behind us while the long train (five or six miles long) pushed along as fast as possible on the pike. Then after a considerable distance had been gained by the rear of the train, another regiment would be put into strong position across the road as guard, and the regiment out on guard to the rear would be signaled to come in as fast as they pleased.

The whole thing, during that afternoon, was exceedingly well managed and no regiment was very severely handled while holding the rear guard, except the Second Massachusetts, which took position in the rear near Newtown, and when Jackson returned from pursuing Hatch's cavalry he kept the Second Massachusetts very hardly pressed and actively engaged all the way to Winchester, and his skirmishers close upon it through the night.

To march in advance through an enemy's conntry, provided it is a good country, with scouts out well ahead, and knowing there is no armed foe near, with a good band to put the *qui vive* into all the pacers, lopers, rackers, rollers, shamblers and shufflers of the line, to help them get into trim and style as we pass through large villages and cities where they have never seen Yankees before and have some curiosity to meet them, there being plenty hams, chickens and the like still known to exist there-

abouts, which may be easily obtained by purchase or otherwise, is not the most disagreeable sort of a picnic to be on, for a set of men from eighteen to forty-five who can stand marching along the highways daytimes and sleeping in the fields nights in the month of May; but to march in retreat, that is a different thing altogether. There always seems to be more jeering men and sneering women to be seen at such times. If you were marching the other way you would not see one of these fellows. They would keep out of sight for fear of being shot for genuine rebels, who were in arms half the time against the Union, as doubtless most of them really were, and the women would set out the best they had in the house, or at least a fair spread, for a moderate compensation, and you would be treated respectfully by everyone; but when you come to retreat, there seemed to be men enough at every house, and they were not afraid to come out and look, leer and jeer at you as you passed; and the women would be all at once turned to bitterness, and they would have nothing in their houses to sell or give away, and they would have no fires to cook anything with, and they would be as full of secesh talk as they were glum before, and some of them would even have the audacity to wear the stars and the bars "at the fore," as the sailors say The dogs, too, seemed to be altogether more numerous at every house than they were when we were in the advance, two months ago, chasing Jackson up the valley Now there seemed to be half a dozen at every house, and remarkably bold at that, even daring to snap at the heels of a military man carrying sixty rounds of prepared ammunition about him, and a good Springfield rifle to shoot it with. And worse yet; it was said, too, by some of the men, as we came down the valley that evening, that they saw cocks out by the roadside, on the fence posts in front of the farmers' houses, crowing because of our departure. This story should be discredited, because it was rather too late for poultry to be out, and then, too, the roar and

rush of our train would have been a little too much for the nerves of ordinary poultry; and lastly, it is not probable that there was any surplus of fowls remaining in that section, except of bantams, which, though bold and audacious, are, nevertheless, very early to retire.

If Jackson had moved up on the pike two or three hours earlier, the only portion of Banks' column which would have escaped would have been such as cut their way through.

We arrived at Winchester in the early evening, in advance of the rebels, and threw our pickets out on the Front Royal road. They had gone but half a mile before they met the rebel pickets, and could go no further. We camped just behind them in a clover field; no tents or beds, and a very cold and slim supper; but we slept well, notwithstanding.

The experiences of this night were somewhat new, for, as the evening advanced, there was picket firing only a short distance in front, and the coming up of artillery baggage trains, and even the march of men could be heard. It was our first "evening before the battle," so far as the appearances seemed to indicate. The grass was wet, and the ground where we bivouacked soft—a clover field in the valley of a small stream, Abraham's Creek. We had no overcoats or blankets; all had been left behind at Cedar Creek, and captured where they were left; and we had very little supper; and all did not feel like trying to sleep under such circumstances, and those that tried did not sleep well unless completely exhausted with the excitements and march of the day The light of the rebel camp fires could be seen against the sky, and the multitudinous noises of these camps could be distinctly heard. There was a ruinous old barn and a board fence near, from both of which we stripped the boards and placed them on the ground to keep above the mud, and upon which many sat or lay, according to the room they had, and gossipped and dozed and watched the movements by turns. During that comfortless night there were a good many wondering

what the morrow would bring forth, and what kind of a record they should make; as it were, taking inventory of their stock of nerve to see whether they had enough to do credit to themselves. There were very few but what were ready for it. For more than a year they had been from home for this purpose, marching forward and back on the highways of Maryland and Virginia, looking for rebels, and now they had come to hand, and the Fifth was more than ready to meet them and do its full duty, and doubtless would have been just as much so if there had not been another Union regiment on the Virginia side of the Potomac; but it was rumored that Siegel, or some other general, was on his way up to meet us from Harper's Ferry, and we hoped, somehow, we should win a battle on the morrow. The onward roar from the pike to the northward, all night, of the trains, indicated that Banks did not consider them out of danger at Winchester.

May 25th, Colonel Packer's diary says: "The regiment was stirring early this morning, having slept upon our arms all night in bivouac, not caring to to put up our tents as we did not want to have the trouble of packing them this morning, and anticipating some trouble during the night or in the early hours of the morning. It was a wise precaution upon the part of our commander, Colonel George D. Chapman. The company cooks prepared breakfast for the men very early, as was well, for at daylight the rebels commenced shelling our camp from batteries located upon the hills opposite our position. We were in line of battle very soon and we were taking up our position when we found that the enemy was driving in our skirmishers. Soon we could see their line of men moving towards us in a heavy line of battle. We were all ready to receive them and when they were near enough to have our fire effective the Colonel gave the order for us to fire. Our first volley checked them but they soon rallied and came on. We continued to fire upon their advancing line and the effect was such as to drive them from their purpose. As soon as they com-

menced their retreat, we followed them up inflicting great loss upon their troops. So we fought for three hours, or until we were about surrounded, when we received orders to retreat. This we accomplished without any confusion and in good order, passing to the east and north of Winchester, intending to reach the turnpike, but found that both the city and pike were in possession of the rebels. As we passed through the north side of the city the enemy were pouring through the cross streets. When we saw them we moved through the fields with rebels on both flanks and behind us. Captain Betts and Lieutenant Rice were here captured. After marching four or five miles we met a guide who informed the Colonel that all the roads were occupied by the enemy, but that he could carry us to the Potomac without our having any trouble. So with him for a guide we took to the woods and fields, moving about parallel to the pike and towards the Potomac, and after a hard march formed a junction with the remainder of the brigades about 3 P M., east of Martinsburg. After a short rest upon the east bank of the Opequan Creek, we resumed our journey towards the North Star, and at 9 P M. that memorable night reached the banks of the Potomac and were ferried across during the night. Having fought three hours and marched forty-two miles we considered that we had performed a good day's work. This concluded our first battle and we feel proud of the part that we have performed.

To give further details of this short battle may be unnecessary, but will still not be out of place if they add any facts to the story of the day.

During the night the constant moving of teams, artillery, cavalry, and even the march of men had been heard in our front, and as soon as the day dawned several pieces of Confederate artillery were disclosed unlimbered and looking down upon us from the hillsides not a mile distant. We had not got our breakfasts, such as we could procure, fairly down before these batteries com-

menced sending their howling shells among us, the second or third of which knocked one of our gun stacks sprawling in a heap. We went to the rear as quickly as possible in "column by company" until we arrived in a hollow leading across a wheat field up to Front Royal pike. In this hollow we came into line, the right of the regiment resting on the pike, A first, F next, (H being at that time on detached duty), and here we dropped out of sight and were entirely concealed by the hollow and standing grain which at that season of the year was pretty fully grown. The Twenty-eighth were on a side hill considerably higher than we were, and behind a stone wall some 100 or 150 yards in our rear and a little to our left. The Forth-sixth Pennsylvania was directly across the pike from us, formed along the same depression of land which we were in, their left being on or near the pike and their right leading off obliquely and forming an acute angle with the pike. Best's battery was on still higher land, 150 yards or so in the rear of the Forty-sixth. The First Maryland having been captured two days before at Front Royal, this was all there was left of Donnelley's brigade to maintain the position.

The rebel artillery which actively pelted us during the time we were forming and taking this position, ceased not for a single moment their attentions to us, and scarcely had we dropped out of sight in our new position before the whistle of the deadly minnie bullets through the tops of the wheat where we lay, and the rapid fall of the wheat heads told us that the rebels had "marked us down" very fine and were coming for us. They were coming up a road by the right flank which was oblique to the position of the Forty-sixth and they came into line in such direction as to bring us directly in the line of march of their column and well on their right flank as soon as they halted and became engaged. When they had come on and we had begun to see their flags, guns and broad-brimmed hats through the grain, the Colonel sung out, "Now boys up and at them." The command was obeyed

with a will and we had very good shooting. As we rose up, almost a half a mile of butternuts stood way back in a solid mass almost squarely with their flank towards us. It did not seem as if a single bullet of ours, let off into that line, could fail to hit somebody There was a very few of their men at the head of the column, who were protected somewhat by the wall or fence running along the road, who were the only ones, as I believe, who succeeded in doing any effective firing at us, we were so low down among the wheatheads and so much on their flank, and their sharp oblique firing along their own line was so difficult that they could not get at us at all anyway, but our fire was terrible and galling to them. They thought to charge us and they rushed up yelling to the wall to come over at us, and a dozen or more of their most zealous leaped on the wall and one of them even leaped down into the field on our side of the wall, not a hundred feet away, but our firing was so effective that the rest dropped down the other side dismayed, and he, too, who had been so adventurous as to come over, dropped down on the hither side of the wall, and held up his hands in token of surrender; but he soon after, as no one found time to enforce the surrender and make him come in, slipped back over the wall and joined his fellows. About this time a part of the left of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania gave way, but were mostly rallied again by Colonel Knipe who stoutly drove them back, calling their attention, meanwhile, in words more earnest than polite, to the staunchness of the "Connecticut Bull Dogs over there" on the left.

The head of the charging column consisted of the Twenty-first Georgia and the Twenty-first North Carolina. The regiment charging us was the Twenty-first North Carolina and carried at the head of its column the state flag of that state, and I saw no other flag, nor did this flag remain long upheld. It went down as fast as it was raised, until it was taken down and out of the way altogether. It was not every captain in the regiment that

had an opportunity to engage in this shooting at that time, but in my company both James Moylett and Pat. McCardle came to me with their rifles, claiming that they would not go off; but with a little new priming and fresh caps and a sharp rap or two on the gun stock I succeeded in getting them off, and I failed not to send their contents into that line of butternuts. By the recoil of the pieces I judged it probable that they contained more than one cartridge, and that James and Patrick had been loading without firing ever since the action commenced; and the only satisfaction I had for the two set backs I received was in believing that these pieces must have been about as effective in their front as howitzers.

After a few moments' conflict the Colonel ordered A and F forward on the right. This brought these companies out of the hollow and on a higher land beside the wall or fence on a level with the enemy, and gave us the wall three feet high or more for breast works. Our fire was now precisely on the rebel flank, and they had no protection from it and very little return was possible from their position. In a short time every man of them was down, and the field was full of them, some killed and some wounded, but more hugging the ground for safety, and one could hardly know which to fire at or whether he was firing at the living or dead; but soon it was to be seen that here one and there one was scrambling or creeping to the rear, and in a few moments more they were all gone save the killed and wounded, which was a very considerable number, including Colonel Kirkland, Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper, and Captains Ligon, Hedgecock, and several other officers.

They fell back in great disorder to the other side of Abraham's Creek, where they were slowly assembled and got into line again.

Soon after the advance of the right of the regiment, which has been mentioned, the left was also swung forward into good shooting position and was a very efficient agent in the stampede which was effected. I think

the Fifth can take to itself great honor for its efficiency in this fight, for it was the center of the line, the rebel charge was directed on it, and it had much nearer and closer shooting than the other regiments engaged and was the most effective in their defeat.

The brigade which had been repulsed, after reforming on the other side of the creek, seemed to be preparing to move to our left, and we were accordingly moved further to the left and rear and behind a long line of stone wall, Company D being left on the field as a skirmish line. From this position the rebs endeavored to dislodge us by a very terrific storm of shell, but utterly failed ; and not till we saw that the whole depot section of Winchester was in flames, and learned that Jackson was already there, having overpowered Gordon's brigade on the Strasburg road, did we strike out to do our separate retreating as best we could.

At the time the retreat was commenced, Capt. Betts was ordered by Colonel Donnelly to remain behind for twenty minutes and cover the retreat of the brigade with Company A. The company was deployed behind the wall covering the whole front just occupied by the brigade, and kept up an active fusilade at the distant rebels to give them to understand the regiment were still there. At the end of that time Company A also commenced a lively retreat. They were passing up a lane leading past some lime kilns, on the southeast border of the town, when they met Lieutenant E. J. Rice, of Company I, returning with orders to hurry their retreat. The captain had just got the company closed up and started them on the double-quick, when a shell struck a kiln he was passing, not three feet from his head. The concussion stunned and prostrated him, and Lieutenant Rice stopped to assist him while the company continued its retreat. He recovered himself in a moment or two and followed on as rapidly as he could, Lieutenant Rice assisting him to overtake his company, which was still in sight and not over two hundred yards ahead. Timothy Murnan of Com-

pany D, who had been to the front as a skirmisher, was also with them. But before passing the next street leading east from Winchester, a long line of Confederates came streaming out from the town across their route, and their retreat was cut off. They concealed themselves momentarily behind the fences, and then sought refuge in a house where one of the party had been previously entertained and believed the residents to be Union people. Here they went up through the house and took refuge in the cupola at the top, where, without being seen, they could see the long lines of graybacks in all directions double-quicking on to the north after their comrades. Some adjoining neighbor, who had seen them enter the house, soon reported their hiding place to the passing troops and ere long an officer with a file of soldiers presented themselves on the premises and demanded their surrender, whereupon they descended and gave themselves up, and very soon afterwards, in company with some eighty of their comrades, captured that day and the day before, started upon their summer's trip to Richmond to sojourn in the rebel jails and prisons, principally at Belle Island.

Of the many accounts and reports of this retreat and fight, I have selected the following, which, as well as any that could be given relate to the part taken by our brigade and its results:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
June, 1862.

Information was received at headquarters on the evening of May 23d, that the enemy, in very large force, had descended upon the guard at Front Royal, Colonel Kenly, First Maryland Regiment, commanding, burning the bridges and driving our troops towards Strasburg, with great loss.

Owing to what was deemed an extravagant statement of the enemy's strength, these reports were received with some distrust; but a regiment of infantry with a strong

detachment of cavalry and a section of artillery, was immediately sent to re-enforce Colonel Kenly

Later in the evening dispatches from fugitives, who had escaped to Winchester, informed us that Colonel Kenly's force had been destroyed, with but few exceptions, and the enemy, 15,000 or 20,000 strong, were advancing by rapid marches on Winchester.

Orders were immediately given to halt the re-enforcements sent to Front Royal, which had moved by different routes, and detachments of troops, under experienced officers, were sent in every direction to explore the roads leading from Front Royal to Strasburg, Middletown, Newtown and Winchester, and ascertain the force, position and purpose of this sudden movement of the enemy. It was soon found that his pickets were in possession of every road, and rumors from every quarter represented him in movement in the rear of his pickets in the direction of our camp.

The extraordinary force of the enemy could no longer be doubted. It was apparent, also, that they had a more extended purpose than the capture of the brave little band at Front Royal. This purpose could be no less than the defeat of my own command, or its possible capture, by occupying Winchester, and by this movement intercepting supplies of re-enforcements, and cutting off all possibility of retreat. It was also apparent from the reports of fugitives, prisoners, Union men, and our reconnoitering parties, that the three divisions of the enemy's troops known to be in the valley and embracing at least 25,000 men, were united, and close upon us in some enterprise not yet developed.

The suggestion that had their object been a surprise they would not have given notice of their approach by an attack on Front Royal, was answered by the fact that on the only remaining points of assault—the Staunton road—our outposts were five miles in advance, and daily reconnaissances made for a distance of twelve miles towards Woodstock. Under this interpretation of the enemy's plans, our position demanded instant decision and action. Three courses were open to us: First, a retreat across Little North Mountain to the Potomac river on the west; second, an attack upon the enemy's flanks on the Front Royal road; third, a rapid movement direct upon Winchester, with a view to anticipate his occupation of the town by seizing it ourselves, thus

placing my command in communication with its original base of operations in the line of re enforcements, by Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and securing a safe retreat in case of disaster.

To remain at Strasburg was to be surrounded ; to move over the mountain was to abandon our train at the outset, and subject my command to flank attacks without possibility of succor; and to attack the enemy in such overwhelming force could only result in certain destruction. It was determined, therefore, to enter the lists with the enemy in a race or a battle, as he should choose, for the possession of Winchester, the key of the valley, and for us, the position of safety

THE MARCH.

At 3 o'clock A. M., the 24th instant, the re-enforcements (infantry, artillery and cavalry,) sent to Kenly were recalled. The advance guard (Colonel Donnelly's brigade) was ordered to return to Strasburg; several hundred disabled men left in our charge by Shields' division were put upon the march, and our wagon train ordered forward to Winchester, under escort of cavalry and infantry.

General Hatch, with nearly our whole force of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, was charged with the protection of the rear of the column and the destruction of any stores for which transportation was not provided, with instructions to remain in front of the town as long as possible and hold the enemy in check, our expectations of an attack being in that direction. All these orders were executed with incredible celerity, and soon after 9 o'clock the column was on the march, Colonel Donnelly in front, Colonel Gordon in center and General Hatch in the rear, the whole under direction of Brigadier-General Williams, commanding division.

A STAMPEDE.

The column had passed Cedar Creek, about three miles from Strasburg, with the exception of the rear guard, still in front of Strasburg, when information was received from the front that the enemy had attacked the train and was in full possession of the road at Middletown.

This report was confirmed by the return of fugitives, refugees and wagons, which came tumbling to the rear in fearful confusion.

It being apparent now that our immediate danger was in front, the troops were ordered to the head of the column and the train to the rear, and in view of a possible necessity of a return to Strasburg, Captain James W Abert, Topographical corps, who associated with him, the Zouaves d'Afrique, Captain Collis, was ordered to prepare Cedar Creek bridge for the flames, in order to prevent a pursuit in that direction by the enemy In the execution of this order, Captain Abert and the Zouaves were cut off from the column, which they joined again at Williamsport. They had at Strasburg a very sharp conflict with the enemy, in which his cavalry suffered severely An interesting report of this affair will be found in the reports of Captain Abert and Captain Collis.

THE FIRST COMBAT.

The head of the reorganized column, Colonel Donnelly commanding, encountered the enemy in force at Middletown, about 13 miles from Winchester. Three hundred troops had been seen in town, but it soon appeared that larger forces were in the rear. The brigade halted, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel Knipe, was ordered to penetrate the woods on the right and dislodge the enemy's skirmishers. They were supported by a section of Cothran's New York battery Five companies of the enemy's cavalry were discovered in an open field in rear of the woods, and our artillery, masked at first by the infantry, opened fire upon them.

They stood fire for a while, but at length retreated, pursued by our skirmishers. The Twenty-eighth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, was now brought up, and under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery the enemy were driven back more than two miles from the pike.

Colonel Donnelly being informed at this point by a citizen in great alarm that 4,000 men were in the woods beyond, the men were anxious to continue the fight, but as this would have defeated our object by the loss of valuable time, with the exception of a small guard they were ordered to resume the march. This affair occurred under my own observation, and I have great pleasure in vouching for the admirable conduct of officers and men. We lost one man killed and some wounded. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained. This episode, with the change of front, occupied nearly an hour, but it

saved our column. Had the enemy vigorously attacked our train while at the head of the column, it would have been thrown into such dire confusion as to have made the successful continuation of our march impossible.

Pending this contest, Colonel Broadhead, of the First Michigan Cavalry, was ordered to advance, and, if possible, to cut his way through and occupy Winchester. It was the report of this energetic officer that gave us the first assurance that our course was yet clear, and he was the first of our column to enter the town.

THE SECOND COMBAT.

When it was first reported that the enemy had pushed between us and Winchester, General Hatch was ordered to advance with all available cavalry from Strasburg, leaving Colonel De Forest to cover the rear and destroy stores not provided with transportation. Major Vought, Fifth New York Cavaly. had been previously ordered to reconnoiter the Front Royal road to ascertain the position of the enemy, whom he encountered in force near Middletown and was compelled to fall back, immediately followed by the enemy's cavalry, infantry and artillery In this affair five of our men were killed and some wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known. After repeated attempts to force a passage through the lines of the enemy now advanced to the pike, General Hatch, satisfied that this result could not be accomplished without great loss, and supposing our army to have proceeded but a short distance, turned to the left, and moving upon a parallel road, made several ineffectual attempts to effect a junction with the main column. At Newtown, however, he found Colonel Gordon holding the enemy in check and joined his brigade.

Major Collins, with three companies of cavalry, mistaking the point where the main body of cavalry left the road, dashed upon the enemy until stopped by a barricade of wagons and a tempestuous fire of infantry and artillery His loss must have been severe.

Six companies of the Fifth New York, Colonel De Forest, and six companies of the First Vermont, Colonel Tomkins, after repeated and desperate efforts to effect a junction with the main body, the road now being filled with infantry, artillery and cavalry, fell back to Strasburg, where they found the Zouaves d'Afrique. The Fifth New York, failing to effect a junction at Winches-

ter and also at Martinsburg, came in at Clear Spring with a train of thirty-two wagons and many stragglers. The First Vermont, Colonel Tomkins, joined in at Winchester with six pieces of artillery, and participated in the fight of the next morning. Nothing could surpass the celerity and spirit with which the various companies of cavalry executed their movements and their intrepid charges upon the enemy

General Hatch deserves great credit for the manner in which he discharged his duties as chief of cavalry, in this part of our march, as well as at the fight at Winchester and in covering the rear of our column to the river, but especially for the spirit infused into his troops during the brief period of his command, which, by confession of friend and foe, had been made equal, if not superior, to the best of the enemy's long-trained mounted troops. From this point the protection of the rear of the column devolved upon the forces under Colonel Gordon.

THE THIRD COMBAT.

The rear guard having been separated from the column, and the rear of the train attacked by an increased force near the bridge between Newtown and Kernstown, Colonel Gordon was directed by General Williams to send back the Second Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews commanding; the Twenty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Colgrove, and the Twenty-eighth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, to rescue the rear of the train and hold the enemy in check. They found him at Newtown with a strong force of infantry, artillery and cavalry The Second Massachusetts was deployed in the field, supported by the Twenty-eighth New York and Twenty-seventh Indiana, and ordered to drive the enemy from the town, and the battery was at the same time so placed as to silence the guns of the enemy Both these objects were quickly accomplished. They found it impossible to reach Middletown, so as to enable the cavalry, under General Hatch, to join the column or to cover entirely the rear of the train. Large bodies of the enemy's cavalry pressed upon our right and left, and the increased vigor of his movements demonstrated the rapid advance of the main body A cavalry charge made upon our troops was received in squares on the right and on the road, and in the road in a line on the left, which repelled his assault and gained time to reform the train, to cover its rear, and

to burn the disabled wagons. This affair occupied several hours, the regiments having been moved to the rear about 6 o'clock, and not reaching the town until after 12. A full report by Colonel Gordon, who commanded in person, is enclosed herewith. The principal loss of the Second Massachusetts occurred in this action.

THE FIGHT AT WINCHESTER.

The strength and purpose of the enemy were to us unknown when we reached Winchester, except upon surmise and vague rumors from Front Royal. These rumors were strengthened by the vigor with which the enemy had pressed our main column, and defeated at every point efforts of detached forces to effect a junction with the main body

At Winchester, however, all suspense was relieved on that subject. All classes—secessionists, Union men, refugees, fugitives, and prisoners—agreed that the enemy's force at or near Winchester was overwhelming, ranging from 25,000 to 30,000. Rebel officers who came into our camp with entire unconcern, supposing that their own troops occupied the town as a matter of course, and were captured, confirmed these statements, and added that an attack would be made upon us at daybreak. I determined to test the substance and strength of the enemy by actual collision, and measures were promptly taken to prepare our troops to meet them. They had taken up their positions on entering the town after dark without expectations of battle, and were at disadvantages as compared with the enemy

The rattling of musketry was heard during the latter part of the night, and before the break of day a sharp engagement occurred at the outposts. Soon after 4 o'clock the artillery opened its fire, which was continued without cessation till the close of the engagement. The right of our line was occupied by the Third Brigade, Colonel George H. Gordon commanding. The regiments were strongly posted, and near the center covered by stone walls from the fire of the enemy Their infantry opened on the right, and soon both lines were under heavy fire. The left was occupied by the First Brigade, Colonel Donnelly, Twenty-eighth New York, commanding. The line was weak compared with that of the enemy, but the troops were well posted and patiently waited, as they nobly improved their coming opportunity The earliest

movements of the enemy were on our left, two regiments being seen to move as with the purpose of occupying a position in flank or rear. General Hatch sent a detachment of cavalry to intercept this movement, when it was apparently abandoned. The enemy suffered very serious loss from the fire of our infantry on the left. One regiment is represented, by persons present during the action and after the field was evacuated, as nearly destroyed. The main body of the enemy was hidden during the early part of the action by the crest of the hill and the woods in the rear. Their force was massed apparently upon our right, and their manœuvres indicated a purpose to turn us upon the Berryville road, where, it appeared subsequently, they had placed a considerable force, with a view of preventing reinforcements from Harper's Ferry; but the steady fire of our lines held them in check until a small portion of the troops on the right of our line made a movement to the rear.

It is but just to add that this was done under the erroneous impression that an order to withdraw had been given. No sooner was this observed by the enemy than its regiments swarmed upon the crest of the hill, advancing from the woods upon our right, which, still continuing its fire, steadily withdrew toward the town.

The overwhelming force of the enemy now suddenly showing itself, making further resistance unwise, orders were sent to the left by Captain d' Hauteville to withdraw, which was done reluctantly, but in order, the enemy having greatly suffered on that wing. A portion of the troops passed through the town in some confusion, but the column was soon reformed, and continued its march in order. This engagement held the enemy in check nearly five hours. The forces engaged were greatly unequal. Indisposed to accept the early rumors concerning the enemy's strength, I reported to the department that it was about 15,000. It is now conclusively shown that not less than 25,000 men were in position and could have been brought into action. On the right and left their great superiority of numbers was plainly felt and seen, and the signal officers from elevated positions were enabled to count the regimental standards, indicating a strength equal to that I have stated.

My own command consisted of two brigades of less than 4,000 men all told, with 900 cavalry, ten parrott guns, and one battery of six-pounder smoothbore cannon.

To this should be added the Tenth Maine Regiment of infantry, and five companies of Maryland Cavalry, stationed at Winchester, which were engaged in the action— in all about 5,000 men. The loss of the enemy was treble that of ours in killed and wounded. In prisoners ours greatly exceed theirs. Officers, whose word I cannot doubt, have stated, as the result of their own observations, that our men were fired upon from private dwellings in passing through Winchester, but I am credibly informed and gladly believe that the attrocities said to have been perpetrated upon our wounded soldiers are greatly exaggerated or entirely untrue.

Our march was turned in the direction of Martinsburg, hoping there to meet re-enforcements, the troops moving in three parallel columns, each protected by an efficient rear guard. The pursuit of the enemy was prompt and vigorous, but our movements rapid and without loss. A few miles from Winchester, the sound of the steam whistle, heard in the direction of Martinsburg, strengthened the hopes of re-enforcements and stirred the blood of the men like a trumpet.

Soon after two squadrons of cavalry came dashing down the road with wild hurrahs. They were thought to be the advance of the anticipated supports, and were received with deafening cheers. Every man felt like turning back upon the enemy It proved to be the First Maryland Cavalry, Colonel Wetschky, sent out in the morning as train guard. Hearing the guns they had returned to participate in the fight. Advantage was taken of this stirring incident to reorganize our column, and the march was continued with renewed spirit and order.

At Martinsburg the column halted two and a half hours, the rear guard remaining until 7 in the evening in rear of the town, and arrived at the river at sun down, forty-eight hours after the first news of the attack on Front Royal. It was a march of fifty-three miles, thirty-five of which were performed in one day

The scene at the river, when the rear guard arrived, was of the most animating and exciting description. A thousand camp fires were burning on the hillsides, a thousand carriages of every description were crowded upon the banks, and the broad river lay between the exhausted troops and their coveted rest.

The ford was too deep for the teams to cross in regular succession. Only the strongest horses, after a few experiments, were allowed to essay the river before morning. The single ferry was occupied by ammunition trains, the ford by wagons. The cavalry was secure in its own power of crossing. The troops only had no transportation. Fortunately the train we had so sedulously guarded served us in turn. Several boats belonging to the pontoon train, which we had brought from Strasburg, were launched and devoted exclusively to their service. It is seldom that a river crossing of such magnitude is achieved with greater success. There were never more grateful hearts in the same number of men than when, at midday of the 26th, we stood on the opposite shore.

My command had not suffered an attack and rout, but had accomplished a premeditated march of near sixty miles in the face of the enemy, defeating his plans and giving him battle wherever he was found. Our loss is stated in detail, with the names of the killed, wounded and missing, in the full report of Brigadier-General Williams, commanding division, to which reference is made. The number of killed is 38; wounded, 155; missing, 711; total loss, 904. It is undoubtedly true that many of the missing will yet return, and the entire loss may be assumed as not exceeding 700. It is also probable that the number of killed and wounded may be larger than that above stated, but the aggregate loss will not be changed thereby All our guns were saved. Our wagon train consisted of nearly 500 wagons. Of this number 55 were lost. They were not, with but very few exceptions, abandoned to the enemy, but were burned upon the road. Nearly all our supplies were thus saved. The stores at Front Royal, of which I had no knowledge until my visit to that post on the 21st instant, and those at Winchester, of which a considerable portion was destroyed by our troops, are not embraced in this statement. The number of sick men in the hospital at Strasburg belonging to General Williams division was 189, 125 of whom were left in the hospitals at Winchester, under charge of Surgeon Lincoln R. Stone, Second Massachusetts, 64 were left in the hospitals at Strasburg, including attendants, under charge of Surgeon Gillespie, Seventh Indiana, and Assistant Surgeon Porter, U. S. Army.

Eight of the surgeons of this division voluntarily surrendered themselves to the enemy, in the hospitals and on

the field, for the care of the sick and wounded placed under their charge. They include, in addition to those above named, Brigade Surgeon Peale, at Winchester; Surgeon Mitchell, First Maryland, at Front Royal; Surgeon Adolphus, Best's Battery, U. S. Army; Surgeon Johnson, Sixteenth Indiana, and Surgeon Francis Leland, Second Massachusetts, on the field. It is seldom that men are called upon to make a greater sacrifice of comfort, health and liberty for the benefit of those entrusted to their charge. Services and sacrifices like these ought to entitle them to some more important recognition of their devotion to public duty than the mere historical record of the fact.

The report of the medical director, Surgeon W S. King, exhibits the disposition of nearly 1,000 sick and disabled men left at Strasburg by General Shields' Division, upon its removal to the Rappahannock Valley

My warmest thanks are due to the officers and men of my command for their unflinching courage and unyielding spirit exhibited on the march and its attendant combats; especially to Brigadier-General A. S. Williams, commanding the division, General George S. Greene, and General S. W Crawford, who had reported for duty, but were yet unassigned to separate commands. They all accompanied the column throughout the march and rendered me most valuable assistance. My thanks are also due to the gentlemen of my staff—Major D. D. Perkins, chief of staff; Captain James W Abert, of the Topographical Corps; Captain William Scheffler, Captain Munther and Captain Frederick d' Hauteville, for their assiduous labors. It gives me pleasure, also, to commend the conduct of Colonel Donnelly and Colonel Gordon, commanding the two brigades of Williams' division. I would also respectfully ask the attention of the department to the reports of the several officers commanding detachments separated from the main column, and to the officers named in the report of General Williams, as worthy commendation for meritorious conduct.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

N P BANKS,

Major General Commanding, etc.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
WILLIAMSPORT, Md., May 29, 1862.

General:—In obedience to orders received from you, on the morning of the 24th of May instant, at 1 o'clock, the First Brigade, comprising the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Twenty-eight New York, and Fifth Connecticut Volunteers (The First Maryland being at Front Royal on detached service) and Best's battery of Fourth U. S. Artillery, broke up their encampment at Round Hill and marched to Strasburg, at which place we halted for one hour. I was then directed by Major-General Banks to march to Middletown on the road to Winchester, a large portion of our train having preceded us in that direction. As the head of the column approached Middletown a portion of the train was met returning in great confusion and disorder, the guards reporting that they were attacked by the rebels in front.

The trains were ordered by me to move into a field. The brigade advanced rapidly through the village, where a large body of the enemy's cavalry appeared on the right, half a mile distant, partially covered by woods. The brigade was halted, and two companies of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown forward as skirmishers and a section of battery M, First New York Artillery supported by the Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel J. F Knipe, were advanced in that direction. Five companies of the rebel cavalry appeared in an open field immediately in front of a piece of woods, and our artillery opened upon them. The enemy retired, after receiving a few well directed shots, to the woods in their rear. The skirmishers advanced and drove the enemy from the woods into and across another open field, where the artillery and Forty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers advanced and occupied the position. The artillery again opened upon them. Our line advanced, the rebels retreating, notwithstanding reenforcements of cavalry were observed to join them. At this point, having driven them back two miles from the pike, the troops returned to the main road by your order, and our march was continued toward Winchester, the train following in the rear. When within five miles of Winchester I detached the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers and a section of artillery to return to Middle-

town, by your order, to support General Hatch, an attack having been made in the rear of the train. With the remainder of the force under my command I marched forward, and, by your direction, took a position on the Front Royal road, one mile from Winchester.

It being dark we could not select our position with care. The Forty-sixth took position on the right of the road, the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers on the left, Best's Battery on the hill immediately in the rear. Ascertaining that the hills in front were picketed by two companies of the Tenth Maine and some cavalry, the men were allowed to bivouac, but could not rest, being without blankets, overcoats, or knapsacks and having little or no food.

During the night the enemy kept continually firing on the pickets, but met with such determined resistance that our line remained undisturbed till soon after daylight, when the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers arrived on the ground. Before the men had prepared their breakfast the enemy drove in the pickets with a large force of infantry and artillery. The regiment rapidly formed in line, the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers deploying from column of companies in the face of a severe fire. The enemy attacked the center, pouring in upon it a storm of shot and shell, and at the same time moved three regiments to the left, menacing our left flank. They were met finally by the Fifth Connecticut and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers at the centre, and after a short but decisive conflict fled in disorder, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field. As they retired a section of Best's Battery, under Lieutenant Cushing, poured in upon them a deadly fire of grape and canister, mowing them down at each discharge. They attempted to rally again as they moved toward the left, but received a volley from the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, which completed their entire rout.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, with the Twenty-eighth New York, moved rapidly to the left, and by skillfully disposing of his force effectually prevented our flank being turned. The rebel infantry withdrew to their original line on the hill, and made no further attack or demonstration on our position. A heavy fog having settled over the ground the firing ceased on both sides for almost half an hour. As the mist cleared away the enemy opened upon us from two batteries, which was promptly

responded to by our batteries, re-enforced by a section of Battery M, First New York Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Peabody At the same time we became aware that the right wing of the division was attacked. The rebel batteries continued to shell the left wing, and although their pieces were well served our men stood firm. I received orders from General Banks, through Captain d' Hauteville, to retire, as the right of our division was turned. I immediately gave orders to retreat. The brigade retired in good order, taking the right of the pike, and a half-mile distant therefrom toward Martinsburg, the head of the column being opposite the rear of the other wing of our division. We continued to march in this order to Bunker Hill, pursued by the artillery and cavalry of the enemy, near which place the Forth-sixth Pennsylvania fell into the rear of the right wing on the pike.

At this point the sick men and stragglers, who numbered about fifty, while resting on the ground, were suddenly surrounded by three companies of cavalry and called upon to surrender; but falling quickly into line, they delivered a galling fire into their midst, then, fixing bayonets, they charged and drove them out of the woods. The rebels left six dead on the field, and we captured one prisoner. We were not pursued any further by the enemy

On arriving at the Charlestown road, opposite Martinsburg, I communicated with Major-General Banks and received orders to move on. We took the road to Dam No. 4, at which place we arrived about 10 o'clock P M. Finding the river too high to ford, we marched about three miles up the river to Jameson's Ferry, where a boat was found capable of crossing thirty men. After throwing out a strong rear guard, I allowed the men to lie down and sleep, only awakening sufficient numbers to keep the ferry busy

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, and Captain Bowen, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, for their untiring exertions in assisting me in crossing the men with the small means at our command.

At 4 A. M., the entire force having been crossed, the field officers of the regiments, accompanied by the brigade officers, passed the river. The entire crossing was effected without accident or panic, after a march of forty-three

miles, without rest or food for twenty-four hours. The commanders of the regiments, Colonel George D. Chapman, Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, and the officers and men of their commands, are entitled to great credit for the courage and coolness displayed by them in the face of a superior force. Owing to the untiring exertions of the officers, and coolness and good discipline of the men, I was enabled to conduct the retreat in good order and without loss.

I would particularly mention the gallant conduct of Captain E. A. Bowen, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, who commanded the rear guard and effectually protected our retreat. Lieutenant E. L. Whitman, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, attached to my staff, alone carried the orders to the different regiments through the thickest of the fight, and is entitled to my warmest approbation. Captain W D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, who brought the order to retreat, was unable to rejoin the right wing, and remained with the First Brigade. By his coolness and personal bravery he encouraged the officers and men and rendered valuable assistance, as I had but one staff officer present.

The train of the entire brigade, numbering over 100 heavily loaded wagons, was brought safely through with small loss by the untiring energy and skill of Lieutenant C. L. Skeels, acting brigade quartermaster. The whole force of the First Brigade amounted to less than 1,700 men. The reported loss up to this time in killed is 3; wounded, 47; missing, 251. This will be materially lessened, as numerous parties have been heard from who crossed the river at different points above and below this place. The force of the enemy opposed to the left wing was nine regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery.

I hope the First Brigade has done no discredit to the discipline attained while under your command.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. DONNELLY,

Colonel Twenty-eighth N Y Vols., Commanding.

BRIG.-GEN. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS,

Commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIFTH CONN. REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS,
FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
WILLIAMSPORT, MD., May 28, 1862.

Colonel:—I have the honor to report as follows concerning the late battle at Winchester, in which this regiment was engaged:

About 5 o'clock Sunday morning, as the men were rising from their sleep and heating their coffee in the field which we entered late the night before, a shell suddenly fell amongst them. This was followed by others in rapid succession. The men quickly seized their muskets and fell into line as calmly as if on parade. The inquiry was then sent back, whether we should hold the spot or advance. Before receiving a reply, I ordered the regiment to a hollow in the field next to the rear, which was done by the right of companies to the rear, in good order.

The enemy's infantry soon appeared on the hill in front, charging directly upon us. Companies A and F immediately moved forward beyond the fence and delivered their fire with effect upon the enemy, now within a few rods. The whole battalion then moved up to their line, and delivering three well-directed volleys, mowed down the enemy in scores, shooting away their flag each time. At the third volley Companies I and B delivered a cross-fire by a half-wheel to the right. The enemy broke and ran in confusion. The order then came from yourself for the regiment to fall back to a line of stone wall, in the rear of the field next behind. During this movement Company D deployed as skirmishers, to hold the line we were leaving. A fog then settled down, and for half an hour firing ceased. As it lifted I saw at some distance a large force of the enemy moving by the right flank to turn our left. Our skirmishers fired upon them, but their movement remained unchecked till a few shells from our artillery forced them back. After this their infantry paid but little attention to us, but their artillery poured a heavy fire of shell about us from their right and left batteries as we lay behind the wall.

About 9 o'clock, our regiment being in advance of the other two of the brigade, I ordered it back to their line, and while dressing the ranks received the order to retreat. Company D having been called in, the retreat commenced in closed files at quick-march through the streets on the east side of the city, under a heavy fire of artillery in the

rear and frequent shots on our flank from citizens, and even women, in the houses. After leaving the city the regiment fell into the column of the brigade and by a forced march of forty-three miles through by-roads reached the Potomac at 11 o'clock P M. The last man of the regiment crossed at Dunn's Ferry, seven miles by land below Williamsport at 1:20 A. M. Monday afternoon we moved by canal boats to Williamsport where we now lie in camp, 537 men subject to your orders.

During the fight and retreat, both officers and men acted calmly and readily Where all have done exactly as ordered it seems invidious to discriminate; still I desire to especially notice the following officers for gallant conduct: Captain Betts, whom I have since learned to be severely wounded, Captain Lane and Lieutenant Dutton, acting regimental quartermaster, Lieutenant Rice, since missing, and Adjutant Blake rendered me efficient service in the field.

I enclose my adjutant's report of killed, wounded and missing. I am very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. D. CHAPMAN,

Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Fifth Regt. Conn. Vols.

COLONEL D. DONNELLY,

Twenty-eighth N Y V., Com'dg. First Div., Fifth Army Corps, Williamsport, Md.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 10, 1863.

General:—I returned to McDowell on May 14th from the pursuit of Generals Milroy and Schenck, toward Franklin. On the following day I crossed the Shenandoah Mountain and encamped that night near the Lebanon White Sulphur Springs. Here the troops were halted for a short rest, after their fatiguing marches, to enable them to attend divine service and to observe the fast recommended by the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States. On the 17th the march was resumed toward Harrisonburg.

In the meantime, while the pursuit of the Federal troops west of the Shenandoah Mountain was in progress, General Banks had fallen back to Strasburg, which position, it was understood, he was fortifying. We moved from Harrisonburg down the Valley turnpike to New Market, in the vicinity of which a junction was effected with Ewell's division, which had marched from Elk Run Valley Leaving the Valley turnpike at New Market, we moved via Luray toward Front Royal, with the hope of being able to capture or disperse the garrison at the latter place, and get in the rear of Banks, or compel him to abandon his fortifications at Strasburg.

To conceal my movements as far as possible from the enemy, Brigadier-General Ashby, who had remained in front of Banks during the march against Milroy, was directed to continue to hold that position until the following day, when he was to join the main body, leaving, however, a covering force sufficient to prevent information of our movements crossing our lines.

My command at this time embraced Ashby's cavalry; the First Brigade, under General Winder; the Second Brigade, Colonel Campbell commanding; the Third Brigade, Colonel Fulkerson commanding; the troops recently under command of Brigadier-General Edward Johnson; and the division of General Ewell, comprising the brigades of Generals Elzey, Taylor, Trimble; and the Maryland Line, consisting of the First Maryland Regiment, and Brockenbrough's Battery, under Brig.-Gen. George H. Steuart, and the Second and Sixth Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel Flournoy

On Thursday, the 22d, my entire command moved down the road leading from Luray to Front Royal, the advance (under General Ewell) bivouacking about ten miles from the last named place. Moving at dawn on Friday, the 23d, and diverging to the right, so as to fall into the Gooney Manor road, we encountered no opposition until we came within one and a half miles of Front Royal, when about 2 P M. the enemy's pickets were driven in by our advance, which was ordered to follow rapidly. The First Maryland Regiment, supported by Wheat's battalion of Louisiana volunteers and the remainder of Taylor's brigade, acting as a reserve, pushed forward in gallant style, charging the Federals, who made a spirited resistance, driving them through the town and making some prisoners. The main force of the enemy now retired

a short distance beyond Front Royal, and took position on a commanding height, to the right of the turnpike. From this point they opened rifled artillery upon our troops as they advanced beyond the town.

Colonel Crutchfield, Chief of Artillery, placed some rifled guns in position to dislodge them, and the Sixth Louisiana Regiment was moved to the left, through the woods, to flank their battery; but in the meantime Wheat's Battalion, Major Wheat, and the First Maryland Begiment, Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, advancing more directly, and driving in their skirmishers. The Federals retreated across both forks of the Shenandoah, attempting in their retreat to burn the bridge over the North Fork, but before they could fully accomplish their purpose our troops were upon them, and extinguished the flames, crossed the river, the enemy in full retreat toward Winchester, and our artillery and infantry in pursuit.

The cavalry, under General Ashby and Colonel Thomas S. Flournoy, had crossed the South Fork of the Shenandoah at McCoy's Ford, above the enemy's position for the purpose of destroying the railroad and telegraphic communication between Front Royal and Strasburg, and also to check the re-inforcements from Strasburg or the retreat of any portion of the enemy in that direction from Front Royal. Colonel Flournoy kept a short distance west of that river, and having executed his orders, was now in readiness to join in pursuit of the retreating Federals.

Delayed by difficulties at the bridge over the North Fork, which the Federals had made an effort to burn, Colonel Flournoy pushed on with companies A, B, E and K, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, and came up with a body of the enemy near Cedarville, about five miles from Front Royal. This Federal force consisted of two companies of cavalry, two pieces of artillery the First (Federal) Regiment Maryland Infantry, and two companies of Pennsylvania infantry, which had been posted their to check our pursuit. Dashing into the midst of them, Captain Grimsley, of Company B, in the advance, these four companies drove the Federals from their position, who soon, however, reformed in an orchard on the right of the turnpike, when a second gallant and decisive charge being made upon them the enemy's cavalry was put to flight, the artillery abandoned, and the infantry, now thrown into great confusion, surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

In this successful pursuit our loss was 26 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Captain Baxter of Company K, while gallantly leading his men in the charge. While these occurrences were in progress, General Ashby, who after crossing at McCoy's Ford had moved with his command faster to the west, so as to skirt the base of the Massannutten mountain, met with a body of the enemy posted as a guard at Buckton, in a strong position, protected by the railroad embankment. Ashby drove back and dispersed the enemy, but with the loss of some of the most valuable of his followers, among them Captains Sheetz and Fletcher. The infantry and artillery pursued but a short distance before darkness rendered it necessary to go into camp.

The result of this first day's operations was the capture of about 700 prisoners, among them about 20 officers, a complete section of rifled artillery (ten-pounder Parrott's), and a very large amount of quartermaster and commissary stores. The fruits of this movement were not restricted to the stores and prisoners captured; the enemy's flank was turned and the road opened to Winchester.

In the event of Banks leaving Strasburg he might escape toward the Potomac, or if we moved directly to Winchester he might move via Front Royal toward Washington City In order to watch both directions, and at the same time advance upon him if he remained at Strasburg, I determined, with the main body of the army, to strike the turnpike near Middletown, a village five miles north of Strasburg and thirteen south of Winchester.

Accordingly the following morning General Ashby advanced from Cedarville toward Middletown, supported by skirmishers from Taylor's brigade, with Chew's battery, and two Parrott guns from the Rockbridge artillery, and followed by the whole command, except the troops left under command of General Ewell near Cedarville. General Ewell with Trimble's brigade, the First Maryland Regiment, and the batteries of Brockenbrough and Courtney, had instructions to move toward Winchester.

Ashby was directed to keep scouts on his left to prevent Banks from passing unobserved by Front Royal. Brigadier-General George H. Steuart, who was now temporarily in command of the Second and Sixth Virginia Cavalry, had been previously dispatched to Newtown,

a point farther north and nine miles from Winchester, with instructions to observe the movements of the enemy at that point. He there succeeded in capturing some prisoners and several wagons and ambulances, with arms and medical stores. He also advised me of movements which indicated that Banks was preparing to leave Strasburg.

I accompanied the movement of the main body of the army to Middletown. Upon arriving there we found the Valley turnpike crowded with the retreating Federal cavalry, upon which the batteries of Poague and Chew, with Taylor's infantry, promptly opened, and in a few mements the turnpike, which had just before teemed with life, presented a most appalling spectacle of carnage and destruction. The road was literally obstructed with the mingled and confused mass of struggling and dying horses and riders. The Federal column was pierced, but what proportion of its strength had passed north toward Winchester I had then no means of knowing. Among the surviving cavalry the wildest confusion ensued, and they scattered in disorder in various directions, leaving, however, some 200 prisoners, with their equipments, in our hands. A train of wagons was seen disappearing in the distance toward Winchester, and Ashby with his cavalry, some artillery, and a supporting infantry force from Taylor's brigade, was sent in pursuit. But a few moments elapsed before the Federal artillery, which had been cut off with the rear of the column, opened upon us with the evident intention of cutting its way through to Winchester. Our batteries were soon placed in position to return the fire, and General Taylor was ordered with his command to the attack. After a spirited resistance this fragment of the Federal army retreated to Strasburg, and from thence made its escape through the mountains across the Potomac. A large amount of baggage fell into our hands at this point. Entire regiments apparently in line of battle, had laid down their knapsacks and abandoned them.

Having become satisfied that the main body of Banks' army had already passed this point on its way to Winchester, our troops, which had been halted, moved on in pursuit in that direction. The large number of wagons loaded with stores and abandoned by the enemy between Middletown and Newtown plainly indicated his hurried retreat.

From the attack upon Front Royal up to the present moment every opposition had been borne down, and there

was reason to believe if Banks reached Winchester, it would be without a train, if not without an army ; but in the midst of these hopes I was pained to see, as I am now to record the fact, that so many of Ashby's command, both cavalry and infantry, forgetful of their high trust as the advance of a pursuing army, deserted their colors and abandoned themselves to pillage to such an extent as to make it necessary for that gallant officer to discontinue further pursuit. The artillery, which had pushed on with energy to the vicinity of Newtown, found itself, from this discreditable conduct, without a proper support from either infantry or cavalry This relaxation in the pursuit was unfortunate, as the enemy was encouraged by it to bring up, about two hours later, four pieces of artillery, which were planted on the northern skirt of Newtown and opened upon our batteries. Their fire was replied to by Captain Poague's two rifled guns with skill and accuracy When I overtook the advance, it was thus held in check by the enemy's artillery We were retarded until near dark, when the Federals retreated and the pursuit was renewed.

As we advanced beyond Newtown, the same profusion of abandoned wagons loaded with stores met the eye; but we derived no benefit from this property, as the time lost during the disorder and pillage before referred to, and the consequent delay of our advance at Newtown, enabled the enemy to make arrangements for burning them. Shortly after leaving Newtown the advance was fired upon by a body of the concealed enemy ; but they were soon driven off by the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment (Colonel Neff), and the march resumed.

On reaching Bartonsville another ambuscade from the right, left and front was encountered and heavy firing kept up for some time. In repelling this, the Twenty-Seventh (Colonel Grigsby), Second (Colonel Allen), and Fifth Virginia Regiments (Colonel Baylor), acquitted themselves with credit. Skirmishing continued during the night, the enemy ambuscading from point to point. So important did I deem it to occupy before dawn the heights overlooking Winchester, that the advance continued to move forward until morning, notwithstanding the darkness and other obstacles to its progress. The other troops were permitted to halt for about an hour during the night. In the meantime Major-General Ewell with Trimble's brigade, the First Maryland Regiment and

Steuart's cavalry, which had now joined him form Newtown, and Brockenbrough's and Courtney's batteries, was advancing to Winchester by the turnpike from Front Royal to that place, and had occupied a position about three miles from the town as early as ten o'clock in the night, and thrown forward his pickets about a mile in advance of his position. As we approached Winchester, soon after dawn, the enemy's skirmishers were occupying the hill to the southwest overlooking the town.

An order was given to Gen. Winder to seize that height as speedily as possible. The Fifth Virginia Regiment (Colonel Baylor) was accordingly thrown out in advance as skirmishers, and the Second, Fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third Virginia Regiments, being placed in order of battle, the whole line was ordered to advance, which was done in handsome style, and the position on the crest secured, although the enemy made a resolute but unsuccessful effort to dislodge our troops from so commanding a position. Two Parrott guns from the Rockbridge Artillery, and the batteries of Carpenter and Cutshaw were promptly posted on the height to dislodge a battery of the enemy, which was playing from the front with great animation and effect upon the hill.

At this moment a body of the enemy's sharpshooters was seen crossing the ridge to our left between us and a battery, which soon opened an enfilade fire upon our batteries. Poague's guns were promptly turned to the left, which compelled the infantry to seek shelter behind a stone fence, from which their fire upon our cannoneers and horses was for a while very destructive. By the well directed guns of Carpenter and Cutshaw, the Federal battery in front had now becomed silenced; but the battery upon our left still kept up a brisk and damaging fire. Withdrawing his battery to the left and rear, so as to avoid the exposure under which he was severely suffering, Poague opened his guns upon the enfilading battery of the enemy He was also directed by General Winder to throw some solid shot against the stone wall, under the shelter of which their sharpshooters were pouring a fatal fire into our ranks. During these operations, valuable officers and privates suffered; among the number Colonel J. A. Campbell, commanding Second Brigade, was wounded. While the enemy's artillery was playing upon our position, his infantry moved to the left, as if designing to get possession of that portion of the hill

immediately north of us. General Taylor was ordered to advance his brigade to the left and check the movement. Promptly leaving the turnpike, he passed under cover of the hill in rear of Winder, and formed his line of battle in the face of a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the sharpshooters, the Tenth Virginia Infantry taking position upon the left and the Twenty-third Virginia on the right of his line. Steadily, and in fine order, mounting the hill, and there fronting the enemy, where he stood in great strength, the whole line magnificently swept down the declivity and across the field, driving back the Federal troops and bearing down all opposition before it. In this gallant advance all the troops of General Winder joined, except those left as supports to the batteries. This successful charge being followed by the giving way of the whole Federal army, General Elzey, who had been in reserve on the Valley turnpike, was now ordered to pursue, and eagerly uniting in the general advance, soon entered Winchester with the other troops.

On the right the attack, under General Ewell, was executed with skill and spirit, the Twenty-first North Carolina and the Twenty-first Georgia gallantly drove back the advance post of the enemy The Twenty-first North Carolina soon became exposed to a destructive fire from a Federal regiment posted behind a stone wall, and after suffering severely, in both officers and men, was forced to fall back. The Twenty-first Georgia, having succeeded in driving that regiment from its shelter, reenforced its brigade.

With the First Maryland on his left, and Trimble's brigade on his right, General Ewell now moved toward the eastern outskirts of the town. This simultaneous movement on both his flanks, by which his retreat might soon have been cut off, may account for the suddenness with which the entire army gave way and for the slight resistance which it made while passing through the town. The Federal forces were now in full retreat. As our troops, now in rapid pursuit, passed through the town they were received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy by its loyal people, who for two months had been suffering under the hateful surveillance and rigors of military despotism.

Notwithstanding the fatiguing marches and almost sleepless nights to which the mass of our troops had been subjected, they continued to press forward with aclacrity

The Federal forces, upon falling back into the town, preserved their organization well. In passing through its streets they were thrown into confusion, and shortly after, debouching into the plain and turnpike to Martinsburg, and after being fired upon by our artillery, they presented the aspect of a mass of disordered fugitives. Never have I seen an opportunity when it was in the power of cavalry to reap a richer harvest of the fruits of victory Hoping that the cavalry would soon come up, the artillery, followed by infantry was pressed forward for about two hours, for the purpose of preventing, by artillery fire a reforming of the enemy ; but as nothing was heard of the cavalry, and as but little or nothing could be accomplished without it in the exhausted condition of our infantry, between which and the enemy the distance was continually increasing, I ordered a halt, and issued orders for going into camp and refreshing the men. I had seen but some fifty of Ashby's cavalry since prior to the pillaging scenes of the previous evening, and none since an early hour of the past night. The Second and Sixth Virginia Regiments of cavalry were under the command of Brigadier-General George H. Steuart, of Ewell's command. After the pursuit had been continued for some distance beyond the town, and seeing nothing of the cavalry, I dispatched my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Pendleton, to General Steuart, with an order "to move as rapidly as possible and join me on the Martinsburg turnpike, and carry on the pursuit of the enemy with vigor." His reply was that he was under the command of General Ewell and the order must come through him. Such conduct, and consequent delay, has induced me to require of Lieutenant (now Major) Pendleton a full statement of the case, which is forwarded herewith.

About an hour after the halt of the main body had been ordered, Brigadier-General Stenart, with his cavalry, came up, and renewing the pnrsuit, pushed forward in a highly creditable manner, and succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners ; but the main body of Banks' army was now beyond the reach of successful pursuit and effected its escape across the Potomac.

Before reaching Bunker Hill General Steuart was joined by General Ashby, with a small portion of his cavalry Upon my inquiring of General Ashby why he was not where I desired him at the close of the engagement, he stated that he had moved to the enemy's left, for

the purpose of cutting off a portion of his force. General Steuart pushed on to Martinsburg, where he captured a large amount of army stores. There is good reason for believing that, had the cavalry played its part in this pursuit as well as the four companies had done under Colonel Flournoy, two days before in the pursuit from Front Royal, but a small portion of Banks' army would have made its escape to the Potomac.

On the following day (26th) divine service was held for the purpose of rendering thanks to God for the success with which He had blessed our arms and to implore His continued favor.

* * * * * * * *

General Winder returned to the vicinity of Charlestown. On the following day the main body of the army took position near Halltown, and the Second Regiment Virginia Infantry was sent to the Loudon Heights with the hope of being able to drive the enemy from Harper's Ferry across the Potomac. In the meantime Shields was moving from Fredericksburg, on my right, and Fremont from the South Branch, on my left, with a view to concentrating a heavy force in my rear, and cutting off my retreat up the valley To avoid such a result orders were issued for all the troops, except Winder's Brigade and the cavalry, to return to Winchester on the 30th. Directions were given to General Winder to recall the Second Regiment from Loudon Heights, and as soon as it should return to its brigade to move with his command, including the cavalry, and rejoin the main body of the army Before I reached Winchester the enemy's cavalry had appeared at Front Royal, and Colonel Conner, who held that town with the Twelfth Georgia and a section of Rice's battery hastily and improvidently abandoned the place, permitting not only Federal prisoners, then in our possession, but some of his own men to fall into the hands of the enemy Quartermaster and commissary stores, which we had previously captured at that place and which Major Harman in his report estimates at the value of $300,000, were, before they could be recaptured by the enemy, through the energy and vigilance of Captain Cole, Assistant Quartermaster Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, fired, with the depot and buildings in which they were stored, and destroyed.

Early on the morning of the 31st, the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment (Colonel Cunningham commanding) left

Winchester in charge of some 2,300 Federal prisoners and moved up the valley toward Staunton. It was followed by the other troops then near Winchester, which at that time embraced all my command except that part which had been left with Winder. The command encamped that night near Strasburg. On the following morning General Fremont, who was approaching by way of Wardensville, attacked my outposts in that direction. As it was necessary for me to maintain my position at Strasburg until Winder should arrive with his command, General Ewell was ordered with his division to hold Fremont, in check. Other troops were subsequently sent to his support, and after a spirited resistance the enemy's advance fell back a short distance.

Toward evening General Winder arrived, part of his brigade (the Second Virginia Regiment) having in one day marched thirty-six miles. The command being again united, the retreat was resumed toward Harrisonburg.

The public property captured in this expedition at Front Royal, Winchester, Martinsburg and Charlestown, was of great value, and so large in quantity that much of it had to be abandoned for want of necessary means of transportation. Major Harman, my chief quartermaster, had but one week within which to remove it, and, although his efforts were characterized by his usual energy, promptitude, and judgment, all the conveyances that within that short period could be hired or impressed were inadequate to the work. The medical stores, which filled one of the largest store-houses in Winchester, were fortunately saved. Most of the instruments and some of the medicines, urgently needed at that time by the command, were issued to the surgeons; the residue was sent to Charlottesville and turned over to a medical purveyor. Two large and well-furnished hospitals, capable of accommodating some 700 patients, were found in the town and left undisturbed, with all their stores, for the use of the sick and wounded of the enemy Commissary supplies, consisting of upward of 100 head of cattle, 34,000 pounds of bacon, flour, salt, sugar, coffee, hard bread, and cheese, were turned over to the proper officers, besides large amounts taken by the troops and not accounted for. Sutlers' stores valued at $25,000, and for want of transportation abandoned to the troops, were captured. Quartermasters' stores to the value of $125,185 were secured, besides an immense amount destroyed. Many horses were taken by

the cavalry Among the ordnance stores taken and removed in safety were 9,354 small arms and two pieces of artillery and their caissons.

The official reports of the casualties of my command during this expedition, including the engagements at Front Royal and Winchester, show a list of 68 killed and 329 wounded, with 3 missing, making a total loss of 400. In addition to the prisoners in Colonel Cunningham's charge there were found in the hospitals at Winchester about 700 sick and wounded of the enemy, and at Strasburg some 50, making the total number who fell into our hands about 3,050. Those left in the hospitals were paroled. Eight Federal surgeons, attending the sick and wounded at Winchester, were at first held as prisoners of war, though paroled, and the next day unconditionally released. While I have had to speak of some of our troops in disparaging terms, yet it is my gratifying privilege to say of the main body of the army that its officers and men acted in a manner worthy of the great cause for which they were contending; and to add that, so far as my knowledge extends, the battle at Winchester was, on our part, a battle without a straggler.

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I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,

Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
NEW MARKET, VA., June 4, 1862.

Major:—I have the honor to report the movements of this division from Front Royal to Winchester, on May 23d, 24th and 25th:

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The Twenty-first North Carolina, under Colonel Kirkland, drove in the enemy's pickets that evening and held the position two miles from Winchester, occasionally skirmishing during the night. The rest of the command

slept on their arms about three miles from Winchester. We moved at dawn, and opened the attack at 5:40 A. M., the Twenty-first North Carolina (Colonel Kirkland), and Twenty-first Georgia (Colonel Mercer), gallantly dashing into the western part of the town and driving back the advanced posts of the enemy The Twenty-first North Carolina was exposed to a murderous fire from a regiment posted behind a stone wall. Both of its field officers were wounded and a large number of privates killed and wounded. They were forced back retiring in good order and ready to renew the fight. Colonel Mercer, of the Twenty-first Georgia, drove out this Federal regiment and joined the rest of the brigade in the subsequent movements. The Maryland regiment, under Colonel Bradley T. Johnson, had been sent into the suburbs, on the left, where it remained. As soon as the balance of my command (the Fifteenth Alabama, under Colonel Cantey, and the Sixteenth Mississippi, under Colonel Posey), came on the field I joined them to the Twenty-first Georgia, and, the mist then admitting a better view, I adopted the suggestion of Brigadier-General Trimble and marched them to the right. This movement was immediately followed by a retrograde one of the enemy, soon converted into a flight, as the attack, conducted by General Jackson in person on the south side of the town, was driving them on. This affair was over between 8 and 9 o'clock. Captain Courtney having been on duty connected with his battery, Lieutenant J W Latimer was in command of Courtney's battery and was exposed during the whole affair to a heavy cannonade. This young officer was conspicuous for the coolness, judgment and skill with which he managed his battery, fully supporting the high opinion I had formed of his merits. Captain Brockenbrough brought his battery into action at a later hour and handled it with energy and effect.

The brilliant service rendered by Taylor's brigade, being immediately under the direction of the commanding general, is not included in my report of the operations.

Except the Maryland regiment and the cavalry, the attack on the east of the town was made by the troops of General Trimble's brigade—the Seventh. I am indebted to that officer on more than one occasion for valuable counsel and suggestion.

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CASUALTIES.

COMMAND.	Officers.			Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.			REMARKS.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
7th Brigade, General Trimble, commanding.							
21st North Carolina Infantry Regiment,....	1	4	....	20	55	.....	21st N. C.: Captain Ligon killed; Lieut.-Colonel Pepper and Captain Hedgcock died of wounds; Colonel Kirkland and Lieutenant Beall wounded.
21st Georgia Infantry Regiment,.....	....	2	....	1	14	.....	
	1	6	....	21	69	.....	

R. S. EWELL,
Major-General.

The report here given does not report half the loss which actually took place. Allen's Jackson's Valley Campaign, a Confederate authority, gives the killed and wounded at 106, and even that did not report the full loss.

Report of Brigadier-General Isaac R. Trimble, C. S. Army, commanding Seventh Brigade, of operations May 25th—June 9th.

General:—In compliance with your order I report the losses and principal incidents in the action of yesterday, 25th, at Winchester. The night previous the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, Colonel Kirkland, had been employed in advance as skirmishers, and reached a point about two and one-half miles from the town. By

daylight they moved forward, driving the enemy's pickets before them, and arrived at a point one mile from Winchester by 6 A. M., where it was seen the enemy were drawn up in line of battle in the southwest part of the town. The Sixteenth Mississippi (Colonel Posey), Twenty-first Georgia (Colonel Mercer) and the Fifteenth Alabama (Colonel Cantey), preceded by Courtney's artillery, of six pieces, followed rapidly on the Winchester road, and all reached the hill, a mile from the town, about 7 A. M. Soon after the Twenty-first North Carolina was ordered to advance into the town, and was gallantly led forward by Colonel Kirkland until he encountered destructive fire from ambuscades behind stone walls. He continued to advance, under a galling fire, until supported by the Twenty-first Georgia, Colonel Mercer, who seeing the position of the enemy, was enabled to drive them by a flank movement quickly from their position into the city, as also a battery of the enemy just posted. The Twenty-first North Carolina and Twenty-first Georgia were then removed, the latter advancing to an eminence on the east of the town, threatening his flank. Courtney's artillery had taken a position on a hill one mile from the town, but after a few shots the fog became so dense as to obscure, for half an hour both the town and valley

At about 8 o'clock the fog dispersed, when the Sixteenth Mississippi was moved down the hill within view of the enemy, and took a position on the east of the town, in readiness to make a movement on the enemy's left flank. This movement, with that of the Twenty-first Georgia, no doubt had an immediate influence in deciding the result of the day, as half an hour after a heavy force of the enemy, supposed to be his reserve, was seen to march in good order out of the town and take a northern direction behind woods, and was soon lost to our view As the fog rose, Courtney's artillery opened a rapid fire on the enemy's batteries posted on a hill in the suburbs of the town. For half an hour the fire exchanged between these batteries was incessant and well directed on both sides, displaying a scene of surpassing interest and grandeur on that sunny, but far from peaceful, Sabbath.

The battle on the west hills of the town, where General Jackson commanded, had raged incessantly, with the single interruption caused by the fog, and about 9 o'clock a hearty cheer from that scene of conflict told the success

made on the right flank of the enemy, who were seen fleeing in broken masses toward the Martinsburg turnpike.

At this time I received your order to advance on the enemy's flank and cut them off. Had this movement been permitted half an hour sooner (prevented by causes known to you) the retreat of the enemy's reserves would have been completely cut off. The delay of this half hour enabled them to get so far the start of us that it was impossible to get a further view of them during the next two hours, in which time my brigade was marched nine miles, until recalled by your order. I subjoin a list of killed and wounded:

The Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, as perfect as can be made out: Killed, 21; wounded, 55—privates by two discharges. Among the wounded are Colonel Kirkland, Lieutenant-Colonel Pepper, badly; Captain Hedgcock, badly; Lieutenant Beall and six other officers. Captain Ligon, killed.

The Twenth-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel Mercer: Killed, 1; wounded 16. Among the wounded are two officers, Lieutenants Butler and Easley

The pluck and enthusiasm displayed by my brigade in marching, hungry and partly barefoot, to overtake the retreating foe, and the ready courage and calmness with which they encountered the enemy and met his fire, and the readiness with which my staff officers bore orders cannot be too highly commended.

I have the honor to be, respectfully yours,

I. R. TRIMBLE,
Brigadier-General.

MAJ.-GEN. R. S. EWELL,
Commanding Third Division.

There is scarcely anything funnier, in all these old reports, to an old Bull Dog, than the statement in General Trimble's report, in endeavoring to convince his superior that he had been efficient in the pursuit of our brigade according to orders, that although he had marched his brigade *nine miles in two hours*, it was impossible to get a "further view" of us.

He had a view that morning—several of them, for that matter. He first took a distant one at us from the other side of the valley of Abraham's Creek and threw some shot and shell at us, but the view of us remained and he came over to get a nearer one, which he did not like at all—he longed for distance as soon as he had obtained it and accordingly he took himself and the surviving residue of his command back to his first view, leaving about a hundred of his followers, with their toes turned up, looking, in their snuff-colored suits, for all the world like too many bags of guano to the acre for any field, and especially for a limestone country And that was not a satisfying view either. Then he began to take himself around to our rear in a very distant and winding circle, with the design to get the view that Pope told us a few weeks later the soldiers were accustomed to have of their enemies in the country where he came from.

It is to be apprehended that was about the only view that Gen. Trimble or his soldiers desired of us at that particular time in the morning, and he started to get it on such an extended circle that by noon he would have brought up at Berryville had not the sun come out and the fog and smoke cleared away and so apprised him of our mysterious disappearance. He was going after that view very much as a very good Hartford pastor told his parishioners he understood they went to the cemetery on Sabbath afternoons, driving around by way of Newington, West Hartford and other outlying villages.

We were as entirely innocent of intending to disappoint the General, on that particular Sabbath morning, as the lamb of Mount Moriah was of any desire to take the more ancient Isaac's place on the altar.

We had seen him leading off over the hills to the eastward, and when we received our orders to go we stood not upon the order of our going, but it was not to the eastward or northward we went, but as nearly between those two points as a compass could have pointed the course if we had one. If he failed to get the *view* he was

after, we are reminded that *we were there* all the same, and that we were also very busy during that two hours; that we were not seeking to get a view of anybody in particular; that, on the contrary, most of us for every one of the one hundred and twenty minutes alluded to, were seeking very earnestly for a great deal of distance, to give any sort of comfort to whatever view there might be. We saw rebels in arms with banners and music on our left and left front, more than we ever saw before or afterwards so near us, and we saw the contraband of both sexes, of all ages and conditions in life, in a race which was for them an exodus from slavery to liberty, clustering around us with their babies, bags and baggage, like chickens around a parent hen fleeing from the hawk, and we saw shot and shell ploughing the ground at our feet and cutting off forest trees above our heads, and behind a cloud of dust that shut out Trimble's brigade and everybody else who were desiring to meet us or view us from that direction.

We had an idea that perhaps some of Ashby's cavalry would try to get a view of us from some point, as they had lately lost a good many fine horses that they might naturally be looking for in our regiment, having last seen them with us; but we kept such dispositions on foot on flank and rear as would have been likely to have made it very instantaneous and dissolving if they had obtained it, but we had no idea Gen. Trimble's infantry, or any other infantry, coming from that direction, would have one, *not on that campaign.* We had no attachment for any particular lines of retreat then more than afterwards under Pope, but in an open country we felt abundantly able to make a home base on almost any kind of a strike and from any point against all comers.

All that day we were securing good positions on rear and flank to meet cavalry, but even they did not come within sight. The few baggage wagons and small plunder which they had abstracted from the line the day before, between Middletown and Newtown, had glutted and

disorganized most of them. Jackson, as he saw us going on our way with none to hinder or molest that morning, cried out in the bitterness of his soul, "Never was there such a chance for cavalry Oh, that my cavalry were in place." But there was none to be had. Two regiments were waiting orders eight miles out on the Front Royal road. Ashby, with a few of his followers, was in pursuit of the rear of the column which was cut off yesterday at Middletown, but did not succeed in capturing them. Dabney, in his life of Jackson, accounts for the absence of the rebel cavalry on this occasion, in his story of the proceedings of the previous day, where he says, "Nearly the whole of Colonel Ashby's cavalry present with him * * had disgracefully turned aside to pillage, so that their gallant commander was compelled to arrest the pursuit. Indeed, the firing had not ceased, in the first onset upon the Federal cavalry at Middletown, before some of Ashby's men might have been seen, with a quickness more suitable to horse thieves than to soldiers, breaking from their ranks, seizing each two or three of the captured horses and making off across the fields; nor did these men pause until they had carried their illegal booty to their homes, which were, in some instances, at the distance of one or two days' journey "*

About 10 o'clock we escaped beyond the range of their shells. Lieutenant Stewart, then private of Company A, always said he knew who they fired their first and last gun at, in that battle, for in the morning when the battle commenced he had just aroused from his bivouac and started a nice little fire to boil his coffee, which was the only ration he possessed, and was watching it in patience to see it boil up, with his canteen already raised to give it just a dash of a spoonful of cold water as a "settler," when it should foam up just high enough—when a shell, their first, came shrieking nearer and nearer to him, distracting his attention, and taking that coffee and cup and bonfire clean away from him forever in a twinkling; and

* Dabney's Jackson, page 381.

then, as turning in the retreat to take a last look at Winchester, their last shell that reached the regiment came singing along so very close to his ear that he could hear it say You-u, You-u, for a month afterwards.

Long before night the boys began to get very tired. It seemed impossible to go any further for very many of them, and about the same time, I think, an unexpected way of transportation was suggested. At one of the villages we passed through, there stood an empty hay cart, with two good horses to it, in front of the village store and post office. There were a dozen or more boys in the column just ready to drop from weariness, blistered feet, chafing, or some such difficulty Somebody said, "Ask the teamster in the store what he will drive us along the road two or three miles for?" Some bystander remarked, "Never mind him; he is an old secesher anyhow." Whereupon, that cart was loaded down with Yankee soldiers in about five seconds, and started on the road. When the driver appeared and remonstrated, he was informed that he should remember that soldiers' lives and equipments were worth more than a few cocks of hay, and that his team had "joined the procession" sure, and was bound to go along. He tried to find some officers to interfere in his behalf, but they, too, as Colonel Packer says, at that particular time were giving their attention to the North Star and nothing else, so that finally he concluded to follow along meekly on the promise that he should have the team when the present users were done with it.

It was an example which spread like wild fire, and was the most popular attack upon the domestic industries of that locality which could possibly have been inaugurated. From that time on, there was not a carriage of any kind, or saddle animal, at any of the farm houses within a mile of our evening route which was not levied upon by some of the tired out men of the two regiments which were marching on this line, and our military display was everywhere interspersed with farm carts and wagons,

pleasure barouches, chaises, gigs and family carryalls, intermingled with many horses and mules and several asses. Even unbroke colts took their first lessons, on this retreat, under the saddle. Very likely four or five hundred of the twelve or fourteen hundred men in our column finally arrived at the river carried in this manner. The prudent owners or some of their servants or neighbors followed on to reclaim their equipages and animals at the river, where they were glad to get them back with little or no pay for the services. Like the Maine parson who had his hat passed about the church, after preaching, for contributions, without getting a single nickel, and who took occasion to say in his closing benediction that he was thankful to get his hat back from that congregation, these fellows looked highly delighted to get their rigs again and never said a word about pay

Our losses in this retreat and battle were as follows, viz.:

Killed.

Co. F,—James Higgins,		1

Mortally Wounded.

Co. B,—Eleazer Bordeaux,		1

Wounded.

Co. A,—Capt. Jas. A. Betts, Wm. H. Langdon, John Riley,	3	
Co. C,—Patrick Kelly, Wm. E. Plumb,	2	
Co. F,—John H. Brewster, William B. Coffey, James Holeren,	3	
Co. I,—Adam Coons, Henry W Gibbs, Henry Heaton,	3	11

Captured.

Field and Staff,—Surgeon E. S. Bissell,	1	
Band,—Wm. M. Whittaker, E. W Holbrook,	2	

Co. A,—Capt. James A. Betts, J. K. Underhill, John Gilbert, Isaac B. Rogers,	4	
Co. B,—F N Fanning, William S. Purrington, Albert N. Lewis, H. H. Babcock, Thomas A. Duffy, Alfred Goodrich, Samuel Millard, Jas. P Ruth, Henry Smith, Levi G. Clark,	10	
Co. C,—John Costello, James Devine, Robert Fitzsimons, James McDermot,	4	
Co. D,—Franklin Everett, Chas. A. Farren, Jas. Keefe, James Killien, William Fuller, Timothy Murname, John M. Cahill,	7	
Co. E,—Geo. Butler, Hugh S. Gosley, Charles W Johnson, Michael Staples, Peter Thornley,	5	
Co. F,—Joseph Webster, Patrick Gavin, John L. Graham, Marcus L. Braman, Curtis B. Wells, Simon K. Tracy, James Church,	7	
Co. G,—Jas. P Howard, John Carriel, Horatio H. Pollard,	3	
Co. H,—Henry Kochler,	1	
Co. I,—Lieut. E. J. Rice, Henry W Gibbs, Tracy A. Bristol, John L. Dutton,	4	
Co. K,—Joseph T. Eccleston, Chas. W Atwood, Alonzo Buckley, Lorenzo Church, Phelps Fisher, Henry Fitzgerald, Leonard Heath, David A. Mallory, Geo. M. Rice, James Ryan, Erastus D. Smith, Charles Underwood, Thos. A. Underwood,	13	61
		74

About 8 o'clock in the evening the head of the column reached the Potomac river, at Dam No. 4; but the water was so high that we had to turn back down the river three or four miles to Jamieson's Ferry, where crossing

at a swing ferry, at the rate of thirty or forty to a boat load, commenced at once and continued all night or till daylight. As fast as the boys got over they climbed the rocks on the Maryland side for a short distance and disposed themselves to sleep the best they could,—the beds were good enough, whether of rock or earth—anywhere that night.

Before crossing most of the boys secured some sort of a supper among the farmers on the Virginia side, while waiting to be ferried over, and in the morning we were all well provided for on the Sharpsburg side.

Many years afterwards, one of the survivors of that retreat, recalling the feeling of rest and security which came to us on our arrival on the home side of the Potomac, wrote of it:

"To bathe ourselves along the friendly strand,
To climb the rugged front of Maryland,
And sleep upon its rocks, was wondrous sweet;
To feel it was a goal for blistered feet,
Made soft and fresh its stony pastures, rough,
A rock of safety, seemed each sterile bluff;
And years will pass ere we the heights forget,
Where weary scattered comrades mustering met,
From Sandy Hook away to Cumberland,
How sweet was Maryland, our Maryland."

CHAPTER X.

THE SECOND CAMPAIGN.

May 26th. Took an inventory of effects and found that we were very fortunate in having anything left. Five small regiments have been contesting an army of 18,000 men. Pretty foot-sore and tired. Went up to Williamsport, some on canal boat and some on foot.

May 27th. Went into camp just below the town and lots of officers and men are sick and played out generally.

May 28th. Every company made full return of casualties, also all losses of clothing and equipment.

May 29th. New clothing and equipments issued. The Forty-sixth ordered over the river upon some alarm but returned again.

May 30th. Mails and papers from home received. At work on pay rolls.

May 31st. Regiment paid off for two months.

June 1st. Regiment mostly back on duty Company inspection; Colonel Chapman's wife and Captain Lane's wife in camp.

June 2d. Most of the last pay was to-day expressed to some place in Connecticut. Regimental inspection.

June 3d. Broke camp about 1 P M. and marched to the banks of the Potomac; crossed the river at Williamsport, about 5 P M., and have set our feet on the sacred soil of Virginia the second time. Moved forward until 8 P M. and encamped two and one-half miles north of Martinsburg. Brigadier-General S. A. Crawford in command of brigade now; General Williams, division commander.

June 4th. Rainy. No move. Some of the boys met the woman Belle Boyd, a violent rebel. She claims to have shot a Union soldier who insulted her. It is not

believed by the boys. They do not believe that any Union soldier has insulted her, or that she shot one. She appears to be the only witness.

June 5th. Moved into the city this morning and occupied the several churches for a camping ground.

June 7th. Marched from Martinsburg this morning, and about 4 P M. encamped at Bunker Hill, upon the farm of James Boyd.

June 9th. Broke camp this morning at 8 o'clock; waited for the rest of the brigade. They arrived at 1 P M.; moved on and halted at Stephenson's Depot, four miles north of Winchester for the night.

June 10th. Moved again this morning, passing through Winchester without halting.

Captain Packer says in his diary: "The streets that we marched through were lined with soldiers from other commands, and we were obliged to pass through the city under guard. The brave men who had fought against large odds, a few days before, were made to suffer this indignity (for so I interpreted it) because they thought that we might have destroyed the city and thus have punished the disloyal citizens who fired upon our troops from the house tops, upon the 25th day of May Stopped at our old battle ground near Winchester. The residents of the neighborhood say there were 75 rebel dead buried from this field May 25th and 26th. Marched about eight miles toward Front Royal and camped.

June 11th. We camped on the banks of the Shenandoah near Front Royal. Here we have established our camp for a good rest.

June 15th. Chaplain Winslow preached. Theme, "The Light of Life."

June 17th. General Ferry and Staff made us a visit and the General made us a speech.

June 21st. Captain Sutton returned from furlough.

June 22d. Moved camp back about two miles. Chaplain had prayer meeting in the woods. Captain Wyant returned from furlough.

June 23d. Struck tents and moved camp near to the Twenty-eighth New York Regiment.
June 24th. Front Royal evacuated.
June 26th. Orders for regular drills.

While here, most of the men saw the notorious Belle Boyd, who was simply known then as a good looking, brilliant and witty woman, and also as an out and out rebel of the most rabid kind.

Her home was in Martinsburg, which was generally within the Union lines, and she had an uncle living at this place, Front Royal, whom she visited occasionally, which was as generally within the Confederate lines. Some officers connected with General Shields' staff procured passes for her back and forth. Her uncle's principal residence at Front Royal was taken for headquarters by General Shields for a time, and the family allowed to stay in a small cottage on the premises. This gave her opportunities of gathering some information of what was passing, from various staff officers with whom she became very confidential, and observations made by herself, which she managed, as she says, to deliver within the rebel lines by long night rides. It would not seem, however, from her own account that her services were of much importance or that she delivered important information that Jackson did not already possess. She made great notoriety, however, out of her exploits and attempts to be a spy, or to have that reputation, and was imprisoned at Baltimore by Secretary Stanton, after which she went to England, where she wrote her book and most enormously magnified her services and where, consequently, more was made of her than her services seemed to warrant, and where her book, then published, had considerable sale. She was never an attractive specimen to the Fifth, and acquired none of her pretended information from the members of that regiment.

June 27th. We have been expecting an attack to-day, but the rebels did not appear.

June 29th. The regiment was formed this morning. We marched in the direction of Luray, crossing the Shenandoah at Front Royal, and proceeding south arrived at Luray at 8 o'clock. We were in light marching order, having no camp equipage, so we occupied a large barn for the night.

June 30th. At 11 A. M. we commenced our march back to our old camp ground, where we arrived about 10 P M., very much fatigued. Nothing important resulted from this movement, that I am aware of.

July 1st to 5th, inclusive. In camp at Front Royal. A rainy, muddy time.

July 6th. Orders came this morning for us to prepare to move, and at 8 o'clock we were bound for the Blue Ridge. Bivouacked after marching eleven miles. It is very warm to-day Marched towards Warrenton.

July 7th. The regiment was formed at 3 o'clock this morning, and by the breakfast hour we had marched fourteen miles. We halted for rations, then moved forward about two miles; but it was so hot that the men could not stand it, so we were allowed to go into camp. The weather extremely hot and many men prostrated with sun stroke. This is called Amissville; not much of a place.

July 11th. The regiment was on the move early this morning, bound for the city of Warrenton, where we arrived at 4 P M., and immediately went into camp. The members of the regiment supped upon good mutton, not furnished by the government.

July 13th. Company inspection.

July 15th. Two tents from each company turned in to regimental headquarters.

July 16th. Received orders to prepare to move, and at 1 P. M. were upon the road. Marched about seven miles and encamped upon the banks of the Hedgeman river for the night.

July 17th. Moved forward early this morning, and after marching seventeen miles arrived at Little Washington, and encamped upon the top of a high hill.

It was understood now that this was the place to which we were ordered July 5th, and that all our campaigning in this extreme heat of summer, since we passed this place to the eastward on July 7th, had been caused by

the mistake of one of the new staff officers of Pope. This was worse than sending our brigade train to Manassas, after the brigade returned, with guard, as was the case in March last.

July 20th. Company inspection and meeting in camp.
July 21st. Regiment paid off again.
July 22d. Regimental inspection by Brigadier-General.
July 23d. Broke camp at 3 o'clock this morning and moved south through Sperrysville and Woodville. After a march of fifteen miles went into camp. Company I, advance guard.
July 24th. Continued our march toward Culpepper C. H., where we arrived at 10:30 A. M. Pitched our tents in a beautiful place northeast of the village. Company I on picket.
July 27th. Long roll called us out in the night. Company inspection. Chaplain Winslow preached his farewell sermon.
July 28th. Large tents all taken away and men supplied with shelter tents.
July 30th. Company F detached to guard signal station, thirteen miles to the front.
August 1st. The death of Van Buren has been solemnized by the parading of troops, etc.
August 3d. Company inspection.
August 8th. Since the 3d, extremely hot weather in camp. Orders came for us to prepare for a move. Rebel army reported to be advancing. At 1 P M. we were upon the road moving through the village. Marched six or eight miles in very quick time. Many of the men fell out from the effects of the heat. Encamped in the vicinity of Cedar Mountain. Some fighting by the cavalry We lay on our arms at night. Nothing of importance occurred to-day

CHAPTER XI.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Colonel Packer's diary says of the battle of Cedar Mountain and its consequences:

August 9th. We expect a fight some time to-day, as the enemy show themselves this morning in our front; cannonading more or less during the forenoon.

About 2 P M. the regiment moved into position, and at 4 P M. we commenced that fearful charge which cost us so many lives and maimed so many brave heroes for life. Pen and thought combined cannot do this subject justice. It was as if the men had deliberately walked into a fiery furnace, and I only wonder how any member of that regiment escaped from certain death upon that field.

Here Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, Major Blake, Adjutant Smith, Lieutenant Dutton and a host of brave men laid down their lives that their country might live. Their memory will never be forgotten while a member of the gallant Fifth lives. It was well that we chose this day for our re-unions.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

It seems both meet and proper for me to say to the officers and soldiers of the Fifth what I have never said before in all the years that have passed since my promotion to the majority of the regiment. It may have been

thought by many that while I was at home wounded, I was working myself and my friends for the position, but I assert here that I never had one single thought that I was to be selected for the vacancy and knew nothing of it until two days after the appointment had been made by the Governor, and I can assure you that the surprise which came upon me as I read in the *Bulletin* (Norwich, Conn.,) that I had been commissioned major of the regiment, was genuine, and also the first knowledge that I had that such was to be the case. The true friend that I must have had at court, I never knew; he kept his secret well and faithfully I must thank the unknown here, for what person is there, who ever was a member of that gallant body of soldiers, who would not feel proud to be selected as its commander, unsolicited.

It was the regiment that shed honor upon me and of which I am proud.

WARREN W PACKER.

The writer having been severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862, was obliged to be absent from his regiment for the space of two months, and did not rejoin them again until October 9, 1862, consequently he cannot give the movements of the regiment during Pope's retreat into Maryland and the movements of the regiment during the Antietam campaign. There should be an effort made to supply the two months lost through my inability to be present with my command during those interesting months.

Captain Rugg's diary says:

Saturday, August 9th. A quiet night and forenoon. Battle commenced in the afternoon in earnest. Our brigade ordered to charge and executed a bold, splendid charge, from woods across a wheat field, driving back two or three lines of the enemy at the point of the bayonet and with the butt of the gun, but we have no support and are obliged to fall back. Myself badly wounded

in the right shoulder by blow of rebel musket and taken prisoner but made my escape. Myself at field hospital near by Apparently our regiment almost annihilated. Enemy threw shot and shell at hospital and along our line in the evening.

The Confederates call this the battle of Cedar Run, which is more appropriate than Cedar Mountain, because the entire struggle was between the two main branches of Cedar Run, and no part of the infantry contest came within a half-mile of Cedar Mountain.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of the 8th of August, the order came to the regiment, in its camp on the side-hill north of Culpepper, to get ready to march, on five minutes' notice, with two days' cooked rations and 150 rounds of ammunition to the man.

By noon the regiment had prepared itself and swung out into the main street of the village and joined the other regiments of the brigade. The day was excessively hot and the perspiration flowed profusely under the heat and the oppressive loads of equipments, rations, ammunition, etc., which every man was carrying. The streets were full of rumors and the "secesh," male and female, were on the alert and in high spirits, showing that they were well aware that there was to be a development of some kind. The rumor was that Jackson was advancing, and that he had already chased Bayard's cavalry back this side the Rapidan, and that meant only ten miles away The secesh did not try to conceal their evident joy at the expected victory, and we were regaled with prophecies like this: "Old Jack will give you all you want;" "You will come back to-morrow on the double-quick if you come at all;" "You'll be whippeed out o' yere right smart;" etc. None of the brigade seemed very much dispirited, however, by such talk, as they had been hearing it for a year, whenever they had chanced upon this kind of people.

There was a huge pump on the shady square, by the court house, that supplied an abundance of excellent

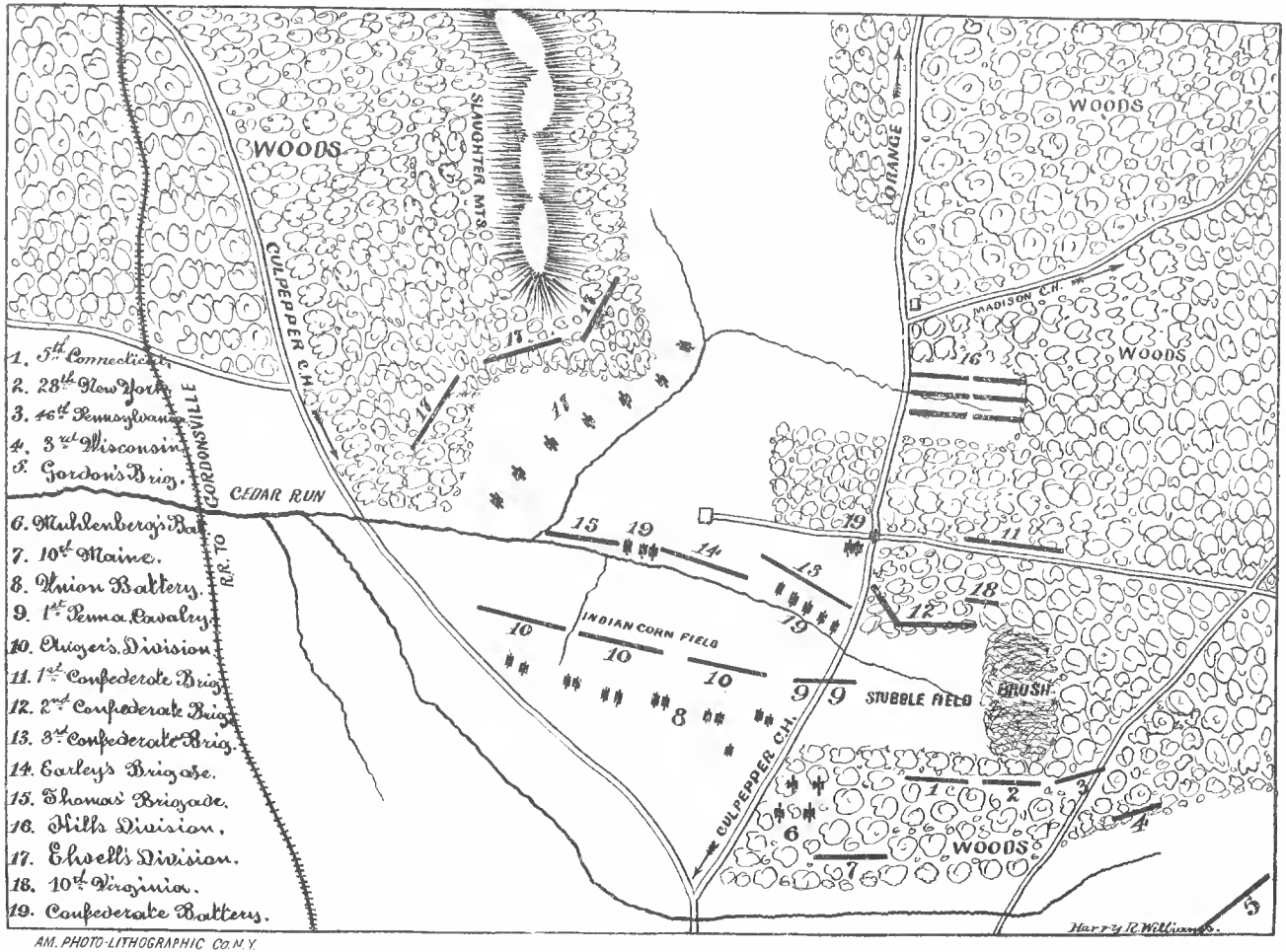
water, and here the boys were allowed to drink their fill and replenish their canteens. For a long time there was a colonel, or officer wearing colonel's straps, not belonging to the First Brigade, and no one seemed to know who he was, who made himself servicable by working vigorously at this pump for our benefit.

Soon after noon we got away on the road to Orange Court House in very good style.

Here is what General Strother (Porte Crayon), then on Banks' Staff, had to say of us, in August *Harper* of 1867, and who came into Culpepper just as we were leaving: "We met a superb dramatic contrast to this snivelling crowd. This was Crawford's Brigade moving to the front with drums beating and colors flying. I recognized its gallant commander and his adjutant, d'Hauteville, in the van. We waited to see the brigade pass. It was the most inspiriting sight I ever beheld. There were four regiments of infantry and two batteries. The regiments were the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Connecticut, Twenty-eighth New York, Tenth Maine, with Roemer's and Knapp's batteries."

But the heat was excessive, more than flesh and blood could stand, and the troops had not marched a mile before men began to wilt and be overcome with it, and to fall out of the ranks in considerable numbers. The march had to be slow, consequently, with halts frequently where shade was found, to let the stragglers come up. Many were really sunstruck on that march and lay by the roadside in an almost dying condition, as far as appearances could indicate, and it was a wonder that so few of them were really seriously affected.

After proceeding about seven miles the brigade turned out of the road to the left near a branch of the stream called Cedar Run, and as the coolness of the evening came on, most of those who had straggled behind overtook the regiment and came into its bivouac. The morning of the next day came clear and bright and so still that it gave promise of being very warm, and it kept its


1. 5th Connecticut.
2. 28th New York.
3. 46th Pennsylvania.
4. 3rd Wisconsin.
5. Gordon's Brig.
6. Muhlenberg's Bat.
7. 10th Maine.
8. Union Battery.
9. 1st Penna. Cavalry.
10. Geiger's Division.
11. 1st Confederate Brig.
12. 2nd Confederate Brig.
13. 3rd Confederate Brig.
14. Early's Brigade.
15. Thomas' Brigade.
16. Hills Division.
17. Ewell's Division.
18. 10th Virginia.
19. Confederate Batteries.
WOODS
SLAUGHTER MTS.
CULPEPPER C.H.
ORANGE
MADISON C.H.
CEDAR RUN
R.R. TO GORDONSVILLE
INDIAN CORN FIELD
STUBBLE FIELD
BRUSH
Harry R. Williams.
AM. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO. N.Y.

promise to the last letter. On a considerable hill, 500 or 600 feet high, out in the front, about one and a half miles apparently, could be seen a gun or two and two or three groups of horsemen, which were said to be Confederate cavalry or, possibly, officers reconnoitering. This hill was known as Cedar Mountain, also as Mitchell's Mountain and Slaughter's Mountain. About 10 A. M. the rebels sent a shell or two over towards our batteries, which replied. The Fifth Connecticut and the Tenth Maine came into line in a hollow, in a clover field, in the rear of the batteries as their support, but after standing a short time were ordered to stack arms and lie down and to keep near at hand.

Some were permitted to go up in front on the higher land, where some of the Union batteries were posted, from which position a good view was obtainable. To the left of the Orange road, which led off to the front, and in direction a little to the right of Cedar Mountain, the country was open fields almost all of the distance to the mountain for a half a mile or more in width. In the midst of this open land on the left, there was a large field of standing corn fully grown, beyond which the land ascended to a slight ridge, then further on fell into a valley and beyond this rose again towards the mountain. At the right of the road the country, within view, was wooded, with the exception of one open field stretching off into the woods on either side, to what extent could not be determined from that point. We could see considerable rebel cavalry about Cedar Mountain. Up the northeastern slope of it, about half way, the forest land commenced and from that point to the top it was wooded.

In the open land just below the skirt of the woods, following it around for a half mile or more, were posted the principal line of rebel batteries in sight, supported by Ewell's division of infantry in the woods behind them, as appears in the reports which are cited. At the right of the mountain over the woods could be seen a long line of dust, made by their advancing infantry, stretching back

as far as the eye could reach. This was Hill's division from Lee's army which had marched this morning from beyond the Rapidan ; Jackson's own division, commanded by General Winder, and Ewell's division having mainly arrived near this position the day before.

At noon there was more artillery duelling, without much result. Auger's division, consisting of Green's, Geary's and Prince's brigades, now came in on the left and re-inforced the Union batteries, to which reference has already been made, by other batteries belonging to these brigades. The rebels also brought up a battery at a clump of cedar trees this side of the valley, on the crest of the ridge beyond the cornfield and a half mile nearer than Cedar Mountain, and just beyond the center of the cornfield on the left. They also placed some batteries in position along the road, where it ran over the ridge spoken of, between the woods on the right and the open field on the left, and these batteries became very effective, both against the right and left of our line, and they were the ones which were driven to the rear and silenced by the charge hereafter described.

About 4 o'clock the Fifth Connecticut and the Tenth Maine were marched a short distance to the rear, then into the woods at the right of the Orange road, where they joined the residue of their brigade, the Twenty-eighth New York and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania. Soon after leaving behind the Tenth Maine, for some reason which does not appear, the brigade advanced to the front, through the woods, to the right of the Orange road, and probably about 200 yards from it, till they came to an open stubble field in their front.

These woods were thick with weeds, briars and underbrush, and almost impassable, and one could see but a little way to the right or left and could not tell whether any of the other regiments of the brigade were advancing in the same line of battle or not, till the line came near the open field, where the woods became somewhat thinner,

and the Twenty-eight New York could be seen on our right, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania on their right.

Best's battery of ten-pounder Parrott guns, attached to the First Brigade, or four guns of it, under Lieutenant Muhlenberg, came upon the left and unlimbered along the road, some 200 yards to our left and rear. Two sections of Knapp's battery, also attached to the brigade, was a little further to the left and front, in the position occupied since morning. A high log fence ran along the edge of the woods, in front of the line of the brigade and between it and the open field. Over the fence, and covering more than the whole of the brigade front, was the open field, stretching from the Orange road 1,000 yards or more to the right. It was 600 or 800 yards wide, at the road, and gradually narrowed towards the right; over across it were woods again, and in them the enemy were supposed to be and very soon afterwards found to be there in strong position and force.

The field, opposite the two regiments, on the left, and so on to the left out to the Orange C. H. road, was an open wheat stubble on which the shocks of cut grain were still standing, but not very thick.

In front of the right of the line, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, were low shrub oaks and brush of a couple of years' growth, rising to the height of men's shoulders, and to the right of this, heavy timber affording cover to the enemy with which it was at this time well filled.

The surface of the field, looking across it in front, was nearly level or rose gradually for about a third of the way, and then fell gradually into a slight hollow in which there was a small brook flowing towards the road, which was pretty much dry at this time. The other way, that is, from right to left, the surface of the field descended slightly towards the road or towards the left. Where the road crossed the hollow on the left was a small log shanty, and behind the shanty a spring. Beyond the hollow the surface of the land rose in front gradually, towards the woods opposite. Along the edge of the woods ran a high and

strong log fence, and beyond this, in the woods, the ground ascended sharply into quite a knoll or hill, being the continuation to the right of the ridge, before mentioned as crossing the open field beyond the cornfield on the left. Along the road to the left of the line, about the time of the charge, a regiment or two of Ohio troops, presumably of Geary's brigade, were seen to march forward a short distance and there halt in column right in front, and after participating a short time in the engagement, then progressing in front of that brigade, to return, moving by the flank or column, in retreat the rear files fighting stoutly with the enemy in their rear.

Auger's division had by this time come into position in the cornfield opposite, and had been engaged in long range firing for a considerable time. Geary's brigade being on the right and nearest to Crawford's brigade, their active co-operation at the time of the charge contributed very essentially to its success. Green's brigade was next to the left of Geary and that of Prince at the extreme left.

To the right and considerably to the rear, concealed by the woods from us, but really occupying the opening about a farm house, was the Second Brigade of Williams' division, commanded by Gen. Gordon. During the charge Gen. Crawford of our brigade found Col. Ruger with six companies of the Third Wisconsin, of Gordon's brigade, in the woods to the rear of the right of the First Brigade, and he sent them in to the charge on its right. They were then so far to the rear that they were unable to come up to the line of the First Brigade. They did advance, however, in its support and to the right and rear of its charge until they came in contact with and were stopped by the Stonewall Brigade in the woods, when they fell back after very gallant fighting and heavy losses, to be reformed and charge again with their own brigade afterwards in the plucky effort made by that brigade to save the fortunes of the day

About the time the charge was made, the Tenth Maine was moved up in the woods, a little to the rear, but was not put into the charging line.

A sergeant and scouting party of one of the regiments scouted over across the open wheat field as far as the little hollow before named, at the spring, and till they discovered the gray uniforms thick among the foliage of the forest, but the Confederates gave the skirmishers no particular attention; the scouting party did not draw their fire, for the Confederates were calmly waiting for bigger and more game. At about 5 o'clock the order came for the line to fix bayonets and charge. General Williams says it was done to make a diversion in favor of the left of the line, which was supposed to be sorely pressed, although it is now known from the rebel reports that General Early, who was, with a single brigade, holding the rebel right against the three brigades of our left division, was at the same time calling for reenforcements, considering himself overmatched, and that his call was responded to by sending Thomas' brigade to his right, and moving Teliaferro's brigade nearer his left.

Banks is said to have supposed that the point of attack, of the First Brigade, was the extreme left of the rebel line and that the charge would strike the rebels in left flank and double them up. The very reverse was true and Pope had been informed, by signal, hours before, that the main body of rebels was far to the left of the point charged upon. Pope knew this and Banks should have been informed of it.

Upon receiving the command to charge, from Capt. Wm. S. Cogswell, that day acting aid to Gen. Crawford, a large portion of the regiment climbed the fence and rushed into the field in front, as if to make the charge. They were, however, at once recalled and informed that the brigade was to have the word of command together and was to go together. They were reformed again, behind the fence. While waiting here for the word, Colonel Chapman, being in the center of the regiment and

immediately behind the colors, spoke a few words of encouragement to the regiment. He told them to remember their good name and to be sure to do credit to themselves and the state from which they came. Color Sergeant Hewison noticed that the Colonel had no revolver and offered him the one he carried. The Colonel refused it, telling the sergeant that his life was just as valuable to himself as was his own to him, and so he went into the struggle with no weapon but his dress sword. It is very seldom that an infantry officer has occasion for anything else, in battle, but in this charge effective weapons were needed at every step.

A moment more and the command came, "Fix bayonets and charge," "Charge, charge and yell." Upon receiving the command, the whole brigade sprang over the fence or pulled it away and emerged into the wheat field. Here they were steadied for a moment, on the edge of the field, to allow all to get up good line and they got well away together. The enemy opened upon them at once, vigorously, and before they had advanced fifty feet into the wheat field a heavy volley of musketry, from the front and right flank, swept through the ranks. Thompson, of Company B, was killed by this first volley, and several others were wounded. The rebels were shooting into the open and had a fair mark while they themselves were entirely concealed by the tree trunks and foliage of the forest and the fire of our men was, therefore, to a large extent lost, as it was without aim at any seen enemy, but only generally into the edge of the woods. The distance to the woods was, however, rapidly shortening every moment, for our line was closing up its gaps steadily and pressing right on.

The right of the line, being the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, was suffering more than the center or left, from the fire on the right flank. While all were receiving a hot and constant fire from the front, this fire from the right told with special effect upon the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania.

As the line advanced into the field, the fire of the enemy became hotter and Color Sergeant Jones, carrying the stars and stripes, fell on his face, killed outright, and Corporal Crawford H. Nodine, of Company I, fell mortally wounded a little to the left, at the same volley Captain Corliss, of Company C, caught up and bore on the flag, until he was brought to the ground with a bullet wound in the leg. He, however, planted the flag-staff in the earth, at his side, and bravely upheld the flag after he had fallen. Sergeant Luzerne A. Palmer took it from Captain Corliss and bore it to the front again, until he fell wounded. Color Corporal Daniel L. Smith took it again and he was shot down, killed. Sergeant-Major W P Smith is also reported to have carried it on till he, too, was wounded in the leg. Captain Corliss had borne the flag along from the spot where Sergeant Jones fell with it, to near the middle of the field in the hollow, by the brook, before he had fallen with it and by that time the field had become considerably sprinkled with the dead and wounded, and behind were several going to the rear, with wounds less severe in character. Precisely how far this flag was borne by each, and how many, and who bore it and fell with it, cannot now be stated, beyond those who have been named, but it was carried on by some of the brave boys that started with it, and was not captured till the utmost advance had been reached and the regiment had commenced to fall back, when it was captured by the Stonewall Brigade which then came in from the right, probably the Fifth Virginia Regiment.

Lieutenant Rockwell writing home, concerning the fight, three days after it occurred, says that seven color bearers were shot dead with it in the course of the charge, which does not seem improbable judging from its disastrous passage across the wheat field. By the time the center of the field had been reached, three distinct and tremendous volleys had swept through the ranks, and the firing from front and both flanks had become to be almost continuous; but no man faltered, wavered or flinched,

save those who had been struck down. Color Sergeant James Hewison, bearing the State colors, was wounded early in the charge, but kept along, bearing the colors till the line commenced ascending from the hollow towards the woods, when he was again severely wounded and fell, unable to go further. Many were falling about him at the time, and his fall was unobserved till the line had passed on and he was left among the dead and dying with the flag in his possession. After the first shock of his wound had passed and he had regained some strength he resolved that neither himself nor it should fall into the hands of the enemy if he could prevent it, and carefully tearing it from the staff, he wrapped it about his person beneath his uniform; then he crawled from the field on his hands and knees, as rapidly as his wounds would permit, and he was taken by comrades to a hospital, wearing the flag, and so he saved it from the fortunes of the day

On the edge of the woods towards which the charge was made, the strong, high log fence, spoken of before, was encountered, and it was just here that the hottest fire of the whole charge was met (probably the concentrated fire of seven regiments of infantry), sweeping down the most men, some of the boys claiming that fully fifty men fell here, killed and wounded, in less than three minutes' time, and after the battle, Dabney says in his history, one could scarcely find foot room among the dead bodies of Federal soldiers at this point.

It is certain that the fire from the right flank became terribly severe, and that the Third Wisconsin boys, if they came up at all, were entirely stopped at this point by it, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania checked up to some extent on the right, but the remainder, with the Twenty-eighth and the Fifth, kept right on together, fairly abreast. They could begin to see their enemies now so as to be able to draw a bead upon them, and such guns as were loaded were here used with fatal effect. Then they sprang over the fence or flung it aside as they would a

cob house; they were in the woods and among their enemies and on an equal footing, as to the cover of the timber, with them and the slaughter was now no longer all on one side. At some points there appeared to be three lines of Confederates, one lying down in front, another kneeling behind them and still another line standing behind these two. The charging line fell upon them in such a hand to hand conflict with bayonet and gunbutt as was equalled by only a few contests of the war. Campbell's brigade, (the Second) of Winder's division, commanded at this time by Colonel Garnett, composed of the Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Twenty-first Virginia Regiments and the First Virginia Battalion, (Irish,) occupied the corner of the woods between the road and the wheat field. The right wing of it, being the Twenty-first and Forty-eighth Virginia, was facing the road and at that time engaged, to some extent, with Geary's brigade in the cornfield across the road. The left wing was formed at right angles from the line of the right wing and constitutued the front line of Confederate troops facing the wheat field, and took the first force of the charge and was entirely overpowered and put to rout, within ten minutes from the time the First Brigade entered the woods. The foremost squad of the attacking line first struck the First Virginia Battalion, which was posted 200 yards or more to the right of the Orange pike, where a cart path entered the woods from the wheat field, and the thinness of the trees exposed them to view and invited to an attack in a greater degree than did the position of the Forty-second at their right or the Tenth at their left and rear. This battalion did not stay upon the order of its going, but fled at once, not firing more than two or three rounds, and when it fled the Tenth Virginia Regiment, which had been sent from the Third Brigade of the same division to re-enforce it, and had taken position on its left and rear, making a second line at this point, after a very short and sharp contest, also fled and retired into the depths of the woods on the right. The

Twenty-seventh Virginia being the right regiment of the First (Stonewall) Brigade of the same division, which was coming into position advancing through the woods on the right of the Second Brigade, being thrown into disorder by the charge and also by the stampede through their lines of the First and Tenth Virginia, already described, also broke ranks and retired through the woods towards the left. The right companies of the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment being the next in line to the Twenty-seventh Virginia on its left, also became involved, to a considerable extent, in the contest and somewhat broken, their color bearer flinging down and abandoning his standard (afterwards recovered when the brigade of Branch advanced over the same ground), the whole regiment retiring some one hundred yards or more and remaining considerable time before they were reformed, reenforced and again advanced, as is related further on.

The Twenty-first, Forty-second and Forty-eighth in position on the right of these troops which had given away and retired, being now taken on their left flank and rear by our troops, which were surging into the woods through this gap thus made and swinging to the left as they advanced, coming toward and behind them, charging and yelling, as fast as they discovered their position, also retired in one, two, three order, being slaughtered to a considerable extent in their retreat across our front, and some of them making a stubborn fight to the right through our ranks, which had now become a furious yelling line, sweeping right forward towards the rear of the enemy's line. Adjutant Heber S. Smith is reported to have been killed just at the edge of these woods and to have received nine bullet wounds.

From this point on, for the next fifteen minntes, it was a hand to hand encounter. There were few loaded guns on either side and very little chance to load them. Clubbed muskets and bayonets were the rule. While one of the Confederates was about to strike down Lieutenant

Rockwell, one of Company I shot him in the act of striking, and he fell dead with his gun still uplifted and swinging down in front of him at arms' length. Lieutenant Rockwell says that he felled six with the contents of his revolver, and that Company I fought like demons, strewing the ground with dead, so that one could scarcely step but upon a dead rebel.

Taliaferro's brigade, composed of the Twenty-third and Thirty-seventh Virginia and Forty-seventh and Forty-eight Alabama Regiments, and constituting, with the Tenth Virginia, the Third Brigade of Winder's division, were drawn up (with the exception of the last named regiment which, as we have seen, had already gone hunting the rear) a little further to the left, facing the cornfield, as a support to the batteries posted in the road and at that time engaged actively with Geary's brigade in their front, a portion of which was, at that time, pressing forward with considerable vigor, was next struck on its left flank and rear and found itself powerless to resist an attack coming from such direction, and bringing it under such a cross-fire, and most of the members of it broke for the rear and passed down to the right through the open fields. Squads of them, however, without any organization, fought their way out through our ranks into the depths of the woods on the right rather than to be driven into the open fields, and about the same scenes of desperate encounter were re-enacted here as with Garnett's brigade. Lieutenant Dutton is reported to have been killed in the struggle with Taliaferro's brigade. At the time of the burial of the dead in this portion of the field, it was stated that the body of Sergeant Alex. S. Avery, of Company G, was here found, his hands still clasping a gun with bloody bayonet, while around him lay the bodies of five dead rebels, all slain by bayonet wounds.

Poague and Carpenter's batteries, with four guns of Brown's and Bement's rebel batteries, being left unsup-

ported, with blue coats swarming through the woods towards them, now limbered up and got off hurriedly to the rear.

These were the batteries in the posting of which the Confederate General Winder had been killed and which had, during the day, inflicted the most serious injury to our troops, and to silence which, the charge had chiefly been directed, if its purpose can be judged by what it accomplished.

The left regiments of Early's brigade, which were drawn up in the cornfield still further to the left, just behind the crest of the ridge, facing the Second division of our corps, as his report shows, seeing the blue uniforms filling the woods and field to their left and rear, and receiving also a scattering fire in rear and flank likewise, gave way and ran down the fields towards Cedar Mountain. Major Blake, Captain Whitney, Sergeant George F Selleck, and others of our regiment, with many from the Twenty-eighth, and doubtless some from the Forty-sixth, chased these to the rear beyond the woods, firing upon them in the open land. Just as the advance reached the outskirts of the woods, a Confederate standard bearer was cut down and his flag fell not over fifty paces to the front in the open field. Several soldiers saw the standard fall and simultaneously sprang over the fence to secure the prize. It was a spirited contest between a dozen, in which Captain W W Bush of the Twenty-eighth, and Private W N Mix, of Company A, of the Fifth, took the lead, and the gallant captain secured the coveted trophy not a yard in advance of Private Mix. This was the high tide of the battle for our brigade. It had carried, by a desperate struggle, the key to the enemy's position; but no supports were in sight in any direction, while in the field just at the right of the position so bravely captured, the entire corps of A. P Hill was forming to take part in the contest. The Stonewall Brigade, which had been struck as to its right regiments (the Twenty-Seventh and

Thirty-third Virginia) by the charge, as it was then advancing through the woods with its line at right angles or perpendicular to the road, had now, with its remaining regiments, changed direction and formed its line anew and parallel to the road and was coming down sweeping through the woods directly towards the road. Branch's brigade of Hill's division came in on its right, and Archer's and Pender's on the left, forming a strong line of nearly four full fresh brigades.

There was nothing left to be done but to rally in the woods and hold the position gained as long as possible, in hopes that supports might arrive to take advantage of it. From that wooded knoll the road was open back to Culpepper, with nothing whatever to molest or make afraid, and supports would have come direct to the spot occupied by us, in safety, had they been ordered up.

But they did not come nevertheless, and the men of our brigade, now almost entirely without officers, disposed themselves as best they could to stem the overwhelming tide from these fresh forces coming in from the right. Major Gould, in his history of the Tenth Maine, says that he saw some of Geary's regiment falling back at this time when it certainly would have been a very opportune moment for them to have come forward. The eleven or more Confederate regiments, which had been scattered by the shock of the charge of the First Brigade, with such help as it received from Geary's brigade in the distance, had not been altogether dispersed, although a long line of them had been seen to go streaming over across the meadows to the rear and to the right of Cedar Mountain. The majority of them had only scattered and sought cover near at hand, here and there, and when they had finally come to see and know from actual close view the weakness of the charging column, and that it had no supports near it or accessible, they rallied in squads all about the woods and renewed the contests in all directions. Jackson himself rallied the forces on the meadow side or rear

of the woods into one of these attacking squads, being mainly detachments of the broken Twenty-Seventh Virginia of the First or Stonewall Brigade, which had taken refuge on this skirt of the woods.

It is very certain that this detachment was not very effective in its attack, because few of the veterans of the charge complain of the attacks from this direction. In fact all who retreated in safety across the wheat field did so from the left of the field.

The forces that were effective in pushing them out of the woods and capturing most of those who were captured, came from the right. Dabney in his history, in the description of this battle there given, and which is given among the following reports, ascribes the turning of the rout prevailing up to this point into a victory, to the personal efforts of Jackson, in the fanciful paragraph commencing "It was at this fearful moment," etc., which is, if anything, a trifle more fulsome and imaginative than the residue of the account there given.

Many men were taken prisoners on each side and recaptured or released as the captors were shot down in turn or overpowered. These rallying squads, however, supported, to some extent, the advancing column composed of the Stonewall Brigade and the brigades of Branch, Archer and Pender, and to such extent as they entered into the contest again, brought the struggling remnant of our brigade under a cross-fire from various directions. Slowly at first, more rapidly afterwards, they fell back by the way of their advance. Colonel Chapman had been captured once, and when the line had fallen back to near the wheat field, was again captured, up a short distance in front of the spring before referred to, where he was holding his men as well together as he could against impending disaster. By that time there was scarcely an officer left in the regiment; but some one shouted, "Let's recapture him,—there's but few rebs around him," and some score of the boys rallied and charged back for this purpose.

Almost every one of that noble band was killed, wounded or captured, for by that time the woods were perfectly alive with foes, and for every blue coat there were ten rebels. It was a forlorn hope from which scarcely one returned alive. Nothing was left for the gallant few but to find their way to the rear across the wheat field as best they might. Here the Fifth Virginia, Confederates, charging out from the woods upon them, on the right, captured and killed many of the retreating soldiers. Captain Rugg was struck down by a gun-butt and here captured. Nearly across the wheat field, close to the woods from which the charge had been made, was found the Tenth Maine, behind a little elevation of land. In the field and over to their right, in the wood, was Gordon's brigade, now coming into action to make the best stand they could against the hosts which were following the retreat of the First Brigade.

They did not long maintain this position, but soon fell back from the unequal contest, giving away on the right first, as did our brigade. Both attacks were overlapped on the right. A detachment of four companies of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry made a gallant charge to the front, along the road, at this critical moment and fought valiantly to stay the advancing rebels, but it was a futile attempt and they soon returned with many empty saddles. Sergeant J. A. Bowen, George W Briggs and Corporal C. H. Corey, of Company G, went forward with the charge, fighting through to the Orange road just in time to give a parting salute to the rebel batteries as they scampered off to the rear, then they turned to the right in the woods in pursuit of various retreating squads of rebels, a long distance, till no rebels could be found to fight. Not hearing in the meantime any orders to retreat, and when finally they came back to the wheat field, coming into it by the spring, to their astonishment, they found themselves to the rear of a large rebel force, being the column of brigades before mentioned. They were discovered and fled back to the woods pursued by a volley of minnie

bullets, and there they were headed off again by some rebel stragglers. They then attempted to cross the field at another point, where the wheat stubble met the brush land, and were again chased back, and finally all were captured. And so the battle ended; but we could but feel that if the heroic effort of the First Brigade had been better seconded the day might have been won.

The most elevated and commanding position on the field, the center of the rebel line, had been fairly carried and won by one brigade charging, assisted by part of another firing from a distance. If Gordon's stalwart brigade and the Tenth Maine, the largest regiment in our brigade, had gone in with us and arrived on our right when we struck the rebel line, they would have met the two remaining regiments of the Stonewall Brigade not hit by our line, and would undoubtedly have pushed them out of the woods and to the rear as rapidly as we did the Second and Third Brigades of the same division; and then if Geary had come up on the left, when Early and Taliaferro were broken, Prince and Green would have made short work of Thomas with the only remaining Confederate brigade on that battle line, and the ridge would have been carried before the rebels could or would have rallied from the shock of the charge. Then a continuous line would have been achieved across the timber and along that ridge which could have only been approached from the front, across a half mile of open meadow at a serious disadvantage to the assailants, and there can be but little doubt that we could have held it against Ewell and Hill till night, or till Rickett's fresh division, only two miles away, could have come up as an offset to the Confederate division of Hill, and especially would this have been probable if Buford with his four brigades of cavalry, and Cluseret, with his large brigade of infantry, in falling back from Madison, had taken the direct road to Culpepper C. H. instead of going round by James City, for in such case their line of march would have brought them on Gordon's right by 3 o'clock in the

afternoon, and General Hill would have had full occupation from that quarter and Ewell would not have tried us alone. But such was not to be our good fortune ; nor did that other good fortune come that might have happened to us had Pope kept Banks with his corps at Culpepper the day before, and there been reenforced by the corps of McDowell and Siegel, and there received in a strong position, with 40,000 fresh men, the best attack which Jackson could have delivered against them with 25,000 tired and overheated men.

To have gone out to meet him in the overpowering heat of the 8th, which of itself used up a large percentage of the effective strength of the force, and then attacking his forces at a disadvantage by charging across wide open fields at his columns, well covered in heavy timber, with a slender column of 8,000 men, which were put in in separate attacks and with little co-operation, was, to say the least of it, a great mistake. Jackson would have certainly been at Culpepper on the evening of the 9th, or morning of the 10th, if the battle had not been brought on by the attack of Banks' line of battle at the point where it was delivered.

Whose mistake it was, it is perhaps useless now to discuss, and is foreign to the plan of this sketch, which only seeks to record the services of the Fifth Connecticut and such as were acting immediately with or opposed to them.

Of the three regiments making the charge, every field officer was killed, wounded, or captured, and in the Twenty-eighth every line officer also, and in the Fifth all but two, and in the Forty-sixth all but five. As General Williams says in his report, no other words are needed to tell of the heroism of the charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stone is reported to have been wounded slightly, in the charge across the wheat field, but keeping on, was again severely wounded through the thigh after the charge had arrived well up into the woods. He was there left reclining against a tree and not expected

to live. He rallied, however, and was captured and taken to Charlottesville, where he survived till the following January

Major Blake was conspicuous in a new uniform, but survived the struggle till the moment of retreat, and no one now living saw him fall. Lieutenant Dutton was said to have been killed after the regiment came to its hand to hand encounter with Taliaferro's brigade, as has been stated.

Nearly all the reports of the rebel forces with which the Fifth came in contact in this battle, are transcribed fully in this account, because from them more fully appears than from any other history extant, the full force and effect of this most heroic charge of the First Brigade. In two of them are complaints of brutality practiced on the part of the Union forces. The only fact alleged is, that Lieutenant Thomas W Brown, Company K, Twenty-first Virginia, was found after the action in the woods, where the struggle of the First Brigade with Campbell's took place, wounded and dying, and that he stated while living and sane, that he was captured unhurt and held a prisoner till our brigade was compelled to retreat, and then that he was knocked down by the guns of his captors and bayonetted.

I cannot conceive that such a thing did occur, or that it is possible that any of the men that won that heroic charge on that day would have, or did, perpetrate the act as related. If it ever happened at all it did not happen in the way related. When that retreat commenced there were many prisoners in the hands of the men of our brigade which had to be released. These men had all they could do to save themselves. It might be possible that in the countercharge which was made to rescue Colonel Chapman, or any other of the charges and countercharges which took place, that a gray-coated soldier in those woods might have been knocked down and bayonetted by some other charging party, not knowing that he once had surrendered or been a prisoner; but it

cannot be conceived that it could have been done in this or any case by his captors. If anything can be inferred from the records of casualties the boot is most decidedly on the other leg, and the Union men did not kill disarmed and wounded men to any greater extent than did the Confederates.

The usual proportion of wounded to the killed, where the parties destroy one another by the bullet, in ordinary action is five wounded to one killed, and the totals in this action show about that proportion on the entire battle field. But in a hand to hand conflict where it is the endeavor of each combatant to put his antagonist completely out of the fight in each encounter he meets, the proportion of dead to the wounded is greater.

In this fight the rebel brigades which the First Brigade encountered, hand to hand, in the woods, had

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Garnett's,	91	210
Teliaferro,	51	271
	142	481

about three and one-half wounded to one killed. The First Brigade had (by some mistake the Fifth is reported to have had killed, eighteen; when in fact thirty-eight were killed and I take the figures by Crawford's report with this correction,)

Killed.	*Wounded.*
107	323

only a trifle over three wounded to one killed,—showing a greater proportion of killed to the wounded to have been suffered on our side. This does not indicate that we used more brutality or let our wrath have sway to any greater extent than did the rebels. One of the Confederate commanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, of the Thirty-third Virginia, one of the regiments of the Stonewall

Brigade, according to his own report, made one of the prisoners he captured of our brigade kill his own color bearer who abandoned his colors on the field, and it would seem that a man who would put compulsory murder upon an enemy would perpetrate almost any other outrage.

The body of Adjutant Smith was found by the burying party entirely stripped and pillaged, which would indicate that there were some Confederates on the ground who were not over particular about the proprieties.

Our losses in this battle were as follows:

CASUALTIES AUGUST 9, 1862.

Killed.

Field and Staff,—Maj. E. W Blake, Adjt. Heber S. Smith,	2
Co. A,—James H. Rogers, Daniel L. Smith, H. C. Prime, R. R. Warner,	4
Co. B,—James L. Bailey, C. W Chickin, John Court, John J. Gavin, Geo. B. Griffin, Robert O. Lane, Charles E. Thompson,	7
Co. C,—Lieut. H. M. Dutton, Joseph O. Blair, Wm. L. Button, Patrick McClusky, Patrick Smith,	5
Co. D,—Daniel Hawthorne, Sherman D. Taylor, John Briker, John Hart, Lorenzo Held, James Hill, Thomas G. Strong,	7
Co. E,—Elijah B. Jones, Oliver S. Brady,	2
Co. G,—Geo. F Lane, Wm. A. Gunn, Giles P Buell, Geo. Dailey, Thomas B. Dayton,	5
Co. I,—Alex. S. Avery, Gottlieb Arnold, Edward C. Griswold,	3
Co. K,—Joseph N. Kinne, Seth S. Wells, Thomas Quinn,	3
Total,	38

Mortally Wounded.

Field and Staff,—Lieut.-Col. Henry Burton Stone,	1
Co. A,—Albert Warner,	1
Co. C,—Michael Mooney, William Higgins,	2
Co. E,—Owen Murphy, John G. Hull,	2
Co. F,—Thomas Dailey,	1
Co. I,—Mathias Allen, Henry Frieldson,	2
Co. K,—M. H. Manning,	1
Total,	10

Wounded.

Field and Staff,—Sergt.-Maj. W P Smith,	1
Co. A,—Lieut. Wm. A. Daniels, James O. Shufeldt, Daniel A. Keyes, Dennis Larkin, John H. Bennett, Geo. A. Bradley, F N. Clark, H. B. Curtiss, M. M. Curtiss, Isaac K. Leach, Smith Mead, James H. Pascoe,	12
Co. B,—Capt. Justin S. Chapman, Lieut. M. P Whitney, Sergt. G. A. Case, James W Kimball, Wm. H. Adams, Albert M. Clark, Robert McClure, Frank Millard, L. N Northrop, George W Prentice, Lawren H. Thorp, Robert Warner, Calvin H. Woodward,	13
Co. C,—Captain Geo. W Corliss, Michael Hughes, John H. Watson, E. M. Andrews, Hugh McGahey, Daniel Meagher, Sergt. Luzerne A. Palmer, Elbert Goodenough, Michael Walsh,	9
Co. D,—Capt. David F Lane, Sergts. James Hewison and J. H. McCormick, Joseph A. Canfield, R. C. Morrison, John T. Gough, Amon D. Norton, Eugene Sugrue, Henry G. West,	9
Co. E,—Geo. R. Rowe, Geo. McCann, John Leggett,	3
Co. G,—Capt. W W Packer, Edward Fowler, Pascal Pellett,	3

Co. I,—Sergt. H.P.Rugg, Wm. H. Kerr, Crawford W Nodine, Thos. A. Smith, Geo. B. Squires, John D. Barden, John A. Belden, Josiah Coddington, Thos. Kelley, Charles Slater, 10

Co. K,—E. R. Starr, Henry E. Holloway, Patrick McMahon, Fred N Clark, John Gannon, Michael Shay, James Moynahan, 7

Total, 67

Captured.

Field and Staff,—Col. Geo. D. Chapman, Lieut.-Col. H. B. Stone, 2

Co. A,—Wm. N Mix, Corps. Daniel Odell, Welsey H. Botsford, Geo. S. Ferry, John H. Bennett; Henry Manning, Philip D. Williams, David B. Mills, Arthur Thorpe, 9

Co. B,—Lieut. M. P Whitney, M. C. Bailey, C. S. Lyman, F C. Shepard, Edward S. Mott, L. M. Snow, 6

Co. C,—Capt. Geo. W Corliss, Walter Burns, E. W Hart, Wm. Higgins, Charles B. Stevens, James McMahon, John J O'Brien, Daniel Meagher, Christopher Weaver, Sergt. Geo. F Selleck, 10

Co. D,—Charles Doyle, Fred. G. Rixecker, John O'Brien, James H. Mintie, Elisha A. Buck, Hugo Oberempt, Donald McCullun, Eugene Sugrue, 8

Co. E,—Lieut. A. A. Chinnery, E. A. Alvoord, E. R. Gilbert, Lawrence W Kenyon, E. A. Root, Geo. A. Smith, Oliver Griffith, Samuel A. Starr, 8

Co. G,—Eugene H. Covey, John A. Bowen, Geo. W Briggs, Chas. H. Corey, Leander W Tucker, Richard Austin, Geo. Bedford, Wm. H. Betts, David Buckman, Jr., Andrew J. Clendenan, Eugene Hawley, Samuel Whittaker, 12

Co. I,—Wm. H. McMurty, Fred. King, James A. Wilson, Edward Langdon, Henry Wheeler,	5
Co. K,—Peter Carney, Alex. Sinclair, Henry I Trowbridge, Edward L. Cordner,	4
Total,	64

Summary.

Killed,	38
Mortally wounded,	10
Wounded,	67
Captured,	64
Total,	179

This varies somewhat from the reports published at the time of the action; but the regiment was for several days without officers in seven companies and no accurate reports could be then arrived at.

The foregoing is undoubtedly correct. It was the largest loss which the regiment received in any one day of its service, and as large as all the rest of its battle service put together, and larger than that of any other Connecticut regiment in the war of 1861, save the same loss in the 16th at Antietam, for twice the number engaged, and save that terrible disaster which fell upon the Second Heavy Artillery at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, which was not only a heavier loss in number but probably a heavier loss in proportion to the number of troops engaged.

GENERAL WILLIAMS' REPORT.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Cedar Run, Va., August 16, 1862.

Major:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the division under my command in the action at this place on the 9th instant.

* * * * * * * *

About 5 o'clock, by direction of the major-general commanding the corps, I ordered Crawford's brigade to

occupy the woods in front, preparatory to a movement which it was thought might relieve the left wing, severely pressed by the enemy, especially by a heavy cross-fire of artillery, one battery of which would be exposed to our infantry fire from the new position. Five companies of Third Wisconsin, deployed as skirmishers, were by same orders attached to General Crawford's command for this advance. The remainder of Gordon's brigade was held in the original position to observe the right flank, and especially some woods a half mile or so on the right (which it was thought was a cover for rebel cavalry), as well as to be in readiness to reenforce Crawford's brigade in case of necessity Observing horsemen moving out and into these woods, I dispatched my personal escort (Company M, First Michigan Cavalry, Captain Dennison) to report to General Gordon, to be used in reconnoitering in that direction. Receiving urgent directions to hasten the movement of Crawford's brigade, I dispatched Captain Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant-General, with orders to General Crawford to begin his advance as soon as the brigade was in line. At this time this brigade occupied the interior line of the strip of woods in front of its original position.

A field, varying from 250 to 500 yards in width, partly wheat stubble and partly scrub oak underbrush, lay between it and the next strip of woods. In moving across this field the three right regiments and the six companies of the Third Wisconsin were received by a terrific fire of musketry both from the underbrush, from the wheat field and from the woods. The Third Wisconsin especially fell under a partial flank fire from the underbrush and woods, which swept its right companies with great destruction, and under which Lieutenant-Colonel Crane fell, pierced with several fatal wounds; and the regiment was obliged to give way. The enemy was, however, driven out of the field by the other regiments and some distance into the woods, where, being strongly reenforced, their fire became overwhelming. No better proof of its terrific character can be given than the fact that of the three remaining regiments which continued the charge (Twenty-eighth New York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Fifth Connecticut), every field officer and every adjutant was killed or disabled. In the Twenty-eighth New York every company officer was killed or wounded; in the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania all but five; in the Fifth Connecticut all but eight. A combat more

persistent or heroic can scarcely be found in the history of the war, but men even of this unequalled heroism could not withstand the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, especially when left without the encouragement and direction of officers.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Major,
Your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

MAJOR D. D PERKINS,
A. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff, Second Corps, Army of Virginia.

CASUALTIES IN FIRST DIVISION.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
First Division. Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams.							
Staff,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
First Brigade. Brig.-Gen. S. W. Crawford.							
5th Connecticut,	3	18	8	63	2	143	237
10th Maine,	2	22	5	140	1	3	173
28th New York,	1	20	6	73	10	103	213
46th Pennsylvania,	3	28	8	94	7	104	244
Total, First Brigade,	9	88	27	370	20	353	867
Third Brigade. Brig.-Gen. George H. Gordon.							
2d Massachusetts,	5	35	6	87	3	37	173
Zouaves d'Afrique, (Collis' Company),	.....	2	.....	3	1	7	13
27th Indiana,	1	14	1	28	1	5	50
3d Wisconsin,	1	16	4	62	1	24	108
Total, Third Brigade,	7	67	11	180	6	73	344
Total, First Division,	16	155	38	550	27	426	1,212

CASUALTIES IN SECOND DIVISION.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Second Division. (1) Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, (wounded.) (2) Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince, (captured.) (3) Brig.-Gen. Geo. S. Greene.							
Staff,	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
First Brigade. (1) Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary, (wounded.) (2) Col. Charles Candy.							
Staff,	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
5th Ohio,	.....	14	11	93	.....	4	122
9th Ohio,	3	28	7	142	.....	2	182
29th Ohio,	.....	6	6	44	.....	10	66
66th Ohio,	.....	10	4	77	1	2	94
Total, First Brigade,	3	58	29	356	1	18	465
Second Brigade. (1) Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince. (2) Col. David R. DeWitt.							
Staff,	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
3d Maryland,	1	11	3	39	1	15	70
102d New York,	1	14	8	77	1	14	115
109th Pennsylvania,	.....	14	3	69	2	26	114
111th Pennsylvania,	.....	7	.....	74	1	8	90
8th and 12th U. S. Inft. Battalion,	.....	8	6	31	1	14	60
Total, Second Brigade,	4	54	21	290	6	77	452
Third Brigade. Brig.-Gen. George S. Greene.							
1st District of Columbia,	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	4
78th New York,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	22
Total, Third Brigade,	.....	.....	1	2	1	22	26
Total, Second Division,	7	112	52	648	10	117	946

GENERAL CRAWFORD'S REPORT.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINA,
August 14, 1862.

Major:—I have the honor to submit the following of the operations of the force under my command in the recent engagement with the rebel forces near Cedar Mountain, Va.

At noon on Friday, the 8th instant, while encamped with my command at Culpepper Court House, I received an order from the Major-General commanding the Army of Virginia to proceed immediately to the support of Brigadier-General Bayard, whose small force was retiring before the enemy My command consisted of four regiments of infantry (the Twenty-eighth New York, Colonel Donnelly; the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel Knipe; the Tenth Maine, Colonel Beal, and the Fifth Connecticut, Colonel Chapman), together with Roemer's battery of six 3-inch rifled guns, and two sections of Knapp's battery of 10-pounder Parrotts.

My brigade was soon under arms and on the march, and passing through Culpepper took the road leading toward Orange Court House. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon I came up with General Bayard's force between Colvin's Tavern and a small stream, known as Cedar Run, and which crosses the road in advance of a belt of woods running east and west. Passing to the front I discovered the enemy's pickets and beyond, on the road to Crooked River, a portion of his cavalry

Selecting, with the assistance of Major Houston, U. S. Engineers, of General McDowell's staff, a suitable position, I brought up my artillery, drawing up the infantry regiments in close supporting distance on the low ground of the run, completely concealed from the view of the enemy Knapp's battery, with two pieces from Roemer, was supported on the left by the Tenth Maine and the Fifth Connecticut Regiments, while the Twenty-eight New York and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania supported Roemer's remaining guns on the right. The cavarly were ordered to the front and flank to watch the enemy. Strong pickets were thrown out within a short distance of those of the enemy, and the command bivouacked for the night. Early next morning General Bayard reported to me that the enemy were advancing. The command

were immediately under arms. It proved, however, to be a manœuvre upon the part of the enemy toward our left flank. His cavalry were moving in the direction of a range of elevated hills on our left known as Cedar Mountain. The movement was intended to conceal the passage of three pieces of artillery, which he succeeded in placing in position at the foot of the slope. Our cavalry were drawn up in our front across our position.

At 11 o'clock the enemy, being established upon the slope of Cedar Mountain at the skirt of the timber near the base on our left, opened fire upon our cavalry Several shots were fired, when another battery opened a short distance in the rear. I directed Captain Knapp to reply, which he did so effectually, that at the third shell from his guns the enemy's battery ceased to fire, and shortly afterward withdrew.

An order now reached me from the Major-General commanding the Army of Virginia, directing me to resist the advance of the enemy, and that General Banks was advancing to my support. Lieutenant Muhlenburg, of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, with Battery F of that regiment, now arrived upon the field and was assigned position upon the right and left. The artillery fire was kept up occasionally at long range for some time, when at 12 o'clock Brigadier-General Williams arrived on the field with Gordon's brigade of his division. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Major-General Banks arrived upon the field with the division of Augur, and assumed command. I reported to General Williams my position, and soon after received an order to move my entire brigade upon the right of the road, that position having been assigned to Williams' division.

The brigade of Brigadier-General Gordon was directed to occupy my right. Upon receiving the order I directed the Tenth Maine and the Fifth Connecticut Regiments, who were supporting Knapp's battery, to move by the flank across the road to the right of the other regiments of the brigade, supporting Muhlenburg's and Roemer's batteries. The movement had not been accomplished when an order was received to deploy one of my regiments on the right as skirmishers into a thick woods directly in advance of our right wing. The Tenth Maine was halted to support the center. Roemer's battery was advanced to a position on the left of the road. The Fifth Connecticut Regiment had passed to the right, and with the Twenty-eighth New York and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania had advanced into the woods.

The enemy at this moment opened with all his batteries, one of which he had established in an open field on our left. We had thrown forward our center, and had advanced a regiment of infantry, which, deployed as skirmishers, were lying upon the ground and supporting the battery in the field on the right of his position. Just at this period I received an order from the Major-General commanding the corps to advance my brigade through the woods and prepare to move upon the left flank of the enemy, and that the movement would be supported by the brigade under Brigadier-General Gordon.

In passing to the right I received from Brigadier-General Williams, commanding the division, additional instructions in regard to this movement, and passing forward I formed my regiments into line of battle directly opposite to the enemy's left. A thick belt of woods skirted an open wheat stubble field on three sides. A road running across formed the fourth. To the right a thick undergrowth of scrub oaks and bushes covered the space. In front of the line the field sloped downward toward the woods directly opposite, the point of which terminated at the road. Beyond this point and concealed by it the enemy had established a battery which stood in echelon near the road.

After examining the position and finding that a space of nearly 300 yards had to be passed over by my infantry before we could reach the opposite woods, I sent a staff officer to the general commanding, requesting that a section of the battery of Napoleons under Muhlenburg might be sent to me to clear the woods in front and on my flank. Before the officer could return Captain Wilkins, assistant adjutant-general of the general commanding the division, came up and urged the movement at once as the decisive one of the day An order was given by him also to Colonel Ruger, commanding the Third Wisconsin regiment, to join his command to mine and move with it upon the enemy My regiments were immediately formed, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania on the right, the Twenty-eighth New York and Fifth Connecticut in line to the left.

The Tenth Maine was advanced through the woods on my extreme left, under the immediate direction of a staff officer of the major-general commanding the corps, and was some distance from the other regiments. I then gave the order to advance to the edge of the woods, to fix bayonets, and to charge upon the enemy's position. Steadily in line my command advanced, crossed the fence which skirted the woods, and with one loud cheer charged across

the open space in the face of a fatal and murderous fire from the masses of the enemy's infantry, who lay concealed in the bushes and woods on our front and flank. Onward these regiments charged, driving the enemy's infantry back and through the woods beyond. The Twenty-eighth New York, Fifth Connecticut, and part of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania entered the woods and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with vastly superior numbers of the enemy, reaching the battery at the heart of his position; but the reserves of the enemy were at once brought up and thrown upon their broken ranks. Their field officers had all been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, the support I looked for did not arrive, and my gallant men, broken, decimated by that fearful fire, that unequal contest, fell back across the space, leaving most of their members upon the field.

The slaughter was fearful. The field officers of the regiments which had driven the enemy back were killed, wounded or prisoners. Most of the company officers had fallen by the side of their men, and the color guards had been shot down in detail as they attempted to sustain and carry forward the colors of their regiment. The Wisconsin regiment which advanced on my right, unable to sustain the terrible fire from the bushes and woods, retired to the woods in rear, where it was reformed some distance beyond and brought again into action.

The Tenth Maine Regiment of my brigade, acting under direct orders from the commanding general, through one of his staff, advanced to the middle of the open space, and sustained a most severe and galling fire from the concealed enemy beyond.

In the Twenty eighth New York its Colonel (Donnelly) had fallen mortally wounded, and was borne from the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown had his arm shattered. Major Cook, after being wounded, was made prisoner by the enemy Out of the fourteen company officers in action, there is not one remaining able to do duty All are either wounded or prisoners.

Of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania its Colonel (Knipe) was twice wounded, and carried from the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Selfridge had his horse shot under him, and Major Mathews fell dangerously wounded. Of its twenty company officers, who went into action, seventeen were killed, wounded or missing, and 226 of its rank and file.

Of the Fifth Connecticut, Colonel Chapman, Lieutenant-Colonel Stone and Major Blake are gone. The first is reported a prisoner in the hands of the enemy The

latter two were seen to fall, and have not since been heard from. Out of the eighteen company officers who went into action, ten are killed, wounded or missing, and 224 of its rank and file.

Out of 88 officers and 1,679 men taken by me into action, 56 officers and 811 men are killed, wounded or prisoners.

The batteries attached to my brigade did most excellent service. Knapp, Roemer and Muhlenburg directed their operations in person and their fire was most effective. A special report of the operations of their batteries was made to the chief of artillery In Muhlenburg's regular battery (Best's) of the Fourth Artillery one non-commissioned officer was killed, and two non-commissioned officers and two privates wounded.

It is customary at the close of a report like this to mention those whose conduct has merited commendation, but I point the general commanding to the vacant places of my officers and the skeleton regiments of my brigade to speak more earnestly than I can do of the part they played in that day's contest. Colonel Donnelly, of the Twenty-eighth New York, Colonel Knipe, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Colonel Chapman, of the Fifth Connecticut, sustained by the field officers of their regiments, led them into the action. These regiments, alone and unsupported, reached the opposite woods, and fought hand-to-hand with the enemy Lieutenant Sprout, adjutant of the Twenty-eighth New York, was killed at the side of the enemy's battery, and the gallant conduct of the men was sufficiently attested by one of the generals of the enemy himself, as we stood together upon the battle field twenty-four hours after the action, amid the mingled bodies of the dead of both sides. The conduct of the color guards of these regiments is beyond all praise. The colors of the Fifth regiment, from Connecticut, were three times shot down, and as often raised again and borne on into the fight. Of the Maine regiment but one, the color sergeant, who bore the colors from the field, remained. I remained upon the battle field until dark directing the removal of the wounded, when I retnrned and reported to the general commanding, who directed me to move with the remnant of my command to the rear of the woods on Cedar Run, at the center of our position. Moving up to it with my staff, I found it occupied by the enemy's cavalry, who opened fire and charged upon us, killing two of my escort. I then reformed my regiments in the neighborhood of Colvin's Tavern, north of the battle field.

Of the officers of my personal staff who accompanied me on the battle field I would mention Captain F d'Hauteville, assistant adjutant-general, who from the first rendered me especial and important service, attended with great personal exposure. Captain Cogswell, Fifth Connecticut, and Captain Duggan, First Michigan cavalry, acted as my aides during the entire day, and rendered me great assistance. First Lieutenant A. M. Crawford, aide-de-camp, was left by order in charge of the camp of the brigade and in forwarding supplies to the command which had been without rations thirty hours, and in organizing and sending to their regiments detachments who came in from the field, rendered important service to the brigade.

Brigade Surgeon Helmer also remained with me upon the field until a call was made for his professional services, since which time he has been unremitting in his attention to the wounded. The complete list of killed, wounded, and missing is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. W CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

MAJOR D. D. PERKINS,
A. A. A. G., Second Corps,
Army of Virginia.

COMMAND.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Present in Engagement.	
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
5th Connecticut,.....	3	18	8	63	2	143	21	424
10th Maine,.....	2	22	5	140	1	3	26	435
28th New York,.....	1	20	6	73	10	103	18	339
46th Pennsylvania,.....	2	28	8	94	8	104	23	481
Total,.....	8	88	27	370	21	353	88	1,679

The greater proportion of those reported missing are supposed to be killed. The bodies found on the field were so much disfigured that recognition was impossible. This report embodies positive information only

S. W CRAWFORD,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL JACKSON'S REPORTS.

NEAR LOCUST DALE, August 9, 1862.

General:—I am not making much progress. The enemy's cavalry yesterday and last night also threatened my train. Eight of their number, including three officers, were captured by Colonel Flournoy yesterday None were captured last night so far as heard. Hill (A. P), though at Orange Court House yesterday morning, having encamped in a mile of the town on the other side, reported last night that he was not more than a mile on this side, thus making only two miles yesterday Ewell's division, which is near this point (twelve miles from Culpepper Court House) and in front, marched about eight miles.

Yesterday was oppressively hot; several men had sunstrokes. Hill's division is too large, I will reduce it by at least the Louisiana Brigade. To-day I do not expect much more than to close up and clear the country around the train of the enemy's cavalry I fear that the expedition will, in consequence of my tardy movements, be productive of but little good. My plan was to have been at Culpepper Court House this forenoon. Should I learn that Burnside has gone in the direction of Richmond I will try to cut him off. Scouts were sent out yesterday to ascertain. Orders have been given that Pope's officers captured yesterday be kept in close confinement. Bayard commanded the enemy's cavalry yesterday He made a short stand, but finally abandoned his camp, leaving some stores (quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance) behind. The enemy's infantry, from reports brought in last night, is about five miles in front; his cavalry near ours.

I am, General, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Major-General.

GENERAL R. E. LEE.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 4, 1863.

General:—I have the honor herewith to submit to you a report of the operations of my command in the battle of Cedar Run, on August 9, 1862.

Intelligence having reached the commanding general that Gordonsville was endangered by the approach of the enemy, I was ordered to move in that direction with Ewell's and Jackson's divisions from my position on the Machanicsville turnpike, near Richmond. I arrived near Gordonsville on July 19. From information received respecting the strength of the opposing Federal army, under General Pope, I requested the commanding general to reenforce me. He accordingly sent forward Major-General A. P Hill, with his division. On August 2d, while Colonel (now Brigadier-General) W E. Jones, by direction of Brigadier-General Robertson, was moving with the Seventh Virginia Cavalry to take charge of picket posts on the Rapidan, he received intelligence before he reached Orange Court House that the enemy was in possession of the town. Finding the main street filled with Federal cavalry, Colonel Jones boldly charged the head of the Federal column, while its flank was attacked by another portion of the regiment, under Major Marshall. Both attacks were successful and the enemy was hastily driven from the town; but as our cavalry was vastly outnumbered it was soon after forced to fall back in consequence of the enemy's greatly superior force in front and the fire from its flanking parties. Upon Colonel Jones' subsequent show of resistance, near where the engagement commenced, the enemy retired a short distance, and about one hour afterward retreated. While Colonel Jones was gallantly leading his men in the charge he received a sabre wound.

I regret to say that during the engagement Major Marshall was captured. Having received information that only part of General Pope's army was at Culpeper Court House, and hoping, through the blessing of Providence, to be able to defeat it before reenforcements should arrive there, Ewell's, Hill's and Jackson's divisions were moved on the 7th in the direction of the enemy from their respective encampments near Gordonsville. On the morning of the 8th the enemy's cavalry north of the Rapidan was driven back by ours, under Brigadier-General Robertson.

Our cavalry pursued the enemy's on the direct road from Barnett's Ford to Culpeper Court House and was followed by the other troops, Ewell's division leading. As the Federal cavalry subsequently displayed unusual activity, and, from reports received by me, was seriously endangering the train of Jackson's division, I directed General Lawton to guard it with his brigade. He was thrown in rear of the division and prevented from taking part in the battle of the following day. On the 9th as we arrived within about eight miles of Culpeper Court House, we found the enemy in our front, near Cedar Run, and a short distance west and north of Slaughter Mountain. When first seen his cavalry in large force occupied a ridge to the right of the road. A battery under Lieutenant Terry opened upon the cavalry, which soon forced it to retire. Our fire was responded to by some guns beyond the ridge from which the Federal advance had just been driven. Soon after this the enemy's cavalry returned to the position where it was first seen. General Early was ordered forward, keeping near the Culpepper road, while General Ewell, with his two remaining brigades—Trimble's and Hay's, the latter commanded by Colonel Forno—diverged from the road to the right, advancing along the western slope of Slaughter Mountain. General Early, forming his brigade in line of battle, moved into the open field, and passing a short distance to the right of the road, but parallel to it, pushed forward, driving the Federal cavalry before him to the crest of a hill which overlooked the ground between his troops and the opposite hill, along which the enemy's batteries were posted. In his front the country was for some distance open and broken. A corn field, and to the left of it a wheat field upon which the shocks were yet standing, extended to the opposite hill, which was covered with timber. So soon as Early reached the eminence described the Federal batteries were opened upon him. Large bodies of cavalry were seen in the wheat field to the left.

General Early having retired his troops under the protection of the hill, Captain Brown, with one piece, and Captain Dement, with three pieces, of artillery planted their guns in advance of his right and opened a rapid and well-directed fire upon the Federal batteries. By this time, General Winder with Jackson's division, had arrived, and after having disposed Campbell's brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett commanding, to the left, under cover of the wood, near the wheat field ; Taliaferro's brigade parallel to the road, in the rear of the bat-

teries of Poague, Carpenter and Caskie, then being placed near the road, under the direction of Major Andrews, chief of artillery of the division, and Winder's brigade, Colonel Ronald commanding, as a reserve, he was proceeding to direct, with his usual skill and coolness, the movements of these batteries, when he was struck by a shell, from which he expired in a few hours. It is difficult within the proper reserve of an official report to do justice to the merits of this accomplished officer.

Urged by the medical director to take no part in the movements of the day because of the then enfeebled state of his health, his ardent patriotism and military pride could bear no such restraint. Richly endowed with those qualities of mind and person which fit an officer for command and which attract the admiration and excite the enthusiasm of troops, he was rapidly rising to the front rank of his profession. His loss has been severely felt.

The command of Jackson's division now devolved upon Brigadier-General William B. Taliaferro, whose brigade during the remainder of the action was commanded by Colonel A. G. Taliaferro.

In the meantime General Ewell, with the brigades of Trimble and Hays, reached the northwest termination of Slaughter Mountain, and upon an elevated spot, about 200 feet above the valley below, had planted Latimer's guns, which opened with marked effect upon the enemy's batteries. For some two hours a rapid and continuous fire of artillery was kept up on both sides. Our batteries were well served and damaged the enemy seriously Especial credit is due to Major Andrews for the success and gallantry with which his guns were directed until he was severely wounded and taken from the field. About 5 o'clock the enemy threw forward his skirmishers through the cornfield and advanced his infantry, until then concealed in the woods to the rear and left of his batteries. Another body of infantry, apparently debouching from one of those valleys hid from the view by the undulating character of the country, moved upon Early's right, which rested near a clump of cedars, where the guns of Brown and Dement were posted. The infantry fight soon extended to the left and center. Early became warmly engaged with the enemy on his right and front. He had previously called for reenforcements. As General Hill had arrived with his division, one of his brigades (General Thomas') was sent to Early, and joined him in time to render efficient service. While the attack upon Early was in progress the main body of the Federal infantry

moved down from the wood through the corn and wheat fields, and fell with great vigor upon our extreme left, and by the force of superior numbers, bearing down all opposition, turned it and poured a destructive fire into its rear. Campbell's brigade fell back in disorder. The enemy pushing forward, and the left flank of Taliaferro's brigade being by these movements exposed to a flank fire, fell back, as did also the left of Early's line, the remainder of his command holding its position with great firmness. During the advance of the enemy, the rear of the guns of Jackson's division becoming exposed they were withdrawn. At this critical moment Branch's brigade of Hill's division, with Winder's brigade, farther to the left met the Federal forces, flushed with their temporary triumph, and drove them back with terrible slaughter through the wood. The fight was still maintained with obstinacy between the enemy and the two brigades just named, when, Archer and Pender coming up, a general charge was made, which drove the enemy across the field into the opposite wood, strewing the narrow valley with their dead. In this charge Archer's brigade was subjected to a heavy fire. At this time the Federal cavalry charged upon Taliaferro's brigade with impetuous valor, but were met with such determined resistance by Taliaferro's brigade in its front, and by so galling a fire from Branch's brigade in flank, that it was forced rapidly from the field with loss and in disorder. In the meantime Gen. Ewell, on the right, found himself kept back from advancing by the incessant fire from our batteries in the valley, which swept his only approach to the enemy's left. This difficulty no longer existing, he moved with his two brigades (Trimble's in advance) and pressed forward under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, the front covered by skirmishers from the Fifteenth Alabama, and the brigades advancing *en echelon* of regiments. Thus repulsed from our left and center, and now pressed by our right, center and left, the Federal force fell back at every point of their line and commenced retreating, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle.

Though late, I was so desirous of reaching Culpepper Court House before morning as to induce me to pursue. The advance was accordingly ordered, General Hill, with his division, leading; but owing to the darkness of the night it was necessary to move cautiously. Stafford's brigade, which was in front, captured some prisoners. Before we had probably advanced more than one and one-half miles Farrow, my most reliable scout, reported to me

that the enemy was but a few hundred yards from our advance. Pegram's battery, supported by Field's brigade, soon took position just beyond the wood through which we had passed and opened upon the enemy This well directed and unexpected fire produced much disorder and confusion among that portion of the Federal troops. Three batteries were, however, soon opened in reply, and a heavy cannonade was continued for some time, causing Captain Pegram severe loss and silencing him.

In the meantime Colonel Jones, with the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, had passed to our right and front. He succeeded in capturing some prisoners, one of whom reported that the Federal reenforcements had arrived. Believing it imprudent to continue to move forward during the darkness, I ordered a halt for the night. On the following morning (10th), having reason to believe that the Federal army had been so largely reenforced as to render it imprudent for me to attempt to advance farther, directions were were given for sending the wounded to the rear, for burying the dead and collecting arms from the battlefield. In the course of the same morning General J. E. B. Stuart arrived on a tour of inspection. At my request he took command of the cavalry, and made a reconnoissance, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the numbers and movements of the enemy From his report, as well as from other sources of information, I was confirmed in my opinion that the heavy forces concentrated in front made it unwise on my part to renew the action. The main body of my troops were, however, so posted as to receive the attack if the enemy decided to advance.

On the 11th a flag of truce was received from the enemy, who requested permission until 2 o'clock to remove and bury his dead not already interred by our troops. This was granted and the time subsequently extended, by request of the enemy, to 5 o'clock in the evening.

We captured some 400 prisoners, and among them Brigadier-General Prince ; 5,302 small arms ; one 12-pounder Napoleon and its caisson, with two other caissons and a limber, and three colors by Winder's brigade, one being from the Fifth Connecticut and another from the Twenty-eighth New York.

The official reports of the casualties of my command in this battle show a loss of 19 officers killed and 114 wounded, of non-commissioned officers and privates 204 and 946 wounded, with 31 missing, making 223 killed and

1060 wounded. Total loss of killed, wounded and missing 1,314. This loss was probably about one-half that sustained by the enemy I remained in position until the night of the 11th, when I returned to the vicinity of Gordonsville, in order to avoid being atttacked by the vastly superior force in front of me, and with the hope that by thus falling back General Pope would be induced to follow me until I should be reenforced.

* * * * * * * *

In order to render thanks to God for the victory at Cedar Run and other past victories, and to implore His continued favor in the future, divine service was held in the army on August 14th.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

T. J. JACKSON,

Lieutenant-General.

BRIG.-GEN. R. H. CHILTON,

A. A. and I. G. Headquarters,

Department of Northern Virginia.

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
JACKSON'S DIVISION.			
Winder's Brigade. (*First.*)			
2d Virginia,	1	7	8
4th Virginia,	3	6	9
5th Virginia,	3	20	23
27th Virginia,	3		3
33d Virginia,		15	15
Batteries,		3	3
Jone's (*Campbell's*) *Brigade.* (*Second.*)			
21st Virginia,	37	85	122
42d Virginia,	36	71	107
48th Virginia,	18	44	62
1st Virginia Battalion,		10	10
Taliaferro's Brigade. (*Third.*)			
10th Virginia,	6	37	43
23d Virginia,	3	15	18
37th Virginia,	12	76	88
47th Alabama,	12	76	88
48th Alabama,	12	61	73

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
JACKSON'S DIVISION—continued.			
Stark's Brigade.			
2d Louisiana,		5	5
9th Louisiana,	2	4	6
10th Louisiana,	2	5	7
15th Louisiana,		2	2
14th Louisiana,	1	3	4
5th Louisiana,	1	9	10
Hampden Artillery,		2	2
Ashby's Brigade.			
7th Virginia Cavalry,		16	16
17th Virginia Battalion,	1	2	3
Major Andrews, Chief of Artillery,		1	1
EWELL'S DIVISION.			
Early's Brigade.			
13th Virginia,	2	32	34
25th Virginia,	1	24	25
31st Virginia,	3	17	20
52d Virginia,	3	10	13
58th Virginia,	2	28	30
Trimble's Brigade.			
12th Georgia,	7	33	40
21st North Carolina,		2	2
15th Alabama,		3	3
A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.			
Branch's Brigade.			
33d North Carolina,	6	30	36
7th North Carolina,	1	1	2
28th North Carolina,	3	26	29
37th North Carolina,	2	13	15
18th North Carolina,	1	13	14
Archer's Brigade.			
1st Tennessee,	4	20	24
7th Tennessee,	4	30	34
14th Tennessee,	3	31	34
5th Alabama Battalion,	1	8	9
Thomas' Brigade.			
19th Georgia,	4	27	31
45th Georgia,	7	41	48
49th Georgia,	9	41	50
14th Georgia,	4	24	28
Field's Brigade.			
55th Virginia,		2	2
40th Virginia,		4	4
2d (22d) Virginia Battalion,	7		7
Purcell Artillery,	2	12	14
Total,	229	1,047	1,276

S. GUILD, *Medical Director*

REPORT OF GENERAL TALIAFERRO.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
VALLEY ARMY, CAMP NEAR
LIBERTY MILLS, VA., August 13, 1862.

Captain:—By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to report the operations of my command on the 9th instant, during the engagement near Cedar Run.

On the morning of the 9th instant the First, Second and Third Brigades of this division, under Brigadier-General C. S. Winder, First Brigade (the Fourth having been detailed to protect the train), marched from their encampment near Barnett's Ford of the Rapidan River, upon the turnpike road leading in the direction of Culpepper.

* * * * * * * *

General Winder ordered the division forward along the turnpike to a point at which the woods on the right of the road terminated. Beyond this point the woods on the left extended to a wheat field, beyond which a dense wood again appeared. On the right of the road from the point of termination of the wood an extensive bare field stretched to the left to a considerable distance, and to the front to a cornfield. A brigade under General Early, protected by the fall of the hills, occupied the right of this field in line of battle, directly fronting the general line of the enemy, as far as we could make it out.

General Winder now ordered the Second Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett, Forty-eighth Virginia, to move forward to the left under cover of the woods to the wheat field, and to extend back to the left along the skirt of woods. He then ordered some pieces of artillery under the general charge of Major R. Snowden Andrews, chief of artillery for the division, to the point where the bare field commenced, and ordered the Third Brigade, under my command, to move along up parallel to the road in rear of the batteries and under cover of the wood until the head of the column rested near the rear of the Second Brigade. The brigade was then faced to the road. The First Brigade (Colonel C. A. Ronald, Fourth Virginia Regiment, commanding) was ordered, as I was informed, to move up as a reserve. While these dispositions were being made the troops were subjected to a heavy dis-

charge of shell and shot from the enemy's artillery, thrown mostly at random into the woods. The effect of our batteries from the point of woods and from a position subsequently taken in the open field to the right was very great, to a great extent silencing the enemy's guns.

After the pieces had been placed in battery at the corner of the woods, and had opened some fifteen minutes upon the enemy, I returned to my brigade, a short distance back in woods and out of sight of the enemy, to await General Winder's orders. I left this brave, generous and accomplished officer at this point, and was informed a short time afterward that he had been struck by a shell and mortally wounded.

I now assumed command of the division under the disadvantage of being ignorant of the plans of the general, except so far as I could form an opinion from my observations of the dispositions made. I at once rode to the front to acquaint myself with the position of the Second Brigade, and reconnoitered the enemy's position from the wheat field in Front of the First Virginia Battalion, of that brigade, I could discover no evidence of the enemy in front but could discover them in force on the right of that position in the cornfield, somewhat concealed from the view of our troops by the undulation of the country

I now returned to the position occupied by our batteries when I was overtaken by an officer, who reported to me that the enemy were showing themselves in front of the position I had just left, and were advancing. I at once ordered the Tenth Virginia Regiment to be detached from the Third Brigade, and sent forward to reenforce the First Virginia Battalion, and sent an order to Col. Ronald to move his brigade (the First) rapidly to the support of the Second Brigade. I now perceived the enemy advancing through the cornfield, and directed Col. Garnett to throw his right forward and drive them back, and ordered Col. Taliaferro to move his brigade into the open field to the right and attack and drive back the enemy in front. The Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, Second Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, poured a destructive fire upon the enemy and exhibited a degree of heroic gallantry rarely ever witnessed. The Third Brigade advanced in fine style and the enemy gave way before the severity of its fire. At this moment I discovered that owing to the fact that the First Brigade had not been moved sufficiently near originally, or that the order had not reached Colonel Ronald in time, the enemy had

attacked the left wing of the Second Brigade and turned it, and that it was falling back in some disorder. This movement exposed also the left flank of the Third Brigade and caused it to fall back, but it was soon afterward brought back to its original position.

At this critical moment the First Brigade moved up and, with General Branch's brigade of General Hill's division, encountered the enemy, confused by their severe conflict with the Second Brigade, and drove them back with terrible slaughter. The Third Brigade now advanced to the brow of the hill overlooking the cornfield and the Second Brigade, to the edge of the woods, and drove the enemy in front of them from their positions in confusion. To cover this retreat the enemy's cavalry charged the Third Brigade, but they were met by such a storm of missiles that the whole column was turned, wheeled to the right, and before it could be wheeled off to the rear was forced to run the gauntlet of the other brigades and scattered in every direction with heavy loss. This was the last effort of the enemy to make a stand. They retreated and our troops pursued them capturing a number of prisoners.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,

Brig-Gen., C. S. Army, Com'dg. First Div., Valley Army.

CAPT. A. S. PENDLETON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GARNETT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, ARMY VALLEY DISTRICT,
CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., August 15, 1862.

Major: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the battle near Cedar Creek on the 9th instant:

By order of Gen. Winder, commanding First Division, the Second Brigade was ordered at 3.30 P M. to march to the front, passing the First Brigade, to rest its right near a school-house in the vicinity of the battle field. Remaining in this position until General Early's brigade had

driven in the cavalry pickets, I received orders to move rapidly forward along the main road towards the enemy's position. In executing this movement the brigade was fired upon by the enemy's batteries, killing five and wounding six men of the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment. To prevent any further accident the brigade was filed to the left in the woods, and proceeded along the slope of a hill parallel to the road until it had marched to a point where the road emerges from the woods into a field directly in front of the enemy's batteries.

Here General Winder ordered me to file to the left along a by-road in the woods, and to follow it as far as I could under cover of the woods. On reaching this last position I was to place the brigade in line of battle, and charge the nearest battery by a flank movement while our artillery engaged it in front. On reconnoitering the position of the battery a heavy body of infantry was discovered in its rear, and a long line of cavalry behind a fence covered with brush on the left of the battery, commanding perfectly the field the Second Brigade would necessarily cross in reaching its destination.

I reported these facts immediately to General Winder through Lieutenant White, acting aide-de-camp, and received orders on his return to remain where I was for a few moments. This was the last order I received from General Winder, whose untimely death none more deplore than the Second Brigade. We were proud to be under his command, and mingle our sorrows with those of the nation at his early fall.

General Taliaferro, now assuming command, ordered such a disposition by the Second Bridage as would afford some protection to the batteries on our right and some 400 yards to the rear. The Twenty-first Virginia Regiment formed the extreme right, and the Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment was placed on the left of the Twenty-first, and were designed to repulse any charge of the enemy on our batteries as ordered by General Taliaferro. The Forty-second Virginia Regiment and First Virginia Battalion formed our left, and commanded a field nearly at right angles with that in front of the Forty-eighth and Twenty-first. In this position skirmishers were thrown forward and on the extreme left. A courier was left with Major Seddon, with instructions to report any movements of the enemy in a thick woodland on his extreme left, which was supposed to be occupied. At this juncture General Jackson and staff arrived, and I received

orders from the general to look well to my left flank and to report at once to General Taliaferro for reenforcements. Accordingly Captain Wilson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, and Lieutenant White, acting aide-de-camp, were sent in different parts of the field to insure an early interview with the general and to secure without delay the support required. Before these officers returned the enemy had advanced rapidly, already engaging our right.

With coolness and determination the regiment on the right delivered their fire, keeping a superior number of the enemy at bay Firing now commenced on the left, and hastening to the position occupied by the First Virginia Battalion I discovered the enemy in heavy force rapidly advancing, not more than fifty yards from our front, bearing down upon us also from the left, delivering as they came a most galling fire. Unable to withstand this fire from front and flank the First Virginia Battalion gave way in confusion, and rendered abortive every effort of its corps of gallant officers to reform it. Finding our left turned, I rode up to Major Lane, commanding the Forty-second, and ordered a change of front to meet the enemy in this new direction; but before this could be executed he fell mortally wounded, and the movement could not be accomplished before the enemy had commenced a fire in their rear, producing some confusion and disorder. The other regiments, all the while engaged in front, were also attacked in rear, now that the left flank was turned, producing much disorder in their ranks. In this double fire, front and rear, fell the gallant officers Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, Major Lane, and Captain Deyerle. Reenforcements coming up, portions of different regiments were reformed, and assisted in driving the enemy discomfited from the field.

The terrible loss in this brigade resulted from its left flank being turned, thereby subjecting it to a double fire. Had reenforcements, momentarily expected, arrived ten minutes sooner no disaster would have happened.

The long list of killed and wounded officers accompanying this report is the best evidence of their courage and fidelity in the discharge of duty Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, as all who knew him expected, behaved with distinguished bravery and coolness. His place is not easily filled. The same may be said of Major Lane, Major Seddon and Captain Hannum, commanding regiments, and of the officers attached to their commands.

It would be improper to close this report without calling the attention of the general to the acts of savage brutality perpetrated by the enemy upon our officers and men who fell into their hands temporarily as prisoners. Such fiendish barbarity is not to be found in the history of warfare among civilized nations.

To the members of my staff all praise is due for their bravery and efficiency in the discharge of every duty They consisted of Captain Wilson, assistant adjutant-general ; Lieutenant Dabney, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant White, First Virginia Battalion, acting aide-de-camp.

For further particulars the general is referred to reports from regimental commanders, herewith enclosed.

THOMAS S. GARNETT,
Lieut.-Col. Com'dg. Second Brigade,
First Div., A. V D.

MAJ. W T. TALIAFERRO,
Asst. Adjt.-Gen., First Division.

MAJOR SEDDON'S REPORT.

AUGUST 14, 1862.

Colonel:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Virginia Battalion during the late engagement with the enemy near Cedar Creek on the evening of the 9th instant:

The First Virginia Battalion, under my command, was marched with the rest of the Second Brigade through a body of woods, and were drawn up in line of battle with inverted front on the extreme left of the brigade, in the woods, with a small wheat field on our front. The woods were so dense that no portion of our brigade could be seen from our position. We took our position about 4.15 P M. At about 5.45 o'clock a large brigade of the enemy emerged from the woods beyond the wheat field, and advanced against our lines in fine order at a double-quick. A corn field on the right and a brush field on the left of the wheat field prevented me from seeing either wing of the enemy, which seemed to extend indefinitely in both directions. By order, the battalion fired as the enemy came within 150 yards of our position, with very little effect. We fired two more scattering volleys, all with little effect. By this time the enemy were close upon our front and had closed in upon our left flank. Seeing this,

the battalion gave way, and retreated rapidly and in great confusion. Being on the extreme left of the brigade, we were the first to see the flank movement of the enemy, and by rapid retreat were prevented from being surrounded. All the officers of the battalion strove most gallantly to hold the men to their position, and made the most heroic endeavors to rally them after they had broken. Failing in this, some of the officers and men joined in with the reserves and took part in their successful advance. Second-Lieutenant Alexander, Company A, was disabled by a severe wound in the left thigh, about the time the battalion gave way

It may be proper to add that Lieutenant White, acting aide-de-camp to Colonel Garnett, informed me, just as the enemy advanced from the woods, that the Tenth Virginia Regiment occupied our left.

Accompanying this you will please find a list of casualties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SEDDON,

Major, Commanding First Virginia Battalion.

CAPTAIN WITCHER'S REPORT.

CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.,
August 13, 1862.

Sir :—In obedience to order I offer the following report of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment in the battle of Slaughter Mountain on the 9th instant, which I fear will be an imperfect one, as I only took command after the fight had considerably advanced:

The regiment was posted in line of battle in the woods about 40 paces back of the road to the left of the battery in the field and facing to the road, a small party being sent to the road in front of our extreme left to keep watch. In this position the men were ordered to lie down to protect them from the enemy's cannonading, which was kept up with great vigor. A number of shells exploded in our vicinity, one of which struck and killed Captain William H. Morgan, of Company F, a young officer of great merit.

In about half an hour a volley of musketry was heard on our left, when the party on the road immediately returned

and reported that a regiment was advancing along the road and fence. Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham ordered our regiment forward to the edge of the road, which order was obeyed promptly, all seeming eager for the engagement. Soon after reaching the road and engaging the enemy, another regiment of them emerged from a cornfield and arrayed themselves in line of battle to our left obliqne. This seemed to heighten the ardor of our men, who fought with all the gallantry and energy that could have been desired, and completely checking the enemy's advance. The fight was raging fierecly and our men in high spirits, when suddenly and without any warning whatever, a murderous fire was poured upon us from the rear, at least a brigade of the enemy having passed through the woods and reached within twenty or thirty paces of us. We had supposed that our rear was protected; why it was not is not for me to say. About this time Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham appeared at the left of the line and gave some command, which, amid the firing I could not understand. I ordered those near me, however, to about-face. Some obeyed, but many others were so intent upon firing at the enemy before them and so little apprehensive of danger from the rear, that they seemed not to understand the command. Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham again gave some command, owing to the circumstances, I could not distinctly hear. He waved his hand toward the fence rather to the right, and after several times ordering it, I got the men to start in that direction. In making the movement they became somewhat scattered and confused, some going fast, while others would load, turn and fire as they went. To add to the confusion of the moment, in addition to the many other brave men and officers who fell at this point, our gallant and beloved leader, Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, fell mortally wounded. The adjutant was taken by the enemy, though afterwards escaped; the sergeant-major was shot down; the flag-bearer was shot down, a corporal of the color-guard, seizing the colors, shared the same fate; and a private who next raised them fell, wounded in three places. Under these unfavorable circumstances a portion of the regiment rallied and formed at the crest of the hill, not more than 150 paces from the road. Here some troops which had fallen back rallied and joined us, and after a spirited contest of ten or fifteen minutes drove the enemy, who had advanced into

the road and field, back into the woods. We then turned our fire upon the enemy's line of battle in the meadow, which soon broke and began to retire. From this on we pushed forward wherever the fight seemed thickest, assisting in the repulse of the cavalry charge and mingling in the fire upon the retreating foe until he had entirely disappeared from the field.

No troops, in my opinion, could have behaved with more daring and obstinacy than those of the Twenty-first. There were instances of individual heroism, which I refrain from mentioning lest injustice should be done to others.

Before concluding this report, I deem it my duty to bring to your notice a fact which shows the barbarous and brutal manner in which this war is being conducted by our adversaries. Second Lieutenant Thomas W Brown, of Company K, was taken prisoner at the time our regiment left the woods. He was afterward found in the woods mortally wounded, and before dying stated to Lieutenant Roach of the Twenty-first, and Captain Turner of the Irish Battalion, that he was taken unhurt, but when the enemy were forced to retreat they knocked him down with their guns and bayoneted him in several places. He was in his proper mind at the time of making this statement, and died the same night.

Accompanying this report I forward a list of casualties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W A. WITCHER, *Captain,*

Commanding Twenty-first Virginia Regiment.

MAJOR JOHN SEDDON,

Commanding Second Brigade.

CAPTAIN DOBYNS' REPORT.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS,
August 13, 1862.

Colonel:—In obedience to orders I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Forty-second Regiment Virginia Volunteers in the recent engagement at Cedar Run, Culpeper County, Virginia, on August 9th:

About 3 P. M. the regiments commanded by Major Henry Lane, in conjunction with the rest of the brigade,

was ordered to the front, and accordingly marched along the Culpeper road until it reached a body of woods about half a mile from the battle field. It was then halted and ordered to load. It was then filed off to the left of the road and marched through the woods nearly parallel with the road, and during the march the woods were very heavily shelled by the enemy, but no casualties occurred in the regiment. The regiment was halted in the woods to the left of the road near a field, where one or two pieces of our artillery were planted and in action. It remained in this position near half an hour, and was then ordered to move forward, and accordingly marched some 400 yards, until it reached a narrow road leading to a wheat field; filing down the road to the left, near 100 yards, it then filed to the right through the woods parallel with the fence until it reached its depth; it was then halted and fronted in line of battle.

The Forty-eighth Virginia Regiment was on the right, and the First Virginia Battalion on the left. Our skirmishers, who had previously been thrown out, soon discovered those of the enemy near at hand, and in a few moments the main body of the enemy advanced from the woods opposite the wheat field to our front, and having gotten midway the wheat field the regiment was ordered to fire, which was done with a great deal of coolness and rapidity, and kept up constantly for some half an hour or more, the regiment remaining in good order all the time.

Early in the engagement Major Lane was mortally wounded, and a great many of the company officers and men were killed and wounded.

The enemy, having flanked us right and left, were seen suddenly advancing upon our rear in considerable disorder. About this junction we received orders to fall back and soon came in contact with the enemy at the point of the bayonet. A good many of the officers and soldiers of the regiment were captured by the enemy and again recaptured, and many of them severely wounded while in the hands of the enemy Several officers and men of the regiment whom we recaptured from the enemy inform me that they were most brutally maltreated by the enemy, and saw many of our men brutally murdered after being captured.

During this portion of the engagement the regiment was thrown in great confusion and became much scattered, but a larger portion of those remaining were after-

ward rallied and moved forward with General Branch's brigade, and charged through the wheat field to the road and halted. The loss was very light during the charge. The regiment was then marched through the wheat field and across the road to the right into a cornfield, and remained during the night. After this nothing worthy of note occurred.

The loss in the regiment, both in killed and wounded, was very heavy, not more than six or eight were missing. The regiment captured a large number of the enemy, both officers and men, and sent them to the rear.

Respectfully submitted,

A. DOBYNS, *Captain,*
Commanding Forty-second Regiment
Virginia Volunteers.

CAPTAIN HORTON'S REPORT.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., }
August 13, 1862. }

Lieutenant:—I herewith transmit a report of the part taken by the Forty-eighth Regiment, of the Second Brigade, commanded by Captain William Y C. Hannum, in the battle of the 9th instant:

My regiment, being the advance of the Second Brigade, left camp near Rapidan River about 8 A. M. and followed the First Brigade until about 2 P M., when it was ordered with the rest of the brigade to the front, when we were halted to allow the Hamden Artillery (Captain Caskie's battery) to pass to the front, during which time a shell from the enemy's gun, bursting in our ranks, killed five and wounded six men. The order was given to advance, when, leaving the road to the left, we proceeded about a quarter of a mile under cover of the woods for the space of half an hour. At the expiration of half an hour we were again ordered to advance by the flank a distance of probably a quarter of a mile, when we were thrown into line of battle upon the left of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, which constituted the right of our brigade, the Forty-second Virginia Regiment upon our left. The regiment, at this time being commanded by Captain Hannum, was, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett, so thrown into line as to cause the right and left flanks to form right

angles with each other. Skirmishers were sent to the front, with orders to fire as soon as the enemy came within range of their guns. The firing soon began with the skirmishers, which (in a few) minutes became general, and lasted for about an hour. Finding that the enemy had got in our rear, almost surrounding us, we were ordered to make our way out; but a portion of the regiment not understanding the order remained at their posts, continuing to fire at the enemy in front. At this time reenforcements came up, driving the enemy from our rear. Our regiment was partially reformed and then participated in a charge made across the field, pursuing the enemy until dark.

The casualties are as follows; missing, 4; killed, 19; wounded, 43.

J. H. HORTON, *Captain,*
Commanding Forty-eighth Regiment
Virginia Volunteers.

SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS R. DUNN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

TALIAFERRO'S REPORT.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, ARMY VALLEY (DISTRICT),
MCGRUDER'S FARM, ORANGE COUNTY, VA.,
August 14, 1862.

General:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by the Third Brigade, First Division, Army Valley (District) in the battle of Cedar Creek on the 9th instant.

This brigade was under your immediate command until about 4 P M., when I was notified of the death of General Winder, commanding the First Division, and that you had assumed its command. The command of this brigade thereupon devolved upon me as the senior officer, and my report is confined to the conduct of the brigade subsequent to my assumption of its command. The brigade at that time occupied a position on the left of General Early's brigade and on the right of the Second Brigade, of this division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett, the First Brigade, under Colonel Ronald, being in rear as support to the Third. The brigade was then exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, which it sustained with great firmness, officers and men alike

displaying the coolness of veterans. Soon after the order to advance was given, which was obeyed with alacrity under a galling fire from the enemy's batteries, firing over the heads of their infantry As soon as this brigade arrived within musket shot of the enemy it commenced firing, and continued a destructive fire until it was discovered that the enemy in strong force had turned the left flank of the Second Brigade, exposing it to a fire so destructive that it was compelled to give way in some disorder. This left the regiments on the left of this brigade exposed to a fire of the enemy in front and also on its left flank.

Under this fire, and the example of the Second Brigade, the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama Regiments, commanded, respectively, by Colonels Jackson and Sheffield (for the first time under fire), gave way and fell back some distance, but were promptly rallied by their officers. A part of the Thirty-seventh Virginia, commanded by Colonel Williams, was also thrown into confusion, and the whole compelled to fall back. The Tenth (Major Stover) and the Twenty-third Virginia (Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis) likewise fell back under my orders. The whole brigade was speedily reformed, and, supported cordially by the First Brigade, which promptly advanced on its left, again advanced and charged the enemy The enemy soon broke and fled in great disorder. We pursued them until darkness interposed, and we were ordered to a position in advance of the battlefield, where we slept on our arms.

In the pursuit this brigade captured a number of prisoners, among them Brigadier-General Prince, who was brought in by Private John M. Booker, Company I, Twenty-third Virginia Regiment. He brought him to me, but as General Taliaferro was near, who was of superior rank, I ordered him to be taken to him, and to him he promptly surrendered. Just at the time the enemy broke, their cavalry charged us, but were received by a galling fire from this brigade. They broke and were fired upon also by the First and Second and General Branche's brigades, which had come upon our left, and fled with great precipitation and loss.

I have to regret the loss of many brave and good officers and men. It will be hard to supply their places; but they fell on the field of honor in defense of their homes, their people, their liberty, and all that makes life dear to

man, and a grateful country and posterity will award them their meed of praise. Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding Twenty-third Regiment Virginia Volunteers, fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his regiment into action. He came to the regiment in September, 1861, from Brooke county, Virginia, a private, and a refugee from the tyrants of the Northwest, and in the reorganization he was called to the position he so gallantly filled, a fit testimonial by the officers to his gallantry and good conduct. He has fallen far from his home and friends, but will long be remembered by all associated with him in the cause of liberty

Colonel Williams of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, was slightly, and Colonel Sheffield, of the Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment, was painfully, wounded. Both these officers behaved with great gallantry

All the officers and men of this brigade behaved well, and I beg leave to thank them for their gallant and good conduct, manifested under the most trying circumstances.

For details of the killed and wounded I beg leave to refer you to the reports of regimental commanders, herewith returned, and which sum up as follows:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
10th Regiment Virginia Volunteers,	6	37
23d " " "	5	27
37th " " "	13	64
47th " " "	12	85
48th " " "	15	58
Total,	51	271

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

ALEX. G TALIAFERRO, *Colonel,*
Com'dg. Third Brigade, Army Valley (District).

BRIG.-GEN. W B. TALIAFERRO,
Com'dg. First Division, Army Valley (District).

MAJOR STOVER'S REPORT.

CAMP FRESCATTI, VA.,
August 13, 1862.

In accordance with orders from headquarters Third Brigade I have the honor to submit the following report of the services rendered by the Tenth Regiment Virginia

Volunteers, in the Third Brigade, Army Valley (District), in the battle of Cedar Run, on August 9th:

* * * * * * * *

After marching about seven miles under an excessive hot sun we arrived about 4 o'clock in sight of the enemy drawn up in line of battle.

The brigade was then drawn up in line of battle under a galling fire of shot and shell from the enemy's guns, by which we suffered considerably This regiment (being detached by order of Brig.-General Taliaferro, through Major Taliaferro, to prolong the line of battle on the left) was promptly thrown on the extreme left, on the left of the main road leading to Culpeper Court House, with the Forty-seventh Alabama Regiment, the Thirty-seventh and Twenty-third Virginia and Forty-eighth Alabama Regiments being on the right of the road near a wheat field, where we immediately engaged the enemy under a heavy fire of infantry. After being engaged some time, the regiment upon my right gave back, and I, seeing that we were about to be flanked by the enemy on our right, was compelled to retire a short distance. We again rallied, attacking the enemy the second time, holding our position until, the First Brigade coming up on our left, a charge was made through the wheat field, driving the enemy from the field, in which charge a number of prisoners were taken. The brigade was again formed in line of battle in the wheat field, and marched in an easterly direction some distance through a corn field in pursuit of the enemy

Night coming on, we were ordered to halt and await further orders. Subsequently we were ordered to retire to a ravine in the corn field, where we remained during the night, the engagement being at an end.

For a list of casualties, I refer you to the accompanying report of the surgeon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOSHUA STOVER, *Major*,
Commanding Tenth Regiment
Virginia Volunteers.

CAPTAIN COLEMANM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIEUT.-COL. WALTON'S REPORT.

AUGUST 13, 1862.

* * * * * * * *

The army, or at least our portion of it, had a long and distressing march on the 9th to the field, where on that evening was fought the battle of Cedar Creek—distressing on account of the excessive heat and scarcity of good water. The brigade reached the battlefield about 4 o'clock. This regiment which had been on the left during the day was detached and sent to the right, where it was ordered to lie down in the woods, just in rear of Pegram's battery, for the purpose of supporting it. Here it remained nearly an hour exposed to the shells of the enemy, which were tearing the forest to atoms. The enemy's artillery then ceased to fire and the regiment ordered to advance, which it did through the open field in line of battle, with the Thirty-seventh Virginia on its left.

When in 400 yards of the enemy's line fire was opened on them and continued for some time, when we were ordered to fall back a short distance (the Thirth-seventh Virginia having already done so) in order to be out of reach of a cross-fire upon our left flank, which was very close and very destructive. It fell back in some confusion. It was during this retreat, and while attempting to stop it, that the lamented Lieutenant Colonel Curtis received his mortal wound. The regiment again formed and advanced, and continued to advance successfully repulsing a charge of the enemy's cavalry, taking prisoners of rank, until they were ordered by General Jackson to stop the pursuit.

The regiment behaved well, and there were individual instances of great gallantry, but it might be invidious to mention them. Enclosed please find a list of killed and wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek.

Respectfully submitted,

S. T. WALTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding
Twenty-third Virginia Regiment.

MAJOR WOOD'S REPORT.

CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA., August 13, 1862.

In making my report of the part acted by the Thirty-seventh Regiment in the action on Cedar Creek on the 9th instant, it is necessary for me to state that it was late in the engagement when the command devolved on me; consequently I was not informed as to the position we were to take until after we had gone on the field. Being marched into the woods in rear of our batteries, we were ordered to lie down there to support them. Lying there for some time, very much exposed to the enemy's shells, which were continually bursting over and around, we were then ordered to the field. Coming into the field, taking position on the left of the Twenty-third Regiment (which regiment was on the extreme right of the brigade), we were marched forward, crossing a small hollow to the brow of a low eminence, from which position the enemy in three columns in battle order opened fire on us, which was gallantly returned by my men, which continued, the action soon becoming general. In this position the action continued for some time; the first line of the enemy gave way, the second were thrown into the utmost confusion, when the left of this regiment, being left unprotected and unsupported by the Forth-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama Regiments having given way, and being thus exposed to a fire in front, rear, and on the left flank, was compelled to give way, which was taken up by each company from the left, not, however, until after we received orders to fall back, which was done in tolerably good order by most of the companies, some, however, becoming a little confused. I soon succeeded in rallying the men —not until a great many of them were killed by being exposed to fire from the front and left flank. As soon as they were rallied they advanced gallantly to the contest, driving the enemy from before them in every direction.

It is proper to state here that this regiment would have been able to maintain its position had the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Alabama Regiments been able to have maintained theirs. I must express my thanks to the officers and men of this regiment for the gallant manner in which they conducted themselves during the whole engagement; and where all conduct themselves so gal-

lantly it is impossible to mention particular individuals, although there were those whose gallant conduct renders them worthy of the proudest position.

H. C. WOOD, *Major*,
Commanding Thirty-Seventh Virginia Regiment.

COLONEL A. G. TALIAFERRO,
Commanding Third Brigade.

LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON'S REPORT.

CAMP NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA.,
August 13, 1862.

Colonel:—On Saturday last, 4 P M., the 9th instant, I arrived with my regiment (the Forty-seventh Alabama) within range of the enemy's batteries that had opened on the advancing columns of our army We were allowed to rest a few minutes, when we were again ordered to advance and take our position under the range of the enemy's guns. We advanced along the road for the distance of a mile, with the enemy's shells bursting over our heads; but as we were within the range given to their guns no damage was done to my regiment. When the position desired by our brigade commander was gained we were ordered to join our line of battle and lie down. By this time the cannonade was in quick succession. The men under my command behaved themselves very well, although somewhat confused at the bursting of the shells over their heads; but after remaining a short time they became quiet. We remained about forty minutes in this position without sustaining any loss, when the order was given by General Taliaferro to advance in line of battle. I repeated the command to the regiment, when they advanced in tolerable order the distance of fifty yards, when we approached a fence, which we crossed, and found ourselves in the presence of the enemy's infantry, which had opened on us with some effect. I formed my men in line of battle about 300 yards from the line of the enemy and opened fire on them. Although it was the first battle any of my men had ever been in, yet they behaved themselves very well, and returned the fire in quick succession and a good deal of deliberation.

Affairs remained in this position for about twenty minutes, when we found ourselves attacked from a very unlooked-for quarter. The enemy, having flanked us, had come around to our rear, and were pouring heavy volleys on us at the distance of forty paces. As soon as I discovered this new enemy, I gave the command to face about. A few companies of the right wing obeyed the command, but the left, not understanding the order and being subjected to a severe cross-fire, gave way and retreated across the field. As soon as the left gave way the right also got into confusion and followed the left. I made repeated efforts to rally the regiment, but finding it impossible to do so under the cross-fire they were subjected to, I followed them across the field and over a hill that screened them from the balls of the enemy As soon as they found themselves out of range they halted and began of themselves to rally to their standard. I encouraged them as much as my exhausted state from fatigue and feeble health would permit, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing most of them returning to duty I ordered the colors to advance, which they did, and the regiment followed, though without any line of battle. I remained behind sending up those that showed less inclination to advance. I soon found it would be impossible to get them in regular line, and therefore stayed a few paces in the rear, hurrying to (those) that lagged behind, and preventing them from firing among those in advance. We continued to advance in this open way to within 200 yards of the enemy, drawn up in another field, on the opposite side of the field. The advance of our line at this point made a halt, and very deliberately returned the fire of the enemy I encouraged those in the rear to advance as far as their friends had, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them slowly make their way to the front. The front line, seeing the rear advance, also advanced, and the enemy in a few minutes began to give ground. At this point we were charged by a body of cavalry, but meeting with a galling fire from our line they retreated with considerable loss. Our men now advanced in quick time and the enemy's retrograde move became a complete rout. We continued to pursue them from one field to another until about 9 P M., when our men, becoming exhausted, made a halt and took no further part in the action.

The number of killed in my regiment was eleven men and one captain—Captain Menefee, who fell at the time

we were flanked by the enemy The captain conducted himself with great gallantry, and the regiment has sustained a great loss in his death. We had also ninety men wounded, including those that were wounded slightly I think the wounded, with a few exceptions, will recover.

The above, sir, is an outline of the part played by the Forty-seventh Alabama Regiment in the late action between Generals Jackson's and Pope's forces near Culpeper Court House.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W JACKSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, Forty-Seventh Regiment,
Alabama Volunteers.

COLONEL (A. G.) TALIAFERRO,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Army Valley (District).

LIEUT.-COL. HUGHES' REPORT.

AUGUST 13, 1862.

Sir :—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the movements of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, during the engagement on the 9th instant at Cedar Creek:

This regiment being ordered to support General Ewell's division, was placed in position in the woods and in rear of that division. After remaining in this position for some time we were ordered to cross the big road into an open field and form line of battle on the right of the Twenty-third Virginia Regiment. A hill lying between us and the enemy, we were ordered to advance to its brow, when, coming in full view of the enemy, we opened fire upon them and continued without cessation for some length of time. Finding the enemy had flanked our position, we were obliged to change, which was readily done, and after falling back for a short distance we again advanced upon the enemy, driving them before us at every point, continuing to drive them until dark, when we slept upon the battlefield.

The officers and men of my command behaved gallantly, it being the first time they had been under fire. There

are a few instances of valor which I might notice, but when all did so nobly and so well I can but return my sincere thanks to both officers and men.

Enclosed please find a report of the casualties in my command, and I remain, sir,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUGHES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Com'dg. Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment.

COL. A. G. TALIAFERRO,
Com'dg. Third Brigade, Army Valley (District.)

LIEUTENANT CARPENTER'S REPORT.

CAMP NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA., August 14, 1862.

Sir:—In obedience to circular issued from Headquarters Valley District, on the 13th instant, I have to make the following report of the part taken by this battery in the action at Cedar Run on August 9th:

I received orders early in the afternoon to take my Parrott piece to the front, which was promptly executed, placing it in position within 700 yards of five or six pieces of the enemy Major Andrews thinking it would be rather an unequal contest, ordered (me) not (to) commence firing until Captain Pogue could bring his (guns) in position, when we commenced firing, which was soon returned most vigorously; but a short time sufficed to force them back some 300 yards, when we advanced about half that distance where we kept up firing until their infantry, who attempted to flank us, were within 150 or 200 yards of us and our infantry falling back past us. Moving to the right some 200 yards (we) came into position again, the infantry still falling back.

I again limbered up and, from carelessness of the drivers, broke the pole, when with difficulty (we) got the piece off, leaving the limber on the field, which I had repaired as soon as the Yankees were driven back, being ready for service by 9 o'clock. The other three pieces were brought up under range of the enemy's guns; but not ordered into position. The detachment which was engaged deserves particular notice as having done their duty, some two or three of them having exhausted them-

selves so (they) felt unable to do anything. Sending word back to the captain, he started to bring me a new detachment, when he was wounded in the forehead. W M. McAllister (private) shot through the arm; the only man wounded. I also have to report Private William J. Winn as having left the company that morning without leave and not being seen till the next day, which he has been in the habit of doing.

J C. CARPENTER,
Lieutenant Commanding Battery.

COLONEL RONALD,
Commanding First Brigade, Valley District.

EXTRACT FROM GEN. BRANCH'S JOURNAL.

Saturday morning at 1 o'clock we were roused by picket firing in front, and the brigade was immediately under arms. In a few minutes I received an order to march forward. Continued the march (without) stopping until about 2 o'clock in the evening, when our advance came up with the enemy, posted and ready to give us battle. General Jackson was present in person to command on our side. General Ewell was ordered to take possession of a mountain on our right. General Jackson's own division, commanded by General Winder, was on the left. General Hill's division was placed behind General Jackson's to support it. The battle commenced and raged for a short time, when General Jackson came to me and told me his left was beaten and broken, and the enemy was turning him, and he wished me to advance. I was already in line of battle, and instantly gave the order "Forward, march." I had not gone 100 yards through the woods before we met the celebrated Stonewall Brigade, utterly routed and fleeing as fast as they could run. After proceeding a short distance farther we met the enemy pursuing. My brigade opened fire upon them and quickly drove the enemy back from the woods into a large field.

HILL'S REPORT.

Colonel:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Light Division under my command at the battle of Cedar Run.

* * * * * * * *

Arriving within about six miles of Culpeper Court House, the heavy firing in front gave notice that the battle had commenced. I was directed by General Jackson to send a brigade to the support of Taliaferro, who was in line of battle on the right of the main road. Thomas was sent on this duty, and formed his line immediately in rear of Taliaferro. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker placed Pegram's and Fleet's batteries in eligible positions in front of Early's brigade (on Taliaferro's right). Branch, Archer and Pender as they came up were formed successively on the left of the road. Winder's brigade, immediately in front of Branch, being hard pressed, broke, and many fugitives came back. Without waiting for the formation of the entire line, Branch was immediately ordered forward, and passing through the broken brigade received the enemy's fire, promptly returned it, checked the pursuit, and in turn drove them back and relieved Taliaferro's flank. The enemy, driven across an open field, had rallied in a wood skirting it. Branch was engaging when Archer came up, and with Pender on the left. The enemy were charged across this field, the brigade of Archer being subjected to a heavy fire. General Thomas on the right, had been ordered by General Jackson to the right and support Early's brigade. Quite a large portion of both Early's and Taliaferro's brigades had been thrown into confusion, some of the regiments standing firm—the Thirteenth Virginia, Twenty-first Virginia and Twelfth Georgia. Thomas formed his line of battle along a fence bordering a cornfield, through which the enemy were advancing. After a short contest here the enemy were hurled back.

Very respectfully,

A. P HILL, *Major-General.*

LIEUT.-COL. C. J FAULKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DABNEY'S LIFE OF JACKSON.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the struggle began in earnest by the advance of the Federal infantry against Early, through the Indian corn. This general, handling his regiments with admirable coolness and daring, held the heavy masses in his front at bay, with slight loss to

himself. Soon after, the enemy advanced a strong force of infantry to turn his right; but just as the movement was endangering the guns of Brown and Dement a brigade was seen advancing rapidly to their support. It was the command of Thomas (from the division of A. P Hill, who had now arrived upon the scene), which, with two additional batteries, took post upon Early's right. The Confederate line of battle was thus extended within a half mile of the mountain, and all the efforts made against it on this side were hurled back with loss. But, upon the other extremity of the field, grave events were occurring. It has been related, how the Second Brigade of the division of Winder, under Colonel Garnett, had been stationed on the left of the great road, with its line conformed to the convexity of the wood. The Stonewall Brigade, which was its reserve, was, unhappily, too far to the rear to give it immediate support. One moment it was declared that there was no hostile infantry visible in its front, but the next, the men at the extreme left beheld a formidable line, whose length overlapped them on either hand, advancing swiftly from the opposite woods, and across the stubble field, to assail them.

The battalion at that end of the line, seeing themselves thus overmatched, fired a few ineffectual volleys, and gave way; the Federal right speedily swept around, entered and filled the woods, and even threatened the rear of the batteries of the division from which the Third Brigade of Taliaferro had a little before been removed to the front to fill the interval between the Second and that of Early. The whole angle of forest was now filled with clamor and horrid rout. The left regiments of the Second Brigade were taken in reverse, intermingled with the enemy, broken and massacred from front and rear.

The regiments of the right, and especially the Twenty-first Virginia, commanded by the brave Christian soldier, Col. Cunningham, stood firm, and fought the enemy before them like lions, until the invading line had penetrated within twenty yards of their rear. For the terrific din of musketry, the smoke, and the dense foliage, concealed friend from foe, until they were only separated from each other by this narrow interval. Their heroic colonel was slain, the orders of officers were unheard amidst the shouts of the assailants, and all the vast uproar; yet the remnants of the Second Brigade fought on, man to man, without rank or method, with bayonet thrusts and muskets clubbed,

but borne back like the angry foam on a mighty wave toward the high road. The Third Brigade, also, upon the right of the Second, was broken, and on both sides of the way the enemy made a vast irruption, in which half of Early's brigade was involved. On his extreme left, next to Taliaferro, stood the famous Thirteenth Virginia, which, under the gallant leading of its sturdy colonel, J. A. Walker, still showed an unbroken front, and fell back, fighting the flood of enemies. The right regiments of Early, under the immediate eye of their veteran general, held their ground like a rampart. But the Federalists were fast gaining their rear in the open field.

It was at this fearful moment that the genius of the storm reared his head amidst the tumultuous billows; and in an instant the threatening tide was turned. Jackson appeared in the mid torrent of the highway, his figure instinct with majesty, and his face flaming with the inspiration of battle; he ordered the batteries which Winder had placed to be instantly withdrawn, to preserve them from capture; he issued his summons for his reserves; he drew his own sword (the first time in this war) and shouted to the broken troops with a voice which pealed higher than the roar of battle: "Rally, brave men, and press forward! Your general will lead you; Jackson will lead you; follow me!" The fugitives, with a generous shame, gathered around their adored general, and rushing with a few score of them to the front, he posted them behind the fence which bordered the roadside, and received the pursuers with a deadly volley They recoiled in surprise while officers of every grade, catching the generous fervor of their commander, flew among the men, and in a moment reinstated the failing battle. The fragments of Early and Taliaferro returned to their places, forming around that heroic nucleus, the Thirteenth Virginia, and swept the open field clear of the enemy The Stonewall Brigade had already come up and changed the tide of battle in the bloody woodland, for some of the regiments sweeping far around to the left through the field of brush-wood, had taken Federalists in turn, upon their flank, and were driving them back with a fearful slaughter into the stubble field. Scarcely was this Titanic blow delivered when the fine brigade of Branch, from the division of A. P Hill, hardly allowing itself time to form, rushed forward to second them, and complete the repulse.

The Federal commander, loth to lose his advantage so quickly, now brought forward a magnificent column of cavalry, and hurled it along the highway full against the Confederate center. No cannon was in position to ravage their ranks, but as they forced back the line for a little space by their momentum, the infanty of Branch closed in upon their right, and that of Taliaferro and Early upon their left. Especially did the Thirteenth Virginia now exact a bloody recompense of them for all their disasters. Wheeling instantly toward the left, they rushed to the fence beside the road, and, just as the recoil of the shock began, poured a withering volley into the huddled mass from the distance of a few yards. On both sides of the devoted column the lines of Branch and Taliaferro blazed, until it fled to the rear utterly scattered and dissipated. And now Jackson's blood was up, and he delivered blow after blow from his insulted left wing with stunning rapidity and regulated fury. Scarcely was the charge of this cavalry repelled, when he again reenforced the ranks of Branch, in front of the bloody stubble field, with the brigades of Archer and of Pender, from the division of Hill, extending them far to the left.

These fresh troops, with the remainder of the First and Second Brigades of Jackson's division, were ordered by him to advance across the field, throwing their left continually forward, and attack the enemy's line in the opposite wood. They advanced under a heavy fire, when the foe yielded the bloody field, and broke into full retreat. The brigade of Taliaferro also charged, bearing toward the right, and pierced the field of Indian corn in front of General Early, where they captured 400 of the enemy, with Brigadier-General Prince.

The two brigades which had hitherto remained with General Ewell upon the mountain now advanced also upon the right, turned the left flank of the Federalists, and captured one piece of artillery. Thus, at every point, the foe was repulsed, and hurled into full retreat. When night settled upon the field they had been driven two miles, Jackson urging on the pursuit with the fresh brigades of Stafford and Field. It was his cherished desire to penetrate to Culpeper Court House, for he would then have struck the center of Pope's position, and his chief depot of supplies; whence we hoped to be able to crush the fragments of his army before the corps of McDowell could reach him. With this object, he purposed at first

to continue the pursuit all night. Ascertaining by his scouts that the enemy had paused in their flight just in his front, he now placed the battery of Pegram in position, and opened a hot fire upon them at short range. This new cannonade threw them for a time into great confusion; and had the darkness of the night permitted the victor to see distinctly where his blows should be aimed, he would probably have converted the retreat of the Federals into a disastrous rout. But, after a time, three batteries began to reply to Pegram with such vigor as plainly indicated that Pope had received some fresh supports since the night fell. The indefatigable Colonel William E. Jones also, returning with his regiments of cavalry from a fatiguing expedition had passed to the front, and ascertained the arrival of the remainder of the corps of Fremont, now commanded by Sigel. The general therefore determined not to hazard more in the darkness of the night, and commanded the troops to halt and bivouac upon the ground which they had won. The long day, sultry with an August sun, and with the heats of battle, had now given place to a night, moonless but placid. Jackson at length gathered his wearied staff about him, and rode languidly back through the field of strife, lately so stormy, but now silent, save where the groans of the wounded broke the stillness, seeking a place of repose. Applying at two or three farm-houses for shelter he was informed that they were full of wounded men, when he persistently refused to enter lest he should be the occasion of robbing some sufferer of his resting place. Resuming his way, he observed a little grass-plot, and declared that he could go no further, but must sleep then and there. A cloak was spread for him upon the ground, when he prostrated himself on it upon his breast, and in a moment forgot his toils and fatigues in deep slumber. The morning of the 10th of August, General Jackson withdrew his lines a short distance, and proceeded to bury his dead, and collect from the field the spoils of his victory These consisted of one piece of artillery and three caissons, three colors, and 5,300 small arms. The loss of the Confederates in this battle was 223 killed, 1,060 wounded, and 31 missing, making a total of 1,314.

General Jackson modestly estimated the loss of his enemy as double his own. How moderate that estimate was will appear in the sequel. The Federalists, according to their own returns, had 32,000 men engaged in this

battle. The numbers of Jackson's were between 18,000 and 20,000. The prisoners captured from the enemy were chiefly from the corps of General Banks; but a few from those of Sigel and M'Dowell showed that parts of their commands were also engaged. On the 11th of August, Pope requested, by flag of truce, access to the field to bury his dead. This privilege was granted to him; and General Early was appointed commandant of the field, to enforce the terms of the temporary truce. Soon the ground was covered with those who had lately been arrayed against each other in mortal strife, mingling unarmed. While the burying parties collected their bloody charge, and excavated great pits in which to cover them, the rest were busy trading their horses with each other, arguing upon the politics of the great controversy, and discussing the merits of their respective generals. The Federals, with one consent, were loud in their praises of Jackson, and declared that if they had such generals to lead them they also could win victories and display prowess. Not a few of them were prompt to draw parallels between the simplicity, self-reliance and courage of the Confederate generals, and the ostentation and timidity of their own, little complimentary to them. "See old Early," they said, "riding everywhere, without a single guard, among his enemies of yesterday If it were one of our mutton-headed generals, he must need half a regiment of cavalry at his heels, to gratify his pride, and defend him from unarmed men!" General Early saw them bury 700 corpses. How many were borne from the field by them during the progress of the battle cannot be known. If they, like the Confederates, had five wounded for every one slain (the usual ratio), then their total loss was, at the least, 4,600. While the field of Indian corn was sprinkled over with dead, the most ghastly accumulation was in the stubble field and the brush-wood in front of the Confederate left, which one of their own generals (taking his metaphor from his own former trade) denominated "the slaughter pens." The battle of Cedar Run, like all those where Jackson was the assailant, was remakable for the narrowness of the front upon which the true contest was enacted. A space of a mile in width here embraced the whole of the ground upon which his centre and left wing had wrestled, for half a day, against 30,000 men. When it is remembered that these were enough to man a line of battle

six miles long, this fact will appear a singular evidence of the incompetency of the Federal tactics,—that their boastful commander should have accepted defeat with all the advantage of his superior numbers, in an open country, without effecting any more extended development of his lines, or resort to the resources of manœuvre. General Jackson, on his part, pronounced this the most successful of his exploits.

These reports taken together show conclusively that the three regiments which made this historic charge, aided greatly of course as to the left regiments by the front fire of Augur's division, scattered at least eleven regiments of the enemy's forces, breaking the center of their line and driving out of position their most effective batteries, leaving only six Confederate regiments in position before the Second Division of Banks' corps, while in front of Gordon's brigade was the whole of Hill's corps, except Thomas' brigade, and on the Cedar Mountain two brigades of Ewell in reserve.

Company F had been a fortunate but not disinterested spectator in the events of the fortnight now ending, especially of the movements of the Confederates. About the 28th day of July a signal station had been established, under charge of Lieutenant Spencer of the Signal Corps, on the top of Thoroughfare Mountain, about thirteen miles in front of and to the southwest of Culpeper and a little to the north of a straight line from Culpeper Court House to Madison Court House. This was a detached spur of the Blue Ridge, probably 1,500 or 2,000 feet high, and overlooking all the country from Culpeper and Fredericksburg on the east to Gordonsville and Stannardsville on the west, and Company F had been detached to guard the Signal Corps at that point. The tents and baggage of the company had been packed, and its commanding officer spent his last night in camp in the tent of Lieutenant Dutton. He recollects some reference, in the conversation that there occurred, was made to the dangers of such a service so far to the front of the lines

in view of the activity and numbers of the Confederates in that direction, as indicated in the reconnoissance of the 27th of July, in which Captain Cogswell had participated and from which some of the reconnoitering party returned minus their hats and some of their accouterments, and from which portents of considerable danger were drawn, so much so that the farewells he received the following morning from Lieutenant-Colonel Stone, Lieutenant Dutton, and Adjutant Smith indicated that they believed he was going on a tour of duty fraught with considerable peril, as to which the places they should occupy would be those of comparative safety

The sequel shows how fallible the judgment as to the chances of war. The dangers of an advanced position swept around him, to be sure, but left him unharmed while they were hurled into a mælstrom of peril at Cedar Mountain from which they never returned. He never saw their faces again, and when next he joined the regiment it was a disorganized company of scarce 200 men, and almost every officer above his own rank killed, wounded or captured.

The company on Thoroughfare Mountain had as good a time as ever came to them in the war. There were but three accessible approaches for cavalry to their eyrie, and upon these they established picket posts at some distance down the mountain from the reserve and dwelt in comparative safety Their elevation gave them cool breezes and made them very comfortable, and while they took only sugar, salt and coffee for rations to this outpost, acting under Pope's orders to "live upon the country," they did not fail to supply themselves with abundance of beef, mutton, potatoes, onions, etc., from the surrounding country, and especially from the premises of Dr. Biecker, then a surgeon serving in the Confederate army, and even went so far as to add his best pair of mules and best pair of horses to its company equipment to insure it from having its company wagon stalled in case of a hurried retreat.

From this point Lieutenant Spencer, with four assistants, communicated his signals by means of the usual flags by day and lights by night. Four other posts were in communication with him. Buford, stationed at Madison Court House, with three brigades of cavalry and one of infantry, Bayard, at Robertson's River, on the Orange and Culpeper pike, about twelve miles out of Culpeper, Pope's headquarters at Culpeper, and McDowell's headquarters at Fredericksburg, or in that direction. Within the line of the company, near the top of the mountain, dwelt a mountaineer and from some source or other he derived such information that he said as early as the 5th or 6th of August that Jackson was on his way from Lee's army to clean us out.

On the 7th he did come, sure enough, and Lieutenant Spencer counted his pieces of artillery and estimated his men, as they passed over the open hills between Gordonsville and Orange Court House, and reported them to Pope's headquarters and the different signal stations which I have named. Jackson's advance came through Orange C. H. and along the Culpeper pike that day, three or four miles and nearly to the Rapidan crossing.

On the next day, August 8th, Jackson's advance crossed the Rapidan and then, striking upon Bayard's videttes, commenced pushing them back slowly towards Culpeper. All the operations of this day were carried on in plain view beneath the lookout on Thoroughfare Mountain as plainly as upon a map before one's face.

Bayard, with his cavalry videttes held position across all the open lands in front, observing closely the advance of the rebels and retreating stubbornly to next convenient ridge in the rear, whenever the rebel videttes approached them too closely The little puffs of smoke about them showed that they were occasionally exchanging shots at long range, the Union artillery back of the cavalry which occasionally threw a shell wherever there appeared to be any large force of the enemy, and also the rebel artillery which closely followed upon the heels of their cavalry

and, swinging out to the right and left, shelled every block of woods or cover on the flanks of the advance in which an enemy might be hidden.

Behind came the gray masses of infantry, grayer still for the long line of dust that lay upon them, from the front quite back to Orange Court House, a distance of eight miles or more, and which told portentously of the strength of the enemy's column. In the rear of all came an immense train of wagons, 1,200 or more, and behind these, just at nightfall, came another mass of infantry, the advance of which, before darkness had shut down, had advanced three or four miles north from Orange Court House. This was Hill's corps, the reenforcement for which Jackson had been waiting. In the meantime the head of the column had reached nearly to Cedar or Slaughter Mountain, where they fought the battle the day following.

Of course this advance was reported constantly in all its phases to Pope's headquarters at Culpeper, and during the whole afternoon an opposing column of infantry and artillery, overhung by a corresponding cloud of dust marking its progress where the timber obscured a view of it, had been pushing out to meet the rebel advance, and when night closed down only about two miles apparently separated the heads of the advancing columns.

When darkness came, the whole distance from Culpeper to Orange was lined by the camp fires of the opposing armies. Company F watched them with interest half the night, and from the length of time that the Confederate fires were maintained surmised that they were cooking at least three days' rations.

When morning dawned the position of the two armies was pretty much the same, only that the multitude of Jackson's wagons had advanced and were parked this side the Rapidan, covering many fields, where they were guarded by one brigade of infantry

The first news of the morning was from Buford, at Madison C. H., saying that he was pressed in every direction and should be compelled to retreat to Culpeper. Hill's corps was pressing along the Orange and Culpeper road to join Jackson, but no road north of that one seemed to be occupied by any force worth mentioning, except here and there a small detachment of cavalry In front of Jackson his cavalry and artillery commenced early to push back Bayard's cavalry, and very early in the day rebel batteries and troops were put in position on the northeast slope of Cedar Mountain, and which position they occupied during the fight which followed.

About noon a detachment of rebel cavalry, probably about half a regiment, came out by a country road from Jackson's left and commenced feeling their way along up the slope of Thoroughfare Mountain. Lieutenant Spencer convinced himself that it was their design to clear him off the mountain, and that Company F was an insufficient force to cope with them and hold this position. Acting on this belief, he packed up his paraphernalia and retreated off the mountain on the opposite side. His guard having now no purpose to serve in remaining, although they felt abundantly able to meet the apparent attack, followed suit about 2 P M.

At the western base of the mountain a long line of Buford's cavalry and Cluseret's brigade of infantry was encountered retreating from Orange Court House to Culpeper by way of James City The presence of so many troops near at hand convinced the officer commanding Company F that the detachment of cavalry would not pursue their reconnoissance over the mountain, or even on to the top of it, and that therefore it was the duty of Lieutenant Spencer to return to his post and perfectly safe to do so. This was consented to, if he could be first assured that the coast was clear. The officer thereupon at once returned to the top of Thoroughfare, taking a flag man of the signal corps with him, and finding the coast clear and everything safe, immediately signaled

Lieutenant Spencer the fact, whereupon he returned and by 5 P M. the signal station was again fully occupied and at work. The infantry charge commenced soon after, and the stampeding of Garnett's, Taliaferro's and Early's brigades observed and reported, as well as the forming of Hill's troops to the rescue; but the movements of the Union troops were obscured by the woods in which they fought. The advance of the rebel artillery afterwards indicated that the day had closed in defeat.

The next day a dozen or fifteen rebels foraging away from their commands came unexpectedly into the picket posts at the approaches of the camp on Thoroughfare Mountain and were captured and sent under guard to headquarters. The next day Jackson fell back. One or two of the company scouted out to the battlefield and brought news of the terrible disaster which had fallen on the Fifth and Crawford's brigade, and reported that the dead were being buried in trenches in one undistinguished mass, and not half buried at that, arms and feet left protruding, and that the horrible stench of the battlefield was truly sickening.

On the night of the 11th all lights in the rebel camps were extinguished early, and the heavy rumble and roar of trains and artillery told that Jackson had concluded not to attempt the concentrated army of Pope, and was retreating. He retreated to the vicinity of Gordonsville, where he and his army observed a day of thanksgiving and prayer for his great success. It seemed to us that it should have rather been a day of fasting and humiliation on his part.

On the morning of the 12th, nothing of the Confederate army was left in sight but a few cavalry; but Bayard's advance was very cautious, and it was an all day's work to push the Confederate line back to the Rapidan. The cavalry drill was on exhibition very much as it was on the 8th, only this time it was going in the other direction, and by night a division of Union infantry were at or near the Rapidan again.

CHAPTER XII.

POPE'S RETREAT

For a few days the Rapidan was the dividing line between the forces; but on the 16th the Confederates commenced advancing again, and on the 17th the signal officer on Thoroughfare Mountain counted seventy pieces of field artillery advancing over the roads between Gordonsville and Orange Court House. Jackson was being reenforced by the army of Lee, and was advancing again. On the 18th, the advance of Lee's army had reached the old Cedar Mountain battle field, while several different roads back for fifteen miles were seen to be full of their advancing columns. On that day Pope evacuated Culpeper with his infantry forces and fell back to the line of the Rappahannock. Jackson had a scheme on foot to interpose a column between Culpeper and the Rappahannock and to crush him then and there, but for once Pope seemed to be looking out for his lines of retreat early enough to render them available.

Just before sunset a signal was flagged from Culpeper to the station on Thoroughfare Mountain for the signal officers and their guard to pull up stakes and come into Culpeper immediately, and thereupon Lieutenant Spencer released Company F from its detached duty and ordered it to report again to its regiment. It was a slow and difficult operation to get the wagon down the mountain paths and over the river at its foot in the night time, but with

plenty of men at the hand ropes it was at length accomplished.

Previous observations from the mountain had informed the company that the rebels were well abreast of them on several roads, so that the march back to Culpeper was with plenty of graybacks in very close proximity on several parallel roads, and a scrimmage with their scouts at any one of the cross roads was a very probable event. However with a file or two of men well out to the front, and another to the rear, the march was accomplished as fast as the darkness of the night would admit, and about midnight the command reached Culpeper, from which all forces had retreated except a few cavalry and artillery The company bivouacked till morning on the public square with a corn-house in an adjoining door-yard for headquarters.

After a good breakfast, with good coffee made from the clean water from the old pump on Culpeper C. H. square, the company was early on the road to rejoin its regiment. Pete Clark, the teamster, with six good mules, he riding the left wheeler, started ahead, and the company followed at a short distance. Just outside the town was met a large cavalcade of cavalry coming along at a walk, quite imposingly marching into town platoon front, covering the whole highway Pete was busy fixing his whip lash and did not see them, or always said he did not. Some of the outriders shouted at him to give way, but he was deaf as an adder and paid not the slightest attention, and he was too far ahead of the company to hear their warnings, so the consequence was, that he was brought to a very sudden conviction that he was doing some very wrong thing by finding himself unexpectedly in the midst of a fine-looking body of cavalry which were all damning him in German, French, English and Irish, four languages at once, and two or three of them were pulling at the mules' heads and lines to get them out of the way

Pete unconsciously had charged right into into McDowell's staff and splendid body guard, and what would

have happened to him for it it is impossible to tell and will never be known, for some one of the troopers, in his attempts to turn the team aside, struck one of the leaders with the flat or back of his sword, and that interview ended at once. The whole six of those mules sprang forward at once, taking that team from among the cavalcade like a shot out of a gun, laying two or three of the riders sprawling and crowding a dozen more down off the road grade into the mud at the side.

They were pretty mad and would not even be mollified when told that Pete was really as deaf as an adder, but they had other matters to attend to about that time, and Pete was lengthening the distance between them and sweet revenge every moment, and so they were compelled to swallow down their rage as best they could. The other things to attend to were the rebel cavalry skirmishers. These swarmed and showed themselves all along our line of retreat that day, but at night they had fallen so much behind that the company bivouacked on the south bank of the Rappahannock. This day Captain Chapman, Michael Mooney of E, and many other wounded and sick in hospital and private houses at Culpeper fell into the rebel hands. The next day the company crossed the Rappahannock and joined the regiment a mile or two below Rappahannock Station.

August 10th. Cessation of hostilities. Each side burying their dead.

August 11th. Summary of the casualties shows 176 killed, wounded and missing, out of the eight companies engaged.

August 12th. Enemy have fallen back. Sergeant Brewster arrived with ten prisoners, captured by Company F on Thoroughfare Mountain.

August 13th. Jackson reported to have retreated beyond the Rapidan.

August 17th. Jackson reported to have been reenforced.

August 18th. Commenced to retreat. Fell back to Rappahannock Station.

August 19th. Crossed the river; turned down the river and bivouacked in the woods.

August 20th. Heavy cannonading all along the line of the Rappahannock; went down near Kelly's Ford and bivouacked in the woods.

August 21st. Reno's division of Burnside's army arrived near us and went to the right. There appears to be. a continuous line, nine miles long or thereabouts, of infantry troops this side of the river. Cannonading continued.

On the next day, August 22d, we went further to the right, probably to support Seigel, who was having a skirmish with the rebels near Sulphur Springs. No rations. This day, parts of Lee's and Robertson's brigade of Confederate cavalry, under command of J. E. B. Steuart, came into the rear, around the right flank of the army at Beal's and Warrenton Stations, capturing Pope's headquarter wagon and quite a body of convalescents, 300 as reported, among whom were Barney Gilroy, Stephen Hazard and Daniel Palmer, who had been disabled by wounds at Cedar Mountain and sent to the rear. These prisoners stopped on their journey south at Culpeper jail, where opportunity to see their captain, laid up with an amputated leg, in an adjoining house, was given them. In the record this capture is put down as August 20th, but this cavalry raid was not in fact made till this day

August 23d. Moved still further to the right. Rations of coffee, sugar and salt received. We are still supporting Seigel. No rations but coffee, sugar, salt, green fruit and green corn.

Seigel, occupying the front line, was carrying on a lively artillery duel pretty much all day, with a small force of Confederates who had crossed the Rappahannock in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs. During this and the following day, Seigel made it somewhat lively for these rebels, who had advanced beyond their main body and had been cut off from retreat or communication by a flood in the Rappahannock. They however retreated to the angle of land on the east side of the Rappahannock, between it and

Great Run River, a small creek, a branch of the Rappahannock, which at this time was impassable, and here they maintained themselves until they were able to throw a bridge across the river, late in the day of the 24th, and retire upon their main line.

August 25th. Supporting Seigel near Waterloo bridge. Dead carts brought up in line all along our rear. Long line of rebels, coming from towards Culpeper and in plain sight, reaching four or five miles up the other side of the river, going north. Moved back from river three miles towards Warrenton.

August 26th. Marched towards Bealton.

August 27th. Marched to Bealton Station, thence to Warrenton Junction and bivouacked. Some firing towards Manassas. Commissary sergeant reached regiment and issued rations.

August 28th. Moved through Catlett Station and Bristoe Station to near Warrenton Junction; considerable firing ahead. Found some dead and wounded at Bristoe Station by the roadside. Rebel shells still dropping occasionally Their forces are hauling off to the north. The battle of Gainesville, off to the northwest, towards evening.

August 29th. Moved east along the railroad through Catlett Station to Kettle Run. A furious battle raging all day three or four miles to the northward, in the vicinity of Groveton. The rattle of small arms, the thunder of the artillery, and the smoke of the contest in plain sight all day A large force is detailed rebuilding the bridges burned by Jackson, the 27th.

August 30th. A large detail still at work rebuilding the bridges. The residue of Banks' command moved to Broad Run, thence to Manassas Junction.

As we lay at this place from about noon till 3 P M., I saw the battle progressing on higher land to the north, the flanks of both lines toward us. This rebel force was probably Longstreet's command, which the day before had arrived through Thoroughfare Gap and taken position in front of Reynolds, south of the Warrenton pike, near Groveton. With the forces which were filling the whole country between the battle field and Manassas, it seemed that Longstreeet's flank was "in the air" and entirely at

the mercy of whatever force should be arrayed against it from our direction. Thousands of troops, belonging to Porter, McDowell and Banks were all about us, 20,000 at least, as the record now shows, and still they got no orders to go in. Pope supposed Jackson was retreating. In fact since the 25th, when Jackson marched away northward from Jeffersonton in plain sight of our officers, he had not informed himself what he was doing, although that could have easily been done, and he entirely misjudged his purposes and was, therefore, wholly unprepared to meet him and fight him at any point.

It did not appear to be a distance of three miles to where the battle was raging fiercely We could hear the rattle of small arms and see the flame of the powder. Why did not Pope close us all in on Jackson? If Stonewall Jackson, or Hancock, or Sheridan had been on that flank that day, with liberty to handle those troops, there would have been a different result. There was nothing to oppose an advance from the South. Some members of the Tenth Maine obtained permission and went across country quite up to the combatants and watched the battle an hour or two and returned before night. Towards night we marched to Broad Run and the whole regiment went on picket in a swamp where no rebel could have found us with a deer hound. It was dismally wet and muggy, and mosquitoes and all kinds of vermin tortured us fearfully during the following night.

General Banks slept in the same swamp with us, just in the rear of our line, with no tent and not much staff, and he looked sick and discouraged.

Firing kept up to the northward long after dark; but we received no news of the result until the destruction of stores the following morning told too well the story of the general result, omitting details.

Ralph Williams of Company B, on the 29th, and Waldo H. Healey and John W Scarborough of Company F, on the 30th, while attempting to retreat faster than the main body, unexpectedly found themselves in

the advance and suddenly face to face with a rebel line, where they were at once taken in and done for. The next day, August 31st, the regiment was routed out and got into line at daylight, and waited for developments; no rations issued but coffee, sugar, salt and beef on the hoof.

It is reported that Jackson had maintained himself in the battle of yesterday, and that the whole of Lee's army had arrived, reenforcing him.

Our whole force commenced to destroy the trains of stores and provisions which we were guarding. There was more than a solid mile of the trains of provisions, ammunition and stores, with from ten to fifteen locomotives, which we undertook to destroy Immense bonfires were started for the destruction of all stores and property serviceable to the rebels. Boxes and cars were broken to pieces, hay and forage stuffed inside and under the cars, everywhere, to make the destruction of the fire complete. It is said there was more than a million of value of stores, etc., caught here by the burning of the railroad bridges at Broad Run, by Jackson, on the 27th, and so were entirely lost to us. Doubtless much was saved from the fires after we left them for the benefit of the Confederates. Everything was so saturated with the rain, that the destruction of stores by fires was not complete.

At 9 A. M. we had the work as well under way as possible, and we marched off south rapidly for several miles, then east and through the village of Brentsville, where the people jeered at us a little as to the time we were making; then we pushed on north again about as fast as we could go all day long, and by night we reached Centerville and were once more with Pope's army For the first time in the two months he had been in command, his army was finally pretty well in hand, and it was undoubtedly superior in numbers and material to the Confederate, which was driving it close up to Washington.

The next day, September 1st, we remained pretty much stationary through the forenoon and until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the army moved toward Fairfax in parallel lines, about a quarter of a mile apart. When abreast a side road running from the Little River pike from a point near the village of Chantilly, the outside or west line was attacked by the rebels. The line was then moving along an old worn, washed-out road across a pine barren, and the men were fairly entrenched till the rebels appeared near at hand above them. Troops were hurried forward and back in the line to the position attacked, and the parallel line next to the outside line was advanced in support, and a short and terrible struggle was waged till darkness ended it.

A thunder storm of remarkable force occurred at the same time. This war of man and the elements constituted one of the grandest and most terrible scenes which often occurs, while an unseasonable and preternatural darkness settled down over everything, and one could only see such scattered, stunted pines about him as stood within pistol shot, bending and swaying to the fury of the storm except when the lurid lightning showed the thick clumps of men packed about the roots of these stunted trees for such slight protection as their branches afforded from the torrents of rain which swept down on this pine barren country in sheets. Shells were constantly screeching and bullets hissing just over our heads, and the thunder of artillery and of the heavens was, for a long time, entirely continuous, without an instant's intermission. The spent bullets of the struggle but just reached us, but to those participating and close at hand it was terribly deadly In all the thick of that storm I do not think there was any time when an antagonist could have been seen over one hundred feet from the attacking party

Very many were killed and wounded in this short battle, and among them Generals Kearney and Stevens. Both of them were gallant leaders, and Kearney, especially, always looked the very embodiment of the spirit of

war. After the rebels had been brought to bay, the march was continued a short distance and then we bivouacked for the night.

This was the termination of the campaign under Pope, and it had been terribly unfortunate and dispiriting to the men under him. His headquarters were in the saddle altogether too much, so that he could never be found. I had been under his command and on duty, every day for two months, but I had never seen him or known him to be on hand and at the front where he could view the struggle and know what was going on.

There was not a day passed, after he commenced falling back in front of an inferior force, in which orderlies, bearing dispatches to him, could not be met enquiring along the lines for his headquarters; and I never knew them to find anyone who was able to direct them. His forces were kept spread out over pretty much the whole of Fauquier and Prince William counties, and no two divisions of them ever seemed to be moving in the same general direction, or near enough to support each other, and his failure was mainly due to his utter inability to ascertain where the head and front of his enemy was, and to keep his own army in hand and faced towards that front in solid array

Lieutenant Owen, who had been taken sick on the 31st ult., was to-day sent forward to Alexandria in an ambulance in the morning. Some time in the day Arthur Gregory of Company I, fell behind and was captured.

September 2d. Moved on to and above Alexandria and encamped. Sutlers and peddlers, who came out to meet this hungry, ragged and lousy army, were cleaned out in a twinkling and went back empty handed.

September 3d. Moved to Academy hill and bivouacked. At Fort Richardson learned that the Sixteenth Connecticut, fresh from home, was encamped in the vicinity Captain Benton with two or three others went out and hunted them up to see if there was anyone there whom they knew. After he had found their camp with a deal of difficulty, the camp guard would not let him over the

guard line without calling the officer of the guard and getting his permission. Captain Benton considered such precautions unusual, and rather than take so much trouble came back to camp, having several things to say about the airs Colonel Beach was giving himself.

September 4th. Moved over to Georgetown and then up the river beyond Tennallytown and bivouacked. Pat. Mokely, of Company I, fell out this day and never rejoined the regiment again.

September 5th. Moved across country and encamped near Rockville. General George B. McClellan is said to have been placed in command of the whole army which is now moving northward in pursuit of Lee. The Maryland people are growing in loyalty since we left them in March last, for to-day they furnish us with substantial lunches as we pass, and at one place in Rockville they served the men with whiskey from buckets and tubs; each man an ordinary tumbler full if he would take it.

September 6th. In camp near Rockville.

September 7th. Band discharged. Moved forward and camped near town. General Banks is reported to have been transferred from the command of the Fifth Corps and put in command of the defences of Washington. General Mansfield this day placed in command of our corps. I think most of the boys are glad of the change, as a general thing, for while none have anything to say against his leadership in any particular, many have come to believe that he is bound to be unlucky in war.

The disorganized masses of men, which less than a week ago fell back to and through Washington, are beginning to have some form, array and connection with each other as an army Off to the right and also to the left as far as we can see, when we cross the ridges, several parallel lines of troops can be seen advancing in unison and ready in a few minutes' time, if the enemy should be overtaken, to be thrown forward in one strong continuous line of battle from the Potomac on the left fifteen miles to the northward. A feeling of confidence is coming again. Order is being evolved from disorder, and although the progress of the advance is slow, it is systematic and strong. While the advance is pressing slowly northward

every day, needed supplies are being pushed forward to us, and we are being, to the extent of our immediate needs, equipped and clothed anew.

The time ought never to come to humanity when clean whole clothes and shoes afford the infinite luxury which these, which we have now received, do to us.

September 8th. Regiment obtained again their knapsacks from baggage train, and to get a change of underwear, after four weeks sweltering in the same set of rags, was a new joy We shall wash and change now every day until the inhabitants emigrate. We can, perhaps, make it too lively for them to form local attachments.

September 9th. Marched to near New Market and bivouacked.

September 10th. Marched to near Urbana and bivouacked.

September 11th. Marched to near Damascus and bivouacked.

September 12th. Marched to near Gainesville and bivouacked; hard march. Commissary reached us and issued three days' rations.

September 13th. Moved to Frederick and bivouacked, about one mile out.

September 14th. At Frederick detached for provost duty Heard roar of battle of South Mountain all day

September 15th. Squads of rebel prisoners and body of General Reno arrived from battlefield. Cannonading in the direction of Harper's Ferry all day Sixteenth Connecticut, gorgeous in new uniforms and brand new equipments, passed through the city and forward to the front early this morning.

September 16th. Tents and baggage arrived. Many wounded and prisoners from battlefield of South Mountain arrived. Men and officers of regiment busy building additional hospitals, just out of the city, in northwest direction.

September 17th. Went into camp just west of the city Heavy cannonading towards Hagerstown. In the evening news of the great battle and victory at Antietam began to come in. General Mansfield, our new commander, reported mortally wounded.

September 18th. Bodies of several general officers, and many rebel prisoners arrived, also many wounded from battlefield of Antietam.

September 19th. City full of wounded Union and Confederate soldiers from battlefields of 14th and 17th.

September 23d. Part of regiment on duty transferring rebel convalescents to Fort McHenry

September 24th to 30th. Provost duty and guarding prisoners and hospitals.

October 1st. Several of the regiment captured in Banks' retreat, May 24th, having been exchanged, returned to duty

October 5th. Captain Betts and Lieutenant Rice arrived back from Libby to-day

October 23d. Colonel Stedman of the Eleventh made a visit to the regiment.

October 27th. A. J. Ames, Company A, died. General Slocum placed in command of the corps in place of Mansfield, killed.

October 28th to 30th. Guard and provost duty

President Lincoln stopped in Frederick about this time, on his return from army headquarters. A large crowd, principally of colored people, gathered about the house, where he stopped temporarily, and cheered and kept cheering until he was compelled to come out and respond in a little speech from the door step, and a wonderfully strong, brave and hopeful speech it was, too. It seemed amazing that the President, with the completely worn down and anxious look which at that time lay upon him like a cloud, should beneath it all carry ever with him, whereever he went, such abounding faith in ultimate success, and be able, in so large a degree, to communicate it to others.

Soon after the regiment was first stationed at Frederick there were many wounded Confederates there from the fields of South Mountain and Antietam, and as these became well again they had to be transported on the cars, under guard to Fort McHenry at Baltimore for exchange. This with guarding rebel convalescents and patroling the city, furnished ample occupation to the few men who composed the regiment on its arrival, which could not have been over 250. Every day, however, brought back to duty one and another of the men who had been cap-

tured or wounded at Winchester or Cedar Mountain, and by the time the regiment left to take its place at the front again, in December, there was doubtless 500 in the ranks. The First Maine Cavalry also occupied the place, and from the officers of the two regiments a General Court Martial was organized as to the delinquents and men under arrest from the army of the Potomac, and was in session several weeks. Also a court of inquiry, which assessed the damage to various churches, seminaries, hotels, and private dwellings for their use as hospitals and storehouses, after the battles named. At the time of Stuart's raid, quite around the Federal army, from the 9th to 12th days of October, the regiment was under arms all the night of the 12th lest he should come into town and parole the wounded in our hospitals; but he gave us the cold shoulder, in fact chilled us quite through by entirely neglecting us and passing back to Virginia, five or six miles south of us, while we were shivering on the curbs and door steps till morning.

At this time it was discovered that a leading wholesale grocer, of secesh sympathies, had stored in his warehouses 6,000 or 7,000 sacks of salt, which was considered an extraordinarily large and suspicious quantity for him to accumulate for the demands of his trade, and it was hinted that the farmers who were buying it by the wagon load came from the other side of the river, and that he was supplying Confederates with the article; and his store was taken possession of and placed under the surveillance of one of the officers of the Fifth Connecticut, to whom thereafter a report of the salt sales was required to be made.

About the 1st of November, Colonel Chapman, Lieut.-Colonel Packer, and most of the other officers who had gone from the battle fields of Winchester and Cedar Mountain to spend the summer in the rebel prisons, were exchanged and returned to duty, and the officers had a reunion dinner at the principal restaurant in town, which was enlivened by prison experiences of the ex-

changed officers, as well as by plenty of toasts, speeches, and music, in which all engaged; and for many weeks the tents of those, all about the regiment, who had been "down to Libby," were well thronged with crowds of eager listeners, and the tales of privation and outrage which many of them endured had to be very many times retold.

November 1st to 30th. Guard and provost duty at Frederick. Most of the boys exchanged and returned.

December 5th. Sergeants Allen and Kerr, of Company I, promoted to lieutenants, and transferred to Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Infantry

CHAPTER XIII.

UNDER HOOKER.

December 10th. Orders received for us to move, and we embarked upon the cars, bound for Harper's Ferry, Va.; made a short halt at Point of Rocks, arriving at Sandy Hook, in the early morning.

December 11th. Crossed the Potomac about sunrise on pontoon bridges; joined the brigade and moved toward Leesburg, Va. Encamped about 8 P M. for the night at Hillsboro.

December 12th. Marched at 5 P M., and went as far as Leesburg and five miles beyond.

December 13th. Moved at 3 o'clock this morning, and after marching through Gumspring, and easterly along Winchester and Alexandria turnpike all day, encamped for the night near Fairfax C. H.

December 14th. Went through Centerville, Fairfax C. H., and Fairfax Station, and encamped a mile south of it.

December 15th. Got about three miles beyond Occoquan or Bull Run river.

December 16th. Got within two miles of Dumfries.

December 17th. We have been moving south slowly for the past six days, marching each day We, to-day, started back and marched to within three miles of Fairfax Station. We have not seen anything of the enemy since we came into Virginia this time.

December 18th. Moved about two miles nearer Fairfax Station.

December 19th. A lot of the boys captured at Cedar Mountain returned to-day.

December 20th. Made camp in the woods.

December 21st. Meeting in camp in evening.

December 25th. Regular drills ordered.

December 27th. Ordered to prepare to march to-morrow.

December 28th. Marched toward Dumfries, hard march, and bivouacked.

December 29th. Marched back to camp near Fairfax Station.

December 30th. Building log shanties for ourselves.

January 1, 1863. The enemy seem to be gaining all the victories, and the soldiers seem to be disheartened. There is six months' pay due the men, but we have no money.

January 3d. Our division reviewed by General Williams.

January 4th. Our division reviewed by General Slocum. Meeting in hospital tent in afternoon.

January 17th. Ordered to march early to-morrow morning.

January 18th. Marching order countermanded. The regiment has received four months' pay and the boys are happy again.

To-day we learned that Harry Owen, 1st Lieutenant, Company D, had been dismissed the service by Court-martial held at Alexandria during the fall and winter. This was by Company D sincerely regretted, and also by most of the line officers in the regiment. Overcome by the vicissitudes and arduous services of the preceding six days, including the long march on retreat around from near Bristow Station through Brentsville to Centerville, August 31st, Harry had succumbed and had

been sent forward by ambulance to Alexandria, where he had a run of fever. As soon as he became convalescent he desired above all things to get back to the regiment. In the rear of Pope's army there had straggled into Alexandria, after the army had crossed over and entered upon the Maryland campaign, six or seven thousand stragglers of Pope's army These had been gathered at Camp Parole or Stragglers' Camp. Very few officers in proportion to the private soldiers had fallen behind at this point, and officers were very much needed to organize and manage this disorganized crowd, and consequently such officers as had happened to get behind the army for any cause at or near Alexandria or Washington, so fast as they became fit for duty, were ordered to report for duty at the Stragglers' Camp in Alexandria. It was a mere mob composed of representatives of almost every regiment in the army of the Potomac, without any subordinate officers, without rolls or organization of any kind, and entirely unmanageable.

Captain Lane, who was wounded at Cedar Mountain and had been convalescing in the same hotel with Owen, became first fit for duty and went to this Stragglers' camp, but had a very uncomfortable time of it in attempting to secure some organization and discipline there. Influenced, undoubtedly, by his reports of the difficulties of such duty, Harry resolved at all hazards to attempt to return to his own regiment at Frederick so soon as he was able, rather than to go there. He was boarding at the same house also with the officer of the provost guard, and passes to Washington lay upon the table of the room which he occupied all the time, signed in blank, ready to be filled up with the name of the person to be passed. So soon as he was able to return to duty he took one of these blanks and wrote in the name of the 1st Lieutenant (Johnson) of Company F, of the Fifth Connecticut, who he knew to be absent at the time on detached duty If he had written in his own name he would probably have been all right, and he would have

come back to his regiment easy enough. But it so happened that the officer of the guard that went over on the boat, at the time when he started to return to his regiment on this pass, was a different officer than usually went over with that boat, and was an officer who knew Harry's true name. He consequently had to refuse to pass him on the assumed name and considered it his duty to report him for the attempt and place him in arrest.

On that report Harry was court martialed, and notwithstanding a protest signed by every officer of the Fifth, then on duty, certifying to his general good conduct on the field, for efficiency, bravery, etc., was forwarded, the Court-martial dismissed him.

Harry was a natural soldier, and the foolish disobedience of orders, by which he was lost to his regiment, was regretted, especially by Company F, to whom he had been longest attached, and was endeared for his inexhaustible fund of good nature and good spirits, as well as for his faithfulness in the discharge of his military duties. He was one of those men who were never nervous about battles or danger beforehand. He could sleep whenever and wherever he was tired and sleepy and had a chance to sleep; and if he had to keep in line he could tell stories without end all the while in perfect unconcern. The boys used sometimes to call him "Countermarch," and that nickname came from this: On that night when Companies F and E started for the capture of Harper's company of Ashby's cavalry, at Hudson's Corners, in April, 1862, he had been spending the evening with Captain Eisenbeisen, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, at the village hotel, where they had had sufficient applejack to be quite mellow, and when he arrived at the place of starting, the detachment was already drawn up, the men filling the road and facing in all directions, talking with each other. Somebody on the left of the column had borrowed a lantern which he was holding, and Harry very naturally considered that that lantern meant the head of the column, and took his place under that supposition.

As he saw the captain coming to the column in order to get it ready for starting, he commanded it to "Front," when, much to his surprise, they turned backs to him. Then he ordered them to "About face," and then he saw the short men were on the right of the company. He then ordered them to "Countermarch," which brought the tall men on the right; but as soon as he said "Front," there they were with their backs to him again. Considering the position of the lantern, and his own condition at the time, the confusion was to him quite unfathomable, and so he shouted, addressing the dignified orderly of Company F, "My G—d, Mr. Reilley, where did you get your liquor from?" The whole column burst into an uproarious fit of laughter, which had not subsided before the captain arrived, who took his place on the true right of the column, and then the solution of the puzzle began to dawn upon Harry. Pulling one boot after another, alternately, out of about a foot of Virginia mud for a couple of hours, brought him around all right, so that he could appreciate the fun of the scene at the start off, and when some joker of the company way out in the rear, as the hours and miles dragged slowly by, would occasionally sing out, "My G—d, Mr. Reilley, where did you get your liquor from?" or "Countermarch," he laughed at the fun as heartily as the rest. After he was dismissed from the Fifth he enlisted forthwith in the Fourteenth Connecticut as a private, was soon promoted to be sergeant, and was mortally wounded at Morton's Ford, February 6, 1864, and died a few days after.

January 19th. We remained at Fairfax Station, Va., until 9 o'clock this morning. Broke camp and moved south; marching slowly toward Dumfries, encamped at Wolf Run Shoals, for the night.

January 20th. Broke camp at 7 A. M., and moved forward passing through Dumfries, Va., encamping about two miles south.

January 21st. Moved at 8 A. M. toward Stafford Court House, Va., marching in rain and mud with wet clothes

and blankets, and halted about 12 M. to build a bridge across Choppowamsic Creek, where we remained over night.

January 22d. Built bridges over the creek.

January 23d. Broke camp at 3 P M. and arrived at Acquia Creek about sundown, encamped here for the night.

January 24th. Moved from Acquia Creek at 8 A. M. bound for Stafford Court House, Va., where we arrived about noon and went into camp.

January 25th. Meeting in camp this evening.

January 28th. Snowed all night and all day, nearly a foot of snow on the ground.

January 29th. Terrible wind last night, blowing over trees and killing a captain in the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

January 30th. Colonel Chapman honorably discharged and left for home.

January 31st. Major W W Packer in command of regiment. Corporal Hall, Company F, died and was buried in a coffin made of cracker boxes, there being no other boards to be had for the purpose.

February 1st. Still remaining in camp at Stafford Court House. Inspection by regular army officers.

February 4th. Issue of clothing.

February 5th. Snowing hard again all day

February 8th. Sunday Company inspection.

February 17th. Snowing again all day

February 22d. Sunday Snow storm through the night and all day, about one foot of snow covering us.

February 26th. Captain Cogswell left to-day on furlough.

March 1st. Have not moved the last month; attending to drill all the time.

March 9th. Captain Cogswell returned from furlough.

March 12th. Through the efforts of the chaplain, Moses C. Welch, who has been to Washington and procured books, we have a library for the regiment; Major Lane elected president, Chaplain Welch, librarian, Sergeants Moore, Company G, and Rugg, Company I, elected standing committee. Books to be issued Tuesday and Friday evenings each week.

March 15th. Sunday Company inspection this morning.

March 17th. Battalion drill.

March 18th. Regiment reviewed by General Slocum.

March 22d. Sunday Bible class in the evening.

March 25th. Breaking up old winter quarters and laying out new camp in regular order.

March 27th. Brigade drill this morning. Colonel Knipe of Forty-sixth Pennsylvania appointed our Brigadier-General.

March 29th. Sunday. Company inspection in morning. Bible class in evening.

March 30th. Regimental inspection. Company I received praise for its fine appearance.

April 1st. The regiment has remained in one camp all the last month attending to regular camp duties.

April 2d. Brigade drill this afternoon. Prayer meeting in evening.

April 10th. Twelfth Corps reviewed by President Lincoln; General Hooker and many other general officers present.

April 11th. Brigade drill this morning. Paymaster in camp.

April 12th. Company inspection. Sunday.

April 13th. Regiment received four months' pay

April 14th. Orders to turn in all surplus clothing and be ready to march.

April 16th. Lieutenant Webster, Company I, honorably discharged.

April 17th. Brigade drill.

April 19th. Sunday Chaplain Welch preached out doors, front of colonel's tent.

April 22d. Brigade drill.

April 26th. Lieutenant Dibble assigned to Company I.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

April 27th. Preparations having been made for a move forward, broke camp at 3:30 o'clock this morning. We marched at sunrise, carrying seven days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition, and cartridge boxes and haversacks, in the direction of Hartwood Church, where we encamped.

April 28th. Moved at 5 A. M. Marched until 4 P M. Encamped near the Rappahannock river.

April 29th. Crossed the river at Kelly's Ford at 3 o'clock this morning. Arrived at Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, built a bridge and crossed the river. Encamped on the east bank for the night. Two or three hundred rebels taken prisoners by surprise.

April 30th. Moved forward, slowly, at 8 A. M., General Geary in the advance; did not have a brush with the enemy to-day, although we expected to find them in force. Went into camp at Chancellorsville, or the Wilderness, about 4 P M., in the woods, the different corps of our command forming a diamond, and the left wing of our regiment on picket.

Of the first two days' battle, Colonel Packer's diary says:

May 1st. Built breastworks all night and prepared for a defense. Nothing of importance occurred during the forenoon. At 12 M. orders came for us to move forward to the front; object of the move to open our line of communication to the rear *via* United States Ford. Here we

remained under a heavy shell fire for about two hours. No infantry fire except lines of skirmishers, so we returned to our line of breastworks, having accomplished the object of the movement. This ended our portion of the work in the first day's battle of Chancellorsville.

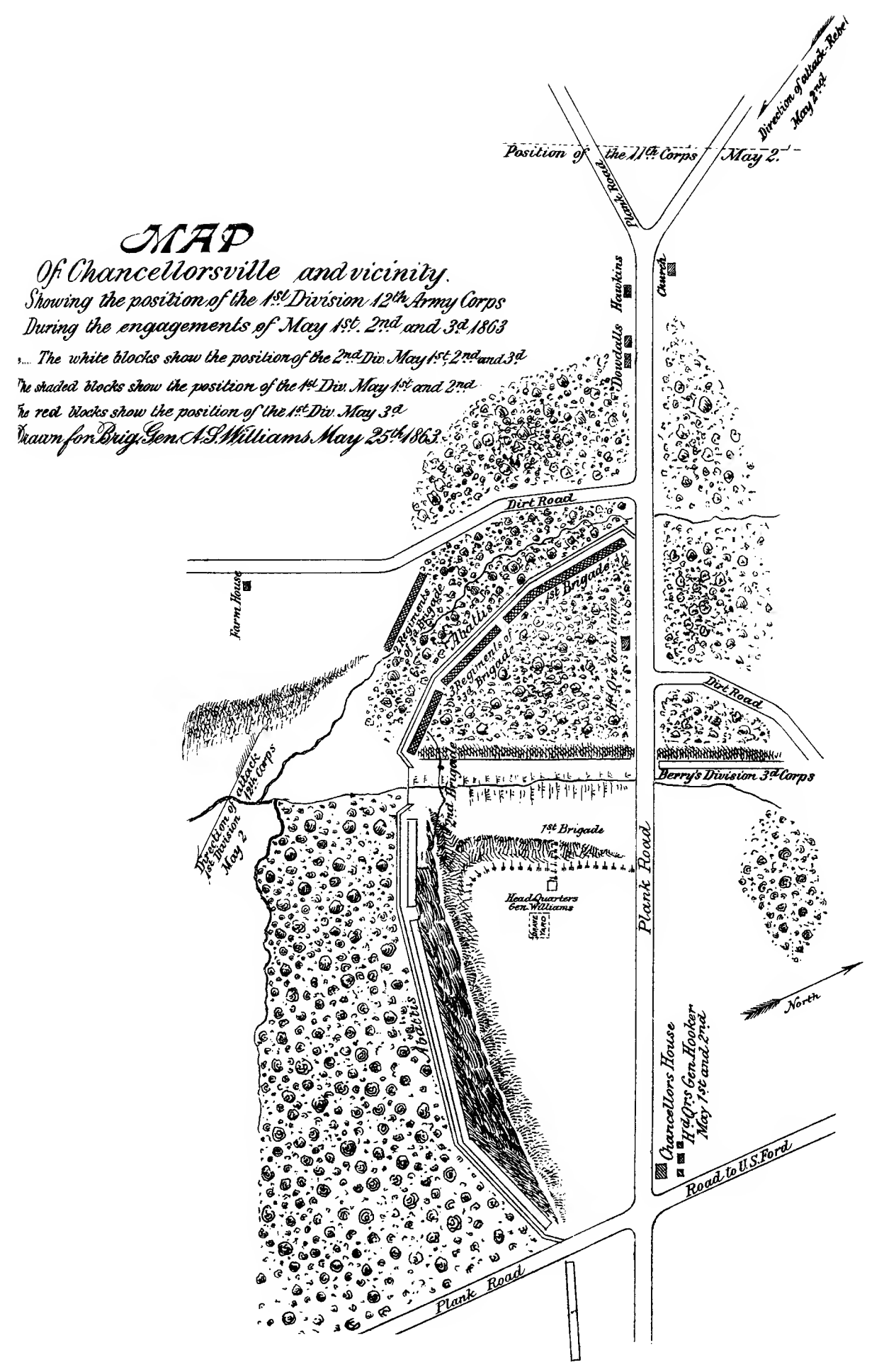
May 2d. Artillery firing commenced at daylight this morning, but our regiment did not move away from our position. We were formed in close column by division all day.

At 4 P M. orders reached us to move out of our breastworks, in order to intercept Jackson's force, who was moving directly across our front. The Fifth Connecticut formed the first line of our brigade. Captain H. W Daboll's company (H) was thrown forward as skirmishers and behaved gallantly, pressing forward as far as ordered and holding the position until the position was abandoned. At last we were ordered to fall back and occupy our old position in the breastworks, we being the last to return, when we found the enemy in force occupying our line of works without a struggle, or any opposition whatever. It was dark when we reached our old position, so much so that it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe. Supposing that the Union troops held possession of our own works, and acting in accordance with explicit orders from my commanding general, I moved my regiment by the flank into an ambush formed by the rebels, and was captured with twenty-one members of my regiment. It would have been an easy matter to have secured the whole of the Fifth as prisoners at that time; but the time occupied by me in surrendering to a suitable person, allowed the regiment to retire to the rear without orders. This finishes the knowledge that I have of the Chancellorsville battle, as I was obliged to go south as a prisoner for a short time.

Colonel Wm. S. Cogswell may be able to furnish an account of the movements of the regiment from the 2d of May, 1863, to the time of my return to duty

Captain Rugg's diary, for these three days in May, 1863, has the following:

Friday, May 1st. Near Chancellorsville, eight or ten miles from Fredericksburg. This afternoon our forces moved out south on Fredericksburg road, which brought on battle with the enemy, principally between the artil-


MAP
Of Chancellorsville and vicinity.
Showing the position of the 1st Division 12th Army Corps
During the engagements of May 1st. 2nd and 3d 1863
The white blocks show the position of the 2nd Div. May 1st, 2nd and 3d
The shaded blocks show the position of the 1st Div. May 1st and 2nd
The red blocks show the position of the 1st Div. May 3d
Drawn for Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams May 25th 1863.
Position of the 11th Corps May 2.
Direction of attack Rebel May 2nd
Plank Road
Hawkins
Church
Dowdalls
Dirt Road
Farm House
2 Regiments of 3d Brigade
Abattis
1st Brigade
3 Regiments of 3d Brigade
Hd Qrs Gen Knipe
Dirt Road
Berry's Division 3d Corps
Direction of attack 12th Corps
1st Division May 2
2nd Brigade
1st Brigade
Head Quarters Gen. Williams
Plank Road
North
Abattis
Chancellors House
Hd Qrs Gen. Hooker May 1st and 2nd
Road to U.S. Ford
Plank Road

lery Our regiment in support of artillery, Companies I and B supporting one battery. Fighting continuous till dark and we have moved back to our position of the morning, in the woods one-quarter of a mile southwest of Chancellorsville House.

Saturday, May 2d. Some firing early this morning. Men hard at work building breast works. Late in afternoon ordered out in front (southwest) to find enemy's line. Moved out about a mile and met the enemy and had a slight skirmish, and at dusk were ordered back to position. Found breast works occupied by the "rebs" who saluted us with a volley of musketry, and at the same time took Colonel Packer and others on right of the line prisoners; the balance of the regiment saving themselves by executing a flank movement to the right towards Chancellorsville House in double-quick, or quicker, time and reforming between woods and house.

Volunteer skirmishers were called for by General Knipe, who advanced into the woods and were in part taken prisoners. Heavy firing till late in the night. Captain Chinery's brother wounded in the evening. Rebel Stonewall Jackson reported to be killed.

Sunday, May 3d. Brigade reformed this morning in the hollow between the woods and Chancellorsville House. Battle commenced early this morning. Captain Benton of Company F shot between the eyes. During the day fell back to ground near Chancellorsville House, and towards night moved back across the Rappahannock river (a small remnant of the regiment); our Colonel, Packer, is taken prisoner, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Major missing.

From various sources the following additional particulars have been compiled. At the time the march commenced from Stafford Court House, the regiment contained 28 commissioned officers, and 330 men bearing arms. The day was oppressively close, and of that unpleasant sort which is peculiarly exhausting to the physical powers; besides that, it was the first march of the season, and while not a very long march, it was tiresome, by reason of the many troops moving by the same roads. The march was about twelve miles, but there was not the

least bit of straggling. What men were left in the regiment were sufficiently toughened to keep up under all circumstances.

On the 28th the march was continued from Hartwood Church in the same direction, up the Rappahannock, the Twelfth, Eleventh and Fifth Corps all being in company, traveling the same way and pretty much filling the country as far as one could see, and at night the camp fires at the various bivouacs made the whole country luminous.

On the 29th the regiment crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford at the very first gleam of light in the morning, the Twelfth Corps having the advance that day After crossing, the line of march was to the left, towards Ely s Ford, on the Rapidan, and just before arriving at that place there was a sharp skirmish between our advance cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and Third Wisconsin, and a party of rebels who were at work repairing the bridge, in which our forces were successful, capturing the entire rebel force in our front, some two hundred in number, and also securing possession of the bridge, saving it from destruction.

Its repair, however, delayed the onward march of the column, and while it was being rebuilt, the regiment went into bivouac on the north side of the river Owing to the depth of water it was found impossible to drive the pack mules, which carried the ammunition, across the river, upon which Companies A and H, of the Fifth, stripped off their accoutrements and commenced and completed the labor of unpacking these mules and transporting their burdens of ammunition across the river by hand, all of which they performed in about two hours' time, after which the regiment crossed the river and, after advancing a short distance, bivouacked, the whole corps, so far as one could see from right to left, being in line of battle, with guns stacked in front.

On the 30th the command marched east, or down the right bank of the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, and in the afternoon came out on the old plank road lead-

ing from Orange Court House towards Fredericksburg. This they followed east, or to the left, till they arrived within about a mile of Chancellorsville House. Here they turned into the woods at the right or south of the plank road, and came into line of battle facing west, or the direction from which they had just arrived, with the right resting on the plank road, and here they commenced constructing defences down through the woods facing west. The Eleventh Corps continued the line to the right, facing south along the plank road to the west and consequently meeting the line of the Twelfth Corps at right angles. A part of the regiment went on picket and the rest bivouacked in this position for the night. General Hooker was delighted with the success of the movement up to this point and issued orders congratulating the three corps making it on the result.

Towards noon on the first of May the whole force advanced to the right of Chancellorsville House, a mile or two, skirmishing with the enemy, the left of the regiment supporting a battery and the remainder of the regiment holding the right of the brigade. After drawing the enemy's fire and developing their force, the regiment lay down, for two hours or more, under a very severe artillery fire, which just came above them making terrible havoc with the fence rails and the surrounding timber, but doing little damage to the soldiers, who were fortunately sheltered, in a great degree, by the undulations of the ground in front. This advance seemed not to be opposed very vigorously, and at this time could have undoubtedly been easily pushed to the front, out of the woods into open country and fair fighting, if it had been so desired; but it appears to have been made to cover the advance of the Second and Third Corps, which had crossed at U. S. Ford the night before, or else to uncover Banks' Ford. Whatever might have been its purpose, all the troops engaged in it were recalled towards night to the positions occupied by them the night before.

There was great enthusiasm about Chancellorsville House, Hooker's headquarters, during the day, over the successful commencement of the campaign. Fredericksburg and the rebel army had been successfully flanked, and battle could now be secured on equal terms if at all, and that was all that Fighting Joe wanted.

The second day of the battle opened in a furious artillery duel between the batteries of the Eleventh Corps, at the left, and the batteries on the enemy's right, which was pretty much continuous throughout the day

Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon the regiment stripped off their knapsacks and advanced to the left about a mile and a half, to support Sickles (Third Corps), which had moved out to intercept the line of Jackson, which had all day long been marching across the front of Union line. McLaw's brigade had been left stationed on the flank of the moving column of Confederates, and this force was struck by the First Brigade and gradually pushed back. Captain Daboll in the skirmish line distinguished himself and Company H, by his and their gallant and effective work. The regiment in line of battle followed close upon the skirmishers, and the rebel skirmish line was rapidly pushed to the rear. When the regiment had arrived within fifty yards of the rebels' main line, the skirmishers were ordered to lie down and the regiment received orders to commence firing, which they did, the front and rear rank alternating with marked effect, and kept the "rebs" lying very close.

It was the impression in the brigade that Lee was endeavoring to retreat, and that if his line was brought to bay everywhere as effectually as it was in our front, that when Hooker got good and ready, the Union forces would be let loose upon the rebels, two to one, and clean them out. The brigade occupied this position till night, constantly gaining ground on the rebel line in front.

At about dusk the whole line was ordered back, much to their disappointment, and the Fifth fell back breaking to the rear by "doubling on the centre," and the "rebs"

showed no disposition to follow the regiment up, and it was marching leisurely along through the woods in the dark back to its breastworks, and had arrived at about fifty or one hundred yards of them, not having heard the furious firing and enthusiastic yells attending the flanking in of Jackson on the left, whereby the Eleventh Corps had been pushed entirely out of place and pretty much dispersed, when they received a heavy volley from their own breastworks. None who witnessed it will ever forget the splendor of the broad sheet of flame that came over from the rebel line, reaching into and lighting up the faces of the whole Union column, nor the blackness and confusion that followed. It was so dark that it was impossible to distinguish friend or foe.

The aim of the volley had been too high. It had passed over head and very little injury had resulted. Many sung out "don't fire, we are friends;" voices at the front were shouting "surrender," and Colonel Packer was demanding what officer claimed his surrender; but the rebels being entirely satisfied by the view they had obtained in the glare of the firing that the approaching column were enemies, with very little parley sprang upon the head of the column and unceremoniously seized Colonel Packer, and some twenty others, as he has related, and the rest of the column vamosed to the rear in the darkness, followed up by repeated volleys from the Confederates in the works.

The other regiments of the brigade received the same kind of a warm reception from the occupants of their respective breastworks, and all fell back towards Chancellorsville House through the woods. These woods were an almost impenetrable thicket of dwarf oak, chinquepins and high huckleberry brush, and in falling back the different organizations of the brigade became inextricably confused and intermingled. At the time of this first charge and repulse the night was pitchy dark. At the time of the second charge there was some moonlight. As soon as the First Brigade emerged from the tangled thicket, sev-

eral hundred of them found each other in the open fields towards Chancellorsville House. General Knipe called for volunteers to form a skirmish line to go back through the woods and attempt to retake the breastworks. Pretty much the whole of the Fifth that were present volunteered at once, under the example of Lieutenant-Colonel Betts, Major Lane, Captains Daboll, Cogswell, Rice, Benton, Chinery, Doyle; Lieutenants Reilly, Purrington, Burns; Sergeants Wilson, Brewster, and many others who stepped at once to the front. The men fell in just where in the line they found themselves without attempting to find their own files or company While the line was forming, General Knipe sent forward three sergeants of the Fifth Connecticut to scout ahead and see that the coast was clear. These sergeants went forward and scouted through the woods again, and went up to and over their old breastworks and found them empty The Confederates had apparently fallen back after their contact with the First Brigade as entirely as the First Brigade had fallen back from contact with them. On their return they found a comrade of the Forty-sixth lying in the thicket, shot through both legs, and cutting his blanket in strips they bound up his wounds and carried him along till they fell in with some of the members of his regiment.

They now met the volunteers of the brigade, six or seven hundred men, advancing in line of battle, and undertook to approach and report to Major Lane that the coast was clear at the breastworks; but the major was tangle of the thicket, and it is possible that he did not soured by this unfortunate night work and the thorny know that this scouting party had been sent to the front by General Knipe. Consequently he offered to split their heads open with his sabre if they did not get back into the ranks, and they consequently *got back* without further report. On the advance to the works again, before reaching them, a sprinkling of Confederates were found, who had come here and there into the woods, and several of

these were taken prisoners. At other points along the line, the volunteer forlorn hope encountered strong detachments of Confederates, and instead of capturing prisoners were themselves captured. Among these unfortunates were Capt. Doyle, Lieuts. Reilly, Purrington, Hyatt and Burns.

At other points the line arrived at the works and stacked their guns and prepared to bunk down, finding no opposition. In the center the line advanced without opposition directly up to the breastworks, General Knipe pushing along through the brushwood and leading his horse behind him. As soon as the line commenced mounting the breastworks a massed line of rebel troops, just a few paces to the rear of the breastworks, rose up all along the line and delivered a tremendous volley point blank into the line of the First Brigade.

About the same time a column of Confederates had come south from the plank road, filling the woods behind the First Brigade between them and the Chancellorsville House. These also turned on the charging line and gave it a volley in the rear. There was no withstanding these attacks from two directions, and again the whole line hunted the rear very lively, and crept back as best they could to the other side of the woods, where they rallied and remained through the night. And so the defenses of the Twelfth Corps, which had been constructed with so much care, were finally lost, and the great mistake of leaving them unmanned at all became manifest. No good excuse can ever be framed for taking away the troops that had a defensible line for the purpose of supporting Sickles' advance, when there were thousands of others upon the ground not occupying any assailable position in the line, who could have been sent out to support Sickles as well as they And if the Twelfth Corps had been kept in the defenses which they built they would have maintained them against all comers, and Jackson's flank movement would have undoubtedly ended where those defenses began, and the battle of the following day would have

had a different result altogether. The new position was some 600 or 700 yards in front of the breastworks, which were now in the hands of the Confederates, and here they remained, the firing continuing till late, and some in the regiment receiving wounds. Lieut.-Colonel Betts and some of the regiment, with thirty or forty prisoners which had been taken, fell back to the position of the batteries. Here Colonel Patrick, Provost Marshal, found him and his detachment and sent him to the rear in charge of these and other prisoners.

The rebs were now in possession of the knapsacks of the First Brigade, and that was the last the original owners ever saw of them or their contents. This was the second day of mourning which came to the brigade on this account, in its first two years of service. I said it was the last they ever saw of them or their contents; but there is one exception to this statement. Lieutenant P P Wilson, who was on that day orderly sergeant of Company H, left his morning report book for Company H, written up to April 30th, in his knapsack and it was here captured. Many years after the war, he received this back from W A. Wiley, of Madison, Ga., and found that commencing on the 3d day of May, 1863, the book had been utilized from that date to the end of the book by the orderly sergeant of Company D, Third Georgia Regiment, C. S. A. A Union book put to Confederate uses and having a history in each army

This gallant night struggle of the First Brigade to retake their defenses, although futile as to its main object, was an agency of immense value to the preservation of the position of the Union line and the destruction of that beloved and phenomenal commander of the Confederate troops who had conceived and executed, in the face of superior numbers at Bull Run, at Winchester, at Gainesville, at Harper's Ferry and elsewhere, such rapid, unexpected and successful movements as had made him come to be a "host in himself," to the Confederate cause.

For when the First Brigade formed its line for that charge, Captain Best, commanding the artillery of the Twelfth Corps, and General Pleasanton took advantage of its protection to form behind it the first line of artillery which was able to check the advance of the rebels on the right, and maintain its position thereafter till the retreat was ordered, and inflict upon them severe loss.

And then again as that line charged back the second time to take its breastworks, General Jackson, who was riding up the plank road pressing his tired troops forward, on the right, found himself within range of the rifles of the First Brigade as they came charging towards him south of the road, and thereupon he rode back a little way along the plank road to escape the danger and turned into the edge of the woods on the north side of the road, and then and there, either from the firing of his own soldiers or the bulletts of the charging line of the First Brigade, he received his mortal wound.

A few paragraphs from Dabney's Life of Jackson show that this new line of troops, which our brigade found in possession of the breastworks, so soon after the scouts of the Fifth had found them empty, were Rhodes' division of Confederate troops which Jackson had brought up with great difficulty, and also that Jackson's death was directly attributable to this charge.

They are as follows:

It was just at this moment that the gallant Colonel Cobb, of the Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment, came to report, that advancing through the woods on the right of the turnpike he had * * ascertained the existence of a strong barricade of timber fronted by an abatis, which, beginning at the right margin of the road, seemed to run down a gentle, sinuous vale of the forest an indefinite distance toward the south and east, and was now deserted by the Federalists. This defense was, in fact, a part of the main circuit by which Hooker had enclosed his intrenched camp at Chancellorsville, and was now surrendered into General Jackson's hands almost without a struggle. So complete were the results of his attack,

the very citadel of Hooker was now in his grasp. He found General Jackson near the road, busily engaged in correcting the partial disorder into which the men had fallen. * * * * * *

Upon receiving this report of Cobb, he said to him, "Find General Rhodes and tell him to occupy that barricade at once with his troops. * * *

He then * * rode along the turnpike towards Chancellorsville, endeavoring to discover the intentions of the enemy Hooker was just then advancing a powerful body of fresh troops to break the fatal cordon which General Jackson was drawing around his rear, and to escape from General Lee who was pressing his front. He was putting a strong battery along the highway, preceded by infantry skirmishers, and in front of General Jackson's right was sending a heavy line of infantry through the woods to retake the all important barricade. The latter, according to the usual perfidy of the enemy's tactics, was preceded by a flag of truce, which attempted to amuse General Rhodes with some trumpery fable until the enemy could creep on him unprepared.

Rhodes, instantly perceiving the cheat, directed him to be taken to General Jackson with his message, and resumed the effort to man the barricade in accordance with his order. But the trick was partially successful. The men had not yet resumed their ranks nor was the work fully occupied before the Federal line of battle appeared upon the brow of the little hill within it, and poured a heavy volley upon the Confederates at point blank distance.

They replied, firing wildly, and made efforts to sustain the strife, but in a feeble and irregular fashion. After the general and his escort had proceeded down the road a hundred yards they were surprised by a volley of musketry from the right which spread towards the front until the bullets began to whistle among them and struck several horses. This was in fact the advance of the Federal line assailing the barricade which they were attempting to regain. General Jackson was now aware of their proximity and perceived that there was no picket or skirmish line between him and his enemies. He therefore turned to ride hurriedly back to his own troops, and to avoid the fire, which was thus far limited to the south side of the road, he turned into the woods upon the north side. It so happened that General Hill with his escort had been directed by the same motive almost to the same spot.

As the party approached within twenty paces of the Confederate troops, these evidently mistaking them for cavalry, stooped and delivered a deadly fire. * * Several fell dead on the spot, among them the amiable and courageous Boswell, and more were wounded. Among the latter was General Jackson. His right hand was penetrated by a ball, his left fore arm lacerated by another, the same limb broken a little below the shoulder by a third, which not only crushed the bone but severed the main artery His horse also dashed panic stricken toward the enemy, carrying him beneath the boughs of a tree which inflicted severe blows, lacerated his face and almost dragged him from the saddle. His bridle hand was powerless, but seizing the reins with the right hand, notwithstanding its wound, he arrested his career and brought the animal back towards his own line.*

James Holeran, of Company F, of the Fifth, was captured in this last charge, and up near the plank road where Jackson fell and there remained until Best's and Pleasanton's batteries opened. He described the terrific effect of that artillery fire upon the rebel forces along the plank road. They were massed through the woods on each side of the road, and the woods were crowded with men, wagons, and cannon, and every shot carried destruction and confusion. The "rebs" cut horses loose from cannon and wagons and got off to the rear as rapidly as they could, and confusion reigned supreme and James was abandoned to his own deserts, and while the "rebs" ran to the rear he ran to the front, and so came back to his own regiment and reported the destruction he had witnessed.

Soon after daylight on the 3d of May, the Fifth was relieved by the Twentieth Connecticut and retired a little to the rear. The first line was now occupied by the Twentieth Connecticut, the second line by the New Jersey Brigade, and the third line by the Fifth Connecticut.

There was a narrow valley extending south from the plank road across the fields, a half a mile west of the Chancellorsville House and along the front or east side of

* Dabney's Jackson, pp. 684, 685 and 686.

the woods in which fighting had occurred the night before, and down this valley ran a small brook towards Catherine Furnace. The three lines of troops mentioned were posted along this valley facing the rebel forces who now filled the woods along the line of and in front of the breastworks or "barricades" which were the subject of contention the previous night.

The firing was lively here all through the morning, and the Fifth, being up on the east slope of the valley, were a good deal exposed, however close they might lie, and were constantly suffering losses without the slightest chance of doing any injury to the enemy in return. It was here that Captain Benton, of Company F, whose soldierly qualities and buoyant nature in the regiment from its organization had endeared him to all and won the respect of all ranks, was killed and several others wounded.

The position was peculiarly discouraging, and it almost seemed like throwing life away to stay there, but no orders came in relief. Major Lane became discouraged and avowed his intention to fall back to the plank road on the left, and advised, but did not assume without orders to command, the regiment to follow, and but a few did follow. Captain Daboll, the second in command, told the regiment that no orders had been received to move on that they must remain where they were. He applied to General Knipe to advance the regiment into the fight rather than to have it remain in their exposed position, and the application was refused. He then applied for permission to move the regiment across the run to the front, so that the embankment would in some sort shield them. This was allowed, and the regiment was moved to the front and out of its exposed position, where it remained until the whole line fell back, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to the position occupied by the batteries just in front, west of the Chancellorsville and south of the plank road, where it formed a new line. Here thirty or forty more of the regiment were detached to go to the rear in charge of prisoners, leaving but a

small remnant of the regiment which held the line about four hours, or until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the fire of grape and canister became so hot that the brigade was ordered to move to the right and rear, forming a new line just back of the Chancellorsville House, which new line was not exposed to the rebel artillery and was not attacked. Later the regiment joined in the general retreat across the Rappahannock which was ordered and made about four o'clock or a little later.

Captain Brewster, then a sergeant of the regiment, who was in the detachment sent to the rear with prisoners, about noon, the last day of the fight, says, several years later, in writing of this battle of the forenoon of May 3d, "I saw the New Jersey regiment advance over the works and charge and come back with prisoners and flags. Also saw the Corliss Regiment of Zou-Zous break, reform and advance. Could never understand why we fell back, as the "rebs" were repulsed everywhere in sight, and when we went to the rear they did not follow. * * Across the flank of Jackson's men was resting two full corps of our army who had not fired a gun. It always seemed to me that the advance of a strong skirmish line from the position they held would have broke the rebels."

Surgeon Bissell and Chaplain Welch won great credit with the regiment in this long engagement by their ceaseless labor in the behalf of the wounded, and their entire disregard of personal peril in the generous discharge of their duties on behalf of the suffering and helpless.

General Knipe's report of the battle is as follows:

GENERAL KNIPE'S REPORT.

NEAR STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, VA., }
May, 12, 1863. }

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade, commencing on the morning of April 27th and ending May 6th. In obedience to orders the command moved from its place of encampment near Stafford Court House, at sunrise on the

morning of April 27th, and marched to Hartwood Church, on the road leading to Kelly's Ford, a distance of about twelve miles, and encamped there for the night in the woods. Started the next morning and marched to within one and one-half miles of Kelley's Ford, where we again encamped in the woods for the night. Started the next morning at 4 o'clock; crossed the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford on pontoons and rested for an hour, after which we pushed forward and moved to a point on the Rapidan River opposite Germanna Ford, where we crossed the same evening and encamped on the left of the plank road leading from Culpeper to Fredericksburg, having marched during the day about ten or twelve miles. The Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was sent about three-fourths of a mile to the front on this road as a picket, which duty was well performed, under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, the commanding officer of the regiment. On the morning of April 30th, at about 9 o'clock, we again took up our line of march and moved to within half a mile of Chancellorsville, when I was ordered to place my command in position for defense, my right resting on the plank road and my left connecting with the Third Brigade (General Rugers), the whole forming an arc of a circle, the right of the line facing due west and the left about southwest. About 6 o'clock in the evening I received orders from General Williams, commanding First Division (of which my brigade is a part), to cut an abatis in front of my position. This was done under the supervision of Lieutenant John Case, of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brigade was kept in line during the night with arms stacked and the men cautioned to be ready to fall in at the first alarm. One-half of the Fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was sent to the front as a picket. In this position the command bivouacked for the night. May 1st, at about 10 A. M., I received orders from the division commander to draw in my pickets and move my command forward on the road toward Fredericksburg. I at once moved to the front with the brigade and took a position in the woods on the left of the road, about three-fourths of a mile in advance of Chancellorsville. I formed my command in line of battle, with the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers on the right, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the center and the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers on the left, while the One Hundred and

Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers was formed in column on the center as a reserve and reported for further orders. I then received orders to advance through an open field towards a woods occupied by the enemy I at once ordered Companies B and K of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers to the front, deployed as skirmishers under the command of Captain Caldwell, of the latter company, and in this order moved rapidly forward. My skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy, who gradually fell back as my line advanced. I soon reached the position I was ordered to occupy, when the enemy opened on me with artillery and musketry I at once ordered my line to lie down. After occupying this position for about half an hour, having previously strengthened my skirmishers by sending four companies of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers to relieve the two from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after sending an aide-de-camp to General Slocum, commanding the corps, for permission to take a battery of the enemy's not more than 500 yards in my front, which annoyed me considerably by its shells, I received an order to fall back to my former position and support Captain Knapp's battery in a retrograde movement to our camp of the night previous. I at once commenced my movement by facing by the rear and moved back in perfect order. I lost no men in this movement, although the enemy kept up a continuous fire of artillery and musketry I had, however, previous to falling back lost one man killed and six wounded in the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, while engaged with the enemy's skirmishers and by explosion of his shells. I reached my position of the night previous about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at once put my command at work strengthening our position by building strong barricades along the whole line. At the same time five companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown to the front as pickets. I also instructed my command to keep constantly on the alert for any attack that might be made by the enemy

Some changes in the disposition of troops to my immediate front and right took place during the night. General Birney, with his division, arrived on the field at 9 o'clock in the evening and, as I had become familiar with our position, I tendered my services to him in conducting him to a point where a battery could be advantageously

placed. This was done, after which I called in my pickets and sent them into the woods to the right and front of this battery, with instructions to keep a sharp lookout to prevent the enemy from surprising it. These men were relieved on the morning of May 2d by General Birney The brigade remained in position behind barricades until some time in the afternoon of Saturday, May 2d, when I received an order to move out into the open field a little to the left of the position occupied the previous night by the battery above mentioned. I formed my command in three lines, the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers in the front, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the second line, and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers as a reserve, the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers having been left by order of General Williams to protect the entrenchments. Having made this disposition I received an order from General Williams to move in an oblique direction to the left, push forward rapidly, and connect on my right with General Whipple's division of the Third Corps, while the Second Brigade, Colonel Ross commanding, would connect on my left. The dense underbrush and heavy morass through which I had to pass prevented me from advancing in line of battle. I therefore moved by the flank, and after emerging from the swamp into an open field, I formed forward into line, in three lines as before, my right connecting with the left of General Whipple's command. I advanced in this order, with skirmishers well to the front. My skirmishers soon became engaged with those of the enemy The whole command moving steadily forward; I had not advanced more than 100 yards before I received a heavy fire from the woods on my left flank. I at once called in my skirmishers and opened with my first line, firing left oblique, silencing the enemy in a few moments. The men on this occasion behaved with great gallantry, obeying every order, delivering their fire at the word of command and ceasing when ordered to do so.

Just after this firing had ceased, an aide-de-camp from Major-General Slocum rode up to me, with orders to fall back in order to our rifle pits, and informed me that the enemy had turned our right, and that the Eleventh Corps was falling back in disorder. This I found to be the case on emerging from the swamp through which I had previously advanced. The command appeared to be per-

fectly panic-stricken, and in a great measure prevented me from reforming my brigade, as a number of my men became mixed up with the fleeing troops and were unable to join their command until I sent a staff officer to bring them forward.

In this short but sharp engagement I lost Major Strous, commanding Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, mortally wounded (since died); Lieutenant Priestly, of the same regiment, killed; and Colonel Packer, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, missing. I at this time received an order from General Williams, commanding the division, to form on the right of the Third Brigade, in the edge of the woods and nearly at right angles with the rifle pits. After occupying this position some fifteen minutes I was ordered to advance through the woods to my original position. I advanced in line of battle, throwing my skirmishers well to the front, and arrived behind the barricades, without meeting any opposition and without the knowledge that the enemy had at any time had possession of them. I had just taken this position when some half dozen of the enemy came forward through the bushes unarmed. Upon being asked who and what they were, they replied: "We are Confederates, coming in to give ourselves up; we are tired and hungry" I at once sent them to the rear. Immediately after this I observed another party approaching. I hailed them, asking what troops they were. The answer was, "We are friends." I became pretty well satisfied by this time that the prisoners in my hands had been sent forward as a decoy I was then asked by the parties in my front what troops we were, I answered, "We are Confederates," and the response was, "We are Confederates." I asked of whose command and received an answer, "General A. P Hill's." I told them to come in, intending to make prisoners of them as fast as they came over the barricade. At this time my attention was called to a movement on my right and rear; I immediately rode in that direction and hailed the party approaching by asking who they were. The answer received was, "Do not come any farther or we will fire;" I replied, "Do not fire; we are friends," and immediately wheeled about and directed my command to move off by the left flank, stooping so as to be sheltered from the enemy's fire in front. At this instant the enemy opened upon my line from both front and rear. I withdrew my command in tolerably good

order, losing, however, Colonel J A. Mathews and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the greater portion of Company K, of the same regiment as prisoners. They being on the extreme right of my line were cut off by the enemy coming from the plank road on my right and rear. Here I also lost three valuable officers from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, viz.: Captains Griffith and Chesbro and Adjutant Witman. After this I again formed my line in the edge of the woods on the ground occupied by my brigade previous to the advance on the rifle pits. This advance to our original position was made after dark, through a dense woods, so that it was almost impossible to distinguished friend from foe. It was at this time that I first learned that owing to the disgraceful retreat of the Eleventh Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, commanding the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, who had been left in the entrenchments was captured with a large portion of his regiment. I now reported to General Williams for further orders, and was directed to take ground on the right, so as to connect with General Berry's division on the plank road. This position I occupied during the greater part of Saturday night, twice repulsing the enemy's advance, with the assistance of the artillery posted on the ridge in the rear of our line. Toward morning my brigade was partially relieved by two regiments of the Second Brigade (Colonel Ross commanding), I falling back and forming a second line. Previous to this my men had been constantly employed, when not engaged with the enemy, in strengthening our position. Just before daylight on the morning of Sunday, May 3d, two regiments of the Third Corps were sent forward as an additional support, taking position between my line and that of the Second Brigade. In order to afford room for these regiments, I was compelled to move back a few yards, across a stream running parallel with our line, the whole distance from the first line being somewhat less than 100 yards. I had hardly time to form my men before the action of the morning of the 3d commenced. While lying in this position, I saw the necessity of strengthening our first line, as it was being heavily pressed by the enemy throwing his masses up to our breastworks and there attempting to deploy them. This, however, they failed in, as they were being mowed down like grass, both by our artillery and infantry

Colonel Ross having been reported wounded and gone to the rear, I felt it my duty to assume command of the first line, and at once ordered the regiments from the Third Corps, which were lying down immediately in my front, to move forward and assist our men at the barricades. I failed, however, in my efforts to bring these men forward, for just at this moment a regiment of red-legged zouaves came pell-mell from our left, with less than half their number of the enemy close at their heels. I endeavored to arrest the fugitives and induce them to defend themselves from behind the rifle pits, over which they had just retreated. This, however, I could not accomplish. It was left to the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteers of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Corps, to repulse the advancing enemy, and it did it nobly To the falling back of this regiment of zouaves in the manner and at the time they did, I attribute the giving way of General Berry's line and our own, as they carried with them the troops which were intended as reenforcements for our line. These never came up to our barricades nor fired a shot in our support. After this disgraceful retreat on the part of the zouaves, I saw Colonel Colgrove of the Twenth-seventh Indiana Volunteers, moving through the woods in my front, attacking the enemy on the flank and apparently driving him. I at once ordered the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers to advance over our barricades, and, throwing its left wing forward, it delivered some well-directed volleys into the enemy's flank, immediately in front of the left of General Berry's line. At this moment the enemy pressed forward with such an overwhelming force as to compel our whole line to give way and fall back to the brick house previously occupied by General Hooker as his headquarters. There I succeeded in forming a portion of the First and Second Brigades, after which I was ordered by Colonel Dickinson, of General Hooker's staff, to hold my men in this position. I found this to be a harder task than might at first be imagined, from the fact that I had lost every regimental commander of the eight regiments comprising the two brigades, except Colonel McDougall, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers, besides the men had been continually either engaged with the enemy or building rifle pits for three days and nights, and my command had also been without food for at least twelve hours, and were

likewise without ammunition, and entirely worn out and dispirited from seeing everybody else going to the rear. I take this occasion to return my sincere thanks to Colonel Diven, of the One Hundred and Seventh New York Volunteers, for volunteering to remain at this point with his regiment as long as he could be of any service to me. He is a brave and gallant officer; would to God that our country had more like him! After remaining in this position ten minutes, I received an order from General Williams to move my command along the right of the road leading to the United States Ford.

After moving about a mile and then halting some hours in the woods, the command was again moved, and about dark took up a position on the hill at Scott's Dam, relieving a portion of the Eleventh Corps and forming the extreme left of our line. This position we occupied during May 4th and 5th, the men being constantly employed in constructing traverses for our artillery and throwing up rifle pits. On the morning of the 6th instant I received orders to recross the river, which was successfully accomplished without any accidents, and the brigade moved to this point, arriving in camp just after sunset. I have omitted to state that a portion of the First Brigade fell back as far as the river on the 3d instant, where it was employed on provost duty and in guarding prisoners until the 5th instant, when it rejoined the division, I, in the meantime, having been assigned to the command of the Second Brigade by order of Brigadier-General Williams, commanding the First Division. I take this occasion of speaking in the highest terms of the valuable services rendered me by Captain C. H. Fenn, of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, assistant inspector-general of this brigade and of Lieutenants (John H.) Knipe and (Darius S.) Gilger, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, my acting aides-de-camp. They were ever by my side ready to perform any and every duty required of them. In referring to the members of my staff I regret I cannot speak favorably of Captain Judd, of the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, my acting assistant adjutant-general. This officer was never to be found where there was danger, and were it not that his term of service expires within a day or two (his regiment having been sent to the rear to-day), I would ask that he be dismissed the service in disgrace for cowardice.

I herewith forward the reports of the regimental commanders of the First and Second Brigades, with lists of casualties attached. The number of killed, wounded and missing in the two brigades amounts to 949.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. F. KNIPE,
Brig.-Gen. Com'dg. First and Second Brigades,
First Division, Twelfth A. C.

LIEUT. S. E. PITTMAN,
Acting Ass. Adjt.-Gen., First Div.

The casualties of the regiment in this action were :

Killed.

Co. F,—Captain Geo. S. Benton,		1

Mortally Wounded.

Co. H,—Daniel B. Baker,	1	
Co. D,—Jared P Fuller,	1	2

Wounded.

Co. A,—David B. Mills, Oscar H. Keeler, Wm. H. Shaw,	3	
Co. B,—Eli Manross, E. S. Cranston,	2	
Co. C,—Phillip Reinhardt,	1	
Co. D,—James Butterfield, Charles Holsapple,	2	
Co. F,—Patrick J. Gavin, J. H. Brewster, Francis Becket, Wm. J. Rossie,	4	
Co. G,—Burrows Partelo, Charles H. Corey, Wm. H. Field,	3	
Co. H,—Augustus Moore,	1	
Co. I,—Samuel Beeman, Thomas W Parker,	2	18

Captured.

Colonel Warren W Packer,	1	
Co. A,—John Carney, Geo. S. Ferry,	2	
Co. B,—Edward I. Mott,	1	
Co. C,—Walter Barnes, Wm. E. Plumb, Asa M. Kidney,	3	
Co. D,—Lieut. A. P Reilley, Sergts. N. D. Pardee, Stiles G. Hyatt, James P Pellett, Privates John O' Brien, W E. Shelton, J. H. Mintie, William Balfe, Adolphus H. Barre, James Dunn, William O'Brien, John M. Cahill,	12	
Co. F,—Alexander White, Stephen Duffy, Geo. W Rich, Henry J Shaw, Matthew Medernach, Richard H. Skinner,	6	
Co. G,—David Buckman, Jr., Geo. J Ridley,	2	
Co. H,—Lieut. Wm. H. Parrington, Ezra B. Joslyn, William Gardner,	3	
Co. I,—Sergts. Wm. H. Cogswell, Sherman B. Jewett, Privates Robt. Nichols, John D. Barden, ,	4	
Co. K,—Capt. Charles Doyle,	1	35
Total,		56

Lieutenant-Colonel Betts resigned for disability soon after this battle, and was honorably discharged and still holds such discharge. Some official at Washington, at some time subsequent to his discharge, caused his record to be changed as it now stands, with no notice to him and probably without right. There was so much criticism in the regiment as to Major Lane's action on the morning of the 3d that he saw fit to resign soon after.

Recurring again to the diaries, the record proceeds :

May 4th. Enemy shelled us during the night, injuring some of the wounded in the hospital. Our cavalry silenced

and captured the battery Our regiment on guard over rebel prisoners.

May 5th. Some skirmishing in front and across the river.

May 6th. Marched early in retreat and camped on old camp ground at Stafford Court House.

May 7th. Drew three days' rations, and were ordered out under arms to clean guns and get ready to march at a moment's notice.

May 9th. Our division reviewed by General Slocum, and received invoice of clothing.

May 10th. Company inspection in forenoon; preaching by chaplain in evening or afternoon.

May 13th. Company B gone with Company A on provost duty

May 15th. Captains Cogswell and Rice are detailed at brigade headquarters as adjutant-general and brigade inspector.

May 16th. Company drills this forenoon.

May 21st. George Howe, of Company I, went foraging out of the lines and was captured.

May 28th. Regiment in same place; boys signing pay rolls.

May 31st. Chaplain Welch preached a good sermon.

June 1st. Company drills.

June 2d. Company drills.

June 3d. Regimental drills.

June 4th. Early roll call and ordered to be ready to march immediately

June 5th. Pitched tents again on the old ground.

June 6th. Moved camp about one-fourth mile.

June 7th. Men hard at work all day cutting brush and cleaning camp.

June 10th. Battalion skirmish drill this afternoon.

June 11th. Company drill in forenoon and brigade drill in afternoon.

Colonel Packer's diary continues:

June 12th. I returned to my regiment and found them in camp at Stafford Court House, where they had been encamped ever since the battle of Chancellorsville. Three drills to-day, and ordered to be ready to march at 5 A. M.

CHAPTER XV.

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

June 13th. Received orders to move at sunrise. Formed the regiment and moved to Hope's Landing, where we arrived at 4 P M. Went into camp. About 5 P M., orders came for us to fall in and continue the march, which we did, marching all night.

June 14th. Continued marching until we reached Dumfries, at 1 P M., and went into camp.

June 15th. Moved from our camp at 3 A. M., marched about five miles and then halted for breakfast, moving on, arriving at Fairfax Court House, at 9 P M.; distance marched twenty-four miles to-day

Captain Rugg says: Marched early this morning twenty-six miles to Fairfax C. H.; forced march and hot day Many fell out by the way, sun-struck.

June 17th. Stayed in camp until this morning; moved forward to the Cross Roads, eight or nine miles, and bivouacked near Darnesville.

June 18th. Moved at 7 o'clock A. M. toward Leesburg, reaching the city in the evening. Captain Rugg's diary says: Thursday 18th. Marched last night to Leesburg in terrible shower. Pitched tents but to-day are quartered in the hotel.

June 19th. Our corps (the Twelfth) formed in a large field and witnessed the execution of three men for desertion, two from the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and one from Thirteenth New Jersey

The story of this execution, as told by one of our division, may as well be retold here, as a sample of many similar scenes which fell under the observation of

the soldiers of 1863, and 1864, particularly. It was a perfect June day, and owing in part to the weariness consequent upon the continuous marches of the week previous, and in part of the soberness which comes over men whenever one of their number is to be deliberately killed as a punishment, there lay a very unusual hush and stillness upon the Army of the Potomac, or so much of it as was encamped in the vicinity of Leesburg that morning; and as the drums of the several regiments of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps beat the first assembly call, the men marched to their positions in a very quiet and subdued way, so that any outsider observing their extremely sober manners would have said at once something tragical had happened or was going to happen.

The order of the Court-martial was read to each regiment as it was paraded, announcing the finding and sentence, and a detail to comprise the firing party from all the regiments of the division, except those to which the condemned men belonged, was made. The division was then paraded, marched to the place of execution, and formed in a hollow square. Into this, strongly guarded, promptly followed an ambulance containing the condemned soldiers.

Three graves had been dug, a coffin placed at the head of each, and upon each of these one of the culprits was seated, blindfolded, with his hands fastened behind and his feet in front. The firing party comprised thirty-six men in all, eight being detailed to attend to each particular deserter, and twelve being held in reserve with loaded rifles, to act in case of any inefficiency or inadvertence of the first detail. All the rifles used had been loaded at division headquarters, under the personal supervision of the provost marshal, and all of them contained ball cartridges except three. No one of the firing party knew, therefore, whether the rifle given to him contained a ball or a blank. They were formed only a few paces in front of the deserters, with the reserve in rear of their center. The death sentence was then read, and Chaplain Beck, of

the Thirteenth New Jersey, offered a short prayer ; then the officer in command gave the command " Ready," and as soon as the pieces came to position, his second command was "Fire;" and then came the report, and three lifeless bodies lay on the coffins. No other service was had, the troops were marched past the sickening scene, and then the bodies were at once placed inside the coffins and buried.

June 20th. Saturday Colonel Packer, acting Provost Marshal; large number of men on patrol and city guard.

June 21st. Sunday Company inspection at 2 P M. Chaplain preached at 3 P M. A large mail received; cannonading heard in the distance.

June 22d. Monday City under strict military discipline.

June 23d. Tuesday Captain Cogswell inspected the regiment this afternoon. Dress parade in the streets.

June 25th. Thursday Prayer at chaplain's room this evening.

June 26. Orders received for us to proceed toward the Potomac ; obeyed orders and marched on ; were relieved by the Third Corps ; crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and encamped at the mouth of the Monocacy, near Poolesville.

June 27th. Moved at 4 A. M., and joined the brigade at 6 A. M.; crossed Monocacy river, passing through Point of Rocks, and thence up the river on tow path. Halted at Amissville this evening and encamped for the night six miles from Harper's Ferry

June 28th. Broke camp this morning early, and moved toward Frederick City, Md., arriving there at 11 P M.; encamped. General Meade assumed command in place of General Hooker, removed.

June 29th. Marched through Walkersville, Woodsboro and Middlebury, and made camp late at night.

June 30th. Moved forward through Taneytown to Littlestown, Penn. Regiment formed line of battle on left during short cavalry skirmish, then went into camp. Regimental muster this evening.

July 1st. Moved from Littlestown, at 7 o'clock A. M., and after arriving at Two Taverns, (about two miles south of Gettysburg), halted for one hour, then moved forward.

They have been fighting in our front all day and we are moving forward to our position, which we occupy about 4 P M. ; moving in line of battle, checking the enemy's movement on the extreme right of our army Thus matters remained with us during the night, we throwing to our front strong lines of pickets. Did not become engaged with the rebs to-day

July 2d. Moved forward at 4 A. M. one mile and took position on Culp's Hill; commenced building breastworks which we finished about noon. The rebel skirmishers have been very active all the forenoon, annoying us a great deal. The rebels opened upon our whole line about 1 P. M., and the fighting has been very severe; our army hardly holding their lines. Our brigade was ordered to the support of the extreme left of our army, arriving there about sundown, but too late to enter the lists, another division going in before we came up, regaining all of the lost ground.

We were ordered to return to our old position but found our breastworks occupied by the rebels, Chaplain Welch and others in advance taken prisoners. We did not attempt to regain them but remained in bivouac all night under a heavy picket fire. (This bivouac was on crest of hill just west of Spangler's Spring.)

July 3d. The Twelfth Corps opened the fight at 4 P M., our brigade drawing the first blood, and after fighting seven and a half hours regained our lost works, having defeated that portion of the enemy Just before the infantry of the Twelfth Corps became thus engaged, the Fifth was detached towards the right to support Winneger's battery, near the Baltimore pike. At 1 P M., the rebels opened along their whole line with artillery, concentrating their fire upon our centre, the most terrific battle of artillery we ever heard, and at 3 P M. the whole line of rebel infantry charged our center and were repulsed with great loss. This finished the battle of Gettysburg, and left the victory where it rightfully belonged, with the Union defenders. Who lives that can portray the history of the Army of the Potomac for the work it has done in the past three days? All honor to the heroes that it is composed of. About sundown our regiment was ordered to made a reconnoisance upon the right to ascertain whether the enemy had abandoned the field or not, and we moved out and joined the cavalry; encamped for the night.

July 4th. Moved around the right of our army and found that there was no force to oppose our way ; passed around to the left, in front of our whole line of battle, and through the town of Gettysburg, and at 12 M. joined the brigade in the breastworks upon Culps' Hill. There is great rejoicing in the Army of the Potomac this 4th day of July, 1863, for we are celebrating our first victory The enemy has retreated, the victory is ours and our forces are in possession of the entire field. Special details engaged in burying the dead.

July 5th. Orders came at 4 A. M. for us to move, and at 1 o'clock P M. were on the road, reaching Littlestown, distance twelve miles; here we encamped for the night. Our forces are pushing on after the enemy, who are in full retreat.

July 6th. Moved at 4:30 A. M., and after marching a short distance, halted and went into camp in the woods, and are having good rest.

July 7th. Broke camp at 4 A. M. and moved forward, arriving at the city of Frederick, Md., in the evening, where we encamped for the night; a march of twenty-eight miles.

July 8th. Moved at 5 A. M., passing through Frederick City, where we saw a rebel spy hanging to a tree; over the mountain, through Middletown, where we saw General Meade; and on southward to Crampton's Gap, which we occupied during the night. Camped at Birkinsville, having marched twenty miles this day

July 9th. Marched on through Crampton's Gap. The Twelfth Corps all here together.

July 10th. Broke camp at 4 A. M., moving through the Gap into what is called Pleasant Valley, on through Keedysville. About 10 o'clock A. M. crossed Antietam Creek, and were drawn up in line of battle several times in support of batteries, remaining upon the Antietam battlefield all night. Saw several nice Union flags along the road, and were cheered by the people. Eugene Hawley, Company G, missing, probably captured.

July 11th. Received three days' rations. Moved at 7 A. M. towards Williamsport, through Fairplain, halting at 11 A. M., having found the rebel pickets. The Fifth was thrown forward as skirmishers, and we pressed the enemy back toward the Potomac until dark, when we were relieved and returned to camp.

July 12th. Moved at noon, forward as skirmishers into

a strong position and engaged in building breastworks all night.

July 13th. Have strong breastworks and skirmish line advanced, and Colonel Packer says: "Continued building defenses when we should have been fighting."

July 14th. Orders came for us to move at 4 P M., and we expected to have a very warm fight, but we came up with only their rear guard; all the rest of their force were south of the Potomac out of our reach. Captured one battery and many prisoners. Rebs say they are tired out.

July 15th. Moved our camp to Pleasant Valley, and remained in camp. The enemy are driven across the river, and Pennsylvania and Maryland are again free from the rebel presence.

July 16th. To-day broke camp and crossed Maryland Heights, from the west to the east, and after reaching Sandy Hook, went into camp and enjoyed a rest near our camp of two days ago.

July 17th. New clothing issued and all wants supplied.

July 18th. Other troops crossing to Harper's Ferry all day

July 19th. Broke camp early and crossed the Potomac and the Shenandoah River on pontoons, into Virginia, climbing Loudon Heights eastwardly, moving forward about ten miles, encamping near Hillsboro, Va. Rebel guerrillas fired on our men and took some prisoners. Geo. F. Stowe of Company G captured.

July 20th. Slow march to the right or west of Leesburg.

July 21st. Moved at 7 A. M. and after reaching Snicker's Gap, we encamped for the night.

July 22d. Received mail and state bounty checks. Inspection of arms. Corporals Graves and Squires and privates Simons and Howe of Company I, taken prisoners by guerrillas.

July 23d. Moved over into the valley east of the Blue Ridge, passing through Upperville, encamping between Snicker's and Manassas Gap.

July 24th. We commenced our travels at 7 A. M., passing through Manassas Gap and Piedmont, and after a hard day's work, which lasted until midnight, went into camp near White Plains on Manassas Gap R. R.

July 25th. We are at White Plains, encamped for a few hours on road facing Thoroughfare Gap. Marched to near Warrenton.

July 26th. Took up our line of march at 7 o'clock this morning and moved forward through Greenwich to Warrenton Junction, where we encamped; Sutler Randall arrived. General Knipe took command of the brigade.

July 28th. Arranged our camp in good order.

July 29th. Moved our camp at 9 A. M. in the direction of Catlett's Station.

July 30th. Received issue of clothing and order to march in the morning.

July 31st. Roll call at 4 P M. Moved our camp at 6 A. M., bound in the direction of Kelly's Ford, arriving there at 9 P M. This regiment was thrown forward as skirmishers, acting as pickets for the night. Corporal Judson, Company I, died to-day in ambulance wagon, and we buried him at "dead of night."

Aug. 1st. Crossed the Rappahannock at 4 A. M., and immediately deployed as skirmishers; moved forward one mile where we remained all day; met a few Rebel cavalry Sounds of heavy fighting toward Culpeper in afternoon.

Aug. 2d. On picket through the night. At 8 P M. orders to fall back across the river and pitched camp.

Aug. 3d. The regiment went into camp on the north side of the river to-day, where we remained attending to the usual duties of camp life.

Aug. 4th. Arranged camp in regular order. W W Scranton of Company K missing; probably captured or killed by guerillas.

Aug. 6th. Regiment received two months' pay.

Aug. 7th. Regiment turned out under arms at dawn of day and formed on color line for roll call, followed by drill. Battalion drill in afternoon.

Of this Gettysburg campaign, Colonel Packer made report to the Governor of Connecticut, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT,
CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
KELLY'S FORD, Va., August 7, 1863.

To his Excellency, William A. Buckingham, Governor of the State of Connecticut:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following official report of the operations of this regiment during the recent campaign from June 13, 1863, to August 2d, inclusive:

On the 13th of June orders were received to move at sunrise, at which time line of march was taken up in direction of Hope's Landing on Acquia Creek, where we arrived at 4 P. M. An hour later orders were received to march from Stafford Court House. We continued the same all night, reaching a place called Dumfries at 12 M. the following day Here we remained until 3 P. M., June 15th, when we resumed our march, crossing the Occoquan and arriving at Fairfax Court House, Va., at 10 o'clock P M. This march was peculiarly exhausting to the men, as the weather was intensely warm, and the distance nearly thirty miles. Remaining until the morning of the 17th of June, we again broke camp at 3 o'clock A. M., marching in the direction of Leesburg, encamping at night near the "Cross-roads." In the morning resumed the march at 7 o'clock, reaching Leesburg at 6 P M., and had but just encamped when orders were received detailing my command as provost guards. Accordingly we moved into town and were quartered in previously unoccupied buildings. We remained in Leesburg until Friday, July 26th, performing guard and other duties necessary to the maintenance of order. Upon this day, the remainder of our corps having left the vicinity, my command was ordered to hold the town until the Fifth Corps should move up and relieve us. Upon the arrival of the latter we took up our line of march, crossing the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, encamping near the Monocacy river.

The following morning (27th), we rejoined the brigade and moved toward Knoxville, Md., arriving there at 9 P. M. The following day we resumed the march in the direction of the city of Frederick, encamping there for the night. Upon the 29th we reached Woodsborough, where we remained until morning, when we moved toward Littlestown, Pa. At 10 o'clock A. M., hearing that the enemy were in our front, prepared for action, the regiment was ordered out to protect a road upon the left, but saw no enemy At 2 o'clock P M., we rejoined the brigade and went into camp.

Upon the morning of July 1st, we moved forward as far as Two Taverns, where we arrived at 11 A. M., and could distinctly hear the sounds of the engagement then progressing in front. At 12 M. we advanced to the vicinity of Gettysburg, and immediately took up position upon the extreme right, this regiment being ordered to support

Battery M, First New York Artillery At 6 P M. we took up a new position, when my command was thrown forward as skirmishers a mile and a half in advance of the brigade, and remained in this position all night or until about 4 A. M., the morning of the 2d. During this time saw no enemy We then received orders to rejoin the brigade, and upon so doing the whole moved forward to a new position upon the right and commenced throwing up breastworks. Brisk skirmishing was in progress all the morning, both upon the left and center. About noon the artillery opened along the entire line, the fighting being very severe. At 4 P M. our division was ordered to the extreme left, in assuming which position we passed through a heavy fire of artillery Arriving at the designated position, the danger being over, we were ordered back to our position of the forenoon in the breastworks. Having arrived near them at 9 o'clock P M., we learned that they were occupied by the enemy in force. The commanding general immediately threw forward skirmishers to ascertain the situation of affairs. Captain Chinery and thirteen men from his (E) company composing a part of the same. Their instructions were not to fire upon or otherwise alarm the enemy, but merely to ascertain and report their strength and position. In endeavoring to carry out these instructions, five enlisted men of my command were taken prisoners; others, coming in, reported our works occupied by the enemy in heavy force.

At about 10 o'clock P M., as we were preparing to move back to the crest of the hill in our rear, we received a volley from the enemy's skirmishers. No damage was done, however. Having reached the crest of the hill we passed the night in that position.

At 4 o'clock A. M., July 3d, the battle was opened upon our side by twenty pieces of artillery sweeping the woods in which the enemy was concealed, our regiment being at the time in reserve. At 10 o'clock A. M. we were ordered to move back about half a mile for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy upon our right.

Having taken our position, skirmishers were thrown forward, but were troubled by no one except the enemy's sharp shooters. Here we remained until 6 o'clock P M., when we were ordered to report with the Thirteenth New Jersey, as support for General Gregg's cavalry, who

were protecting the extreme right of our army We moved off about two miles and stopped for the night.

Our loss this day (July 3d) was three men wounded by fragments of shell. At 7 o'clock A. M., July 4th, we moved around, passing over the ground previously occupied by Ewell's corps of the rebel army, into Gettysburg, rejoining the brigade at 10 o'clock A. M. and remaining in this position all night. The following day we marched back to Littlestown and remained all night. On the 6th of July, marched at 7 o'clock A. M., but were halted after going about three miles, as the fighting was renewed at the front. July 7th, marched toward Frederick City, encamping within five miles of the town.

July 8th. We moved at 5 o'clock A. M., passing through Frederick City, Middletown, halting for the night at Burketsville near Crampton's Gap. Leaving Burketsville on the 9th, passing over the mountain through Crampton's Gap, we encamped at 11 o'clock A. M. in Pleasant Valley Broke camp at 4 A. M. the morning of the 10th; passed through Keedersville, and, soon after crossing Antietam Creek, were drawn up in line of battle; but, it having been ascertained that there was no enemy in front, we went into camp. Upon the 11th we left camp at 7 A. M., and soon after advancing through Fair Plain, found the enemy's pickets. My command was then thrown forward as skirmishers, and as such, were briskly engaged all day At sundown we rejoined the rest of the brigade. At about 10 o'clock, upon the 12th, we moved to the front about one mile, formed line of battle and commenced building breastworks, working all night. It was expected that we should receive orders to advance upon the morning of the 13th, but no such orders being received, we continued work upon the breastworks, finishing them at nightfall. At 4 A. M. (14th) we advanced, or rather broke camp, and at 7 were fairly in motion, without opposition, in the direction of Williamsport, the skirmishers, however, taking no prisoners. At 2 o'clock P M. we halted, all the rebels being driven across the Potomac. At 3 o'clock P M. we left Falling Waters and marched for Williamsport, where we encamped. The following day we again marched, encamping at night in Pleasant Valley Continued our march the ensuing day toward Sandy Hook; crossed the mountain and encamped upon the ground occupied by

the regiment upon their first arrival in Maryland, August 1, 1861.

Here we remained until Sunday, July 19th, when we crossed the Potomac into Virginia for the fourth time, and encamped in Loudon valley Upon the following day we reached Snickersville and remained until the 23d. Upon the 23d we again took up line of march for Paris, where we arrived at 4 P M., when we were ordered to move to Markham's Station, where we arrived at 12 o'clock, midnight. This was the severest march of the campaign. Upon the 24th, we left Markham's Station for Manassas Gap, where we remained until 2 P. M., when we again took up the march for White Plains, where we arrived at 1 o'clock A. M., having marched thus far into the night. The following morning we moved at 8 A. M., halting at 10 o'clock, and resuming the march at 12 M., passing through Thoroughfare Gap and encamping at Haymarket.

Upon the 26th, acting as guard to the train, passed through Greenwich about noon, arriving at Warrenton Junction at 5 P M., where we found the brigade encamped. We remained here until July 30th, when we moved at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Kelley's Ford at 4 o'clock P M., and encamped upon the river bank. August 1st we moved at 3 A. M., crossing the Rappahannock upon pontoons, and were immediately deployed as skirmishers and thrown out two miles to the front, where we remained until 9 o'clock P M., August 2d, when we recrossed the river and are now encamped one mile from the ford, awaiting orders.

In conclusion allow me to say that both officers and men conducted themselves in a manner which won the cordial approval of their superior officers in every instance, and although our list of casualties is comparatively small by the side of those of other regiments, yet in respect to a disposition to do and the record of arduous duties well performed, I claim for my command a place second to none.

I cannot conclude this report without calling your especial attention to the conduct and good deeds of the esteemed chaplain of this regiment, Rev. M. C. Welch, who, totally regardless of self or personal safety, was invariably found in the front, whenever the regiment or any portion of it occupied a position of danger or responsibility, encouraging the men by his presence, doing

all in his power to relieve the wounded, once taken prisoner, but making his escape and reporting himself immemediately for the duties of his position. All this has greatly attached the regiment to Mr. Welch, and we hope for a continuance of his connection with us during our term of service.

A report of casualties has been forwarded to the adjutant-general, so that it is thought unnecessary to append it to this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARREN W PACKER, *Colonel*,
Commanding Fifth Connecticut Volunteers.

Casualties at Gettysburg during battles of July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863:

Wounded.

Company G,—Edward Fowler.
Company H,—Albert Stafford.
Company K,—John Donaldson.

Captured.

Field and Staff,—Chaplain Moses C. Welch.
Company D,—Sergeant Noyes D. Pardee.
Company E,—Sergt. Charles A. Squires, Sergt. Calvin A. Hubbard, Frederick Danneth, John Robinson.

About the 8th of August, from the camp near Kelly's Ford, three officers, Captain H. W Daboll and Lieutenants A. P Reily and James Stewart, Jr., were dispatched home to Connecticut to bring out conscripts and recruits. They had all of them been on very active and constant duty and were among the most efficient everyday kind of officers whose names were at that time upon

the rolls of the regiment and then serving with it, and Colonel Packer was well aware that they preeminently deserved and needed the rest that this short respite would give them, and then, besides, he saw fit also to devolve upon them—and none better deserved it than they—a pleasant and very honorable commission to the Governor of the State, and that was to return to him the State colors then in use in the regiment, being its second set, which had become so faded, worn and weak in texture that they could be no longer carried except in the case. I can in some sort recall the scene when that presentation was made. I am told that it occurred at New Haven, and that the three officers to whom that old worn-out, battle-scarred flag had been committed to deliver, came with it alone into the presence of the grand War Governor of Connecticut. Capt. Daboll presented the flag into the hands of the Governor, and he did it in the most direct and simplest manner possible. Neither Capt. Daboll nor Lieut. Reily would have been apt to have attempted any speech. They were not speech-makers; they were most emphatically "men of deeds, and not words," and Stewart—well, he was a man of both deeds and words, but his modesty undoubtedly kept him from talking then in a delegation of which Daboll was his chief. There they stood, Daboll erect, slight, and handsome, yet entirely fearless and "born to rule the storm;" Reily, always carrying a merry twinkle in his eye that never extended to stir a muscle of a face as immobile as that of Cheops; Stewart, bright, bold and lion-hearted, yet gay and full of music and fun,—these three giving up the dear old flag that had almost become a part of themselves and of their military life, and when Governor Buckingham took it as tenderly as he would have taken his own infant from the hands of its mother, alluding to their affection for it as the silent witness of their many long and weary marches, of wearisome and perilous duties, and manifold painful vicissitudes and privations, and added that he had never felt more highly honored than to receive that hon-

ored flag from them after all its service, that it would without doubt be faithfully preserved by a grateful State as the memorial of the bravery and faithfulness of the gallant Fifth, and took each of them by the hand in a long and manly grasp, they went forth from him feeling that indeed they had left a part of themselves and a part of the regiment itself, but that they had been honored by the sincere appreciation of a noble and faithful Executive. Captain Stewart is now, and for several years has been, the only living member of that "Guard of Honor" and the only living witness of this scene which, among the many memorable scenes which he passed through, impressed itself upon his memory with a vividness which surrounds no other scene of the war.

August 9th. Sunday morning inspection.

August 12th. Chaplain Welch returned to regiment.

August 13th. One of the men drowned in river while bathing. (This was Jacob Baierle of Company D.)

August 16th. Regiment called out early to relieve Third Brigade pickets. Part of Third Brigade and the Second Division moved towards the station.

August 17th Regiment returned from picket.

August 20th. Chaplain Welch returned from Washington.

August 22d. Captain Daboll arrived with company of recruits.

August 23d. Eighteen recruits assigned to Company I. Chaplain Welch preached in woods near the camp.

August 25th. Two squad drills and two regimental drills daily.

August 27th. Making out muster rolls.

August 28th. Colonel sent his compliments this afternoon to those who were drilling companies; saying "he would like to *see us* drill."

August 30th, More recruits assigned. Chaplain Welch preached this afternoon.

September 1st. Charles Kenyon, the wagoner of Company B, was captured at Fairfax C. H. by a rading party of the rebel cavalry.

September 3d. More recruits assigned.

September 10th. Brigade reviewed by General Knipe.

September 11th. Our brigade reviewed by General Williams.

September 12th. Regiment received two months' pay Terrible shower; wind blew down tents and trees.

September 13th. Three regiments of the brigade returned to-day

September 16th. Roll call and breakfast at 4 A. M. Struck tents and marched at daylight to Stevensville, near Culpeper. Sounds of cannonading in the distance.

September 17th. Lieutenant Dibble sick and Lieutenant Covey in command of I. Marched to bivouac at Raccoon Ford on Rapidan River. Skirmishing in advance of us.

September 18th. Witnessed the execution of one of Third Maryland for desertion.

September 20th. Moved camp from woods to open field. Whole division near in camp.

September 21st. Orders to prepare three days' rations.

September 24th. At noon marched for Brandy Station; arriving in the evening and lay down around the buildings.

September 25th. The division stacked arms near the station and turned over all baggage and awaited transportation to the west to join Department of the Cumberland to which we had been transferred. One of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York was executed by shooting for desertion.

September 26th. Turned over all baggage, camp equipage, etc., and moved to Bealton Station and took the cars about midnight.

September 27th. Moved on cars; passing through Washington, D. C., this forenoon, Relay House in afternoon, and bidding farewell to the familiar fields of Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and Hancock in the evening. Supper at Martinsburg; coffee and soft bread.

September 28th. Went through New Creek, Piedmont, Altamont, Grafton and arrived at Belair, Ohio, this evening.

September 29th. Went through Benwood, Belmont, New Concord and Zanesville.

September 30th. Through Columbus, Xenia and Dayton. This was a beautiful country and the inhabitants very demonstrative in their manifestations of loyalty and patriotism. Loads of provisions passed into our cars at every stopping place.

October 1st. Through Indianapolis and Jeffersonville.

October 2d. Passed through Louisville, Ky., to-day, bound for Nashville, Tenn.

October 3d. Arrived at Nashville, Tenn., and went forward through Murfreesboro and Tullahoma.

October 4th. Arrived at Stevenson, Ala., this day; disembarked early in the morning and lay down alongside the railroad track to rest. In the afternoon moved a little and pitched camp in the woods.

October 5th. Just at night took the cars for the north again; lumber cars very much crowded.

October 6th. Very cold ride in open cars. Reached Deckard Town early in the morning and lay down by the track to sleep. Just at night went aboard open cars again, moving northerly

October 7th. Reached Goose Creek Bridge this morning, and find it burned by "rebs." Rested a few hours and marched through Shelbyville to bivouac in woods late in the evening.

October 8th. Marched early this morning to Bellevue. Rested a few hours and marched to Wartrace and pitched camp in woods after dark. Foot soldiers chasing cavalry

October 9th. Marched again to Goose Creek Bridge and pitched camp near by Just at bed time orders to pack up. Went aboard cars and moved southward, chasing guerillas.

October 10th. Reached Deckard Station this morning; changed cars and came to Cowan Station and pitched in woods in good order. At tattoo orders to fall in in light marching order. Marched to top of mountain two miles near the tunnel to guard the railroad.

October 11th. Were relieved by the ——— regiment and returned to camp at Cowan. Large mail arrived; the first in two weeks.

October 12th. Struck tents and marched to Deckard and pitched camp.

October 13th. Made requisition for new clothing and monthly reports for September.

October 14th. Here we are in camp at Deckard, Tenn., after tramping all over Tennessee after mounted men.

October 16th. Building log houses.

October 17th. Clearing off ground for new camp.

October 18th. Chaplain preached this afternoon.

October 19th. Regimental inspection.

October 20th. Marched on to camp ground of One Hundred and Twenty-third New York.

October 22d. Building shanties in the forenoon ; orders to march with eight days' rations in the afternoon.

October 23d. Received orders to assist a battery across the mountains; first night encamped at the foot of the mountain, toward Cowan.

October 24th. Moved early this morning towards Tantallon, but owing to the bad condition of the roads did not make but two miles this day Encamped for the night near the top of the mountain.

October 25th. Reached Tantallon Station, Tenn., this evening at 8 P M.; rested for the night.

October 26th. Broke camp at 4 P. M. and moved toward Anderson, Tenn., where we arrived at 10 A. M. Here we received orders to return to Cowan, Tenn. Embarked on board the cars and arrived in camp at Cowan, Tenn., at 7 this evening. We remained at this place for headquarters, some of the regiment being at Tullahoma and some at Tracy City, guarding the military railroad, building block houses, cutting railroad ties, gathering forage, for a long time.

October 27th. Pitched camp in the woods on the old ground of a few days ago.

October 28th. Received a supply of clothing.

October 30th. Making out pay rolls.

October 31st. Mustered this morning. Lieutenant Stewart assigned to Company I.

November 1st. Chaplain preached this afternoon.

November 2d. Cutting, splitting, and hewing logs to make log shanties.

November 4th. Lieutenant Stewart and ten men sent into the country on secret expedition.

This was not a very successful expedition, but it operated as a check upon the Confederate citizens who were harboring in their homes sons and relatives and recuperating them for service of some kind as Confederate soldiers all about our vicinity.

Information had been brought in by the colored residents of a locality about seven or eight miles out in a southeasterly direction from our camp, and about five miles outside of our military lines, that the two sons of a rampant rebel, who were generally and usually in the rebel service, were for the time being either on furlough,

sick leave or recruiting, or possibly for some scouting or guerrilla duty, at home, stopping at their father's house. It was thought best to capture them, and Lieut. James Stewart, Jr., Company I, was given charge of an expedition for that purpose. After dark, one evening, he collected ten men that he knew he could rely upon in any emergency, and taking a negro for a guide from the neighborhood he intended to visit, he set out from camp, taking every precaution possible not to indicate to the citizens along the route by which they traveled that the party was anything more than an unorganized party out for a stroll, foraging, or a good time.

The men carried their cartridges in their pockets and left their canteens at home, for the two-fold purpose that their rattling should not be heard along the road, giving notice of their approach, and that the soldiers should not be tempted to use them to bring back into camp a quantity of the fiery fruit brandy with which the neighborhood abounded. Neither were the men allowed to talk with each other or any one they met. Absolute silence was required and enforced by their commander. Nevertheless news of their coming preceded them, as will appear later. When they arrived within a half mile of the plantation, the detachment was deployed right and left, with orders to the flankers to lead off right and left on the flanks as they approached the house, so as to completely surround it before Lieut. Stewart, with a single man as a reserve accompanying him, should arrive at the front of the domain. The approach was carried out according to instructions in all its details, and after the house had been fully surrounded and the flankers closed in and up to the house, the officer was entirely confident that he had caged his birds, as it was then about midnight and there were no lights whatever on the premises, indicating that whoever made these premises their usual domicile were at home and retired for the night.

After all chance of escape in every direction had been provided against, officer Stewart proceeded to awake the

inmates and demand admission. He said afterwards that he never saw a lot of people so hard to awaken, and their sleepiness was so extraordinary that he was convinced at once that it was counterfeited, and that that house had probably been thoroughly awakened before his arrival, and that his game had already been flushed; and so it proved, for after a thorough search of the premises neither of the sons could be found.

The old rebel undertook to convince Lieutenant Stewart that they had not been there at all of late, indeed had not been there since they enlisted in the Confederate army two years before; but as that statement was so manifestly untrue in view of the information which the lieutenant possessed, he concluded that he would take the old man home with him in lieu of the boys. The old gent was terribly indignant and was extremely loud and vigorous in his protests against such an outrage, as he termed it, but he had to come along all the same and make that night march with the boys in the mud, and it was quite daylight again before the detachment got back into camp at Cowan.

It was ascertained afterwards that the elder of the sons, to capture whom the expedition was made up, had returned to the rebel army on the day or the day before the expedition set out, and that the younger one was in fact then at home and that he was apprised of the raid on the night when it was made by some Confederate scout in season to get out into the "bush" before Stewart's party arrived. The raid, however, effectually put a stop to the practice of rebel soldiers from the Confederate army coming to their homes to recruit or to serve as guerrillas from the secure hiding places of their own homes in the near vicinity of our position.

November 5th. Moved into our new log shanties.

November 6th. Prayer meeting in the evening in school house near camp.

November 8th. Sunday. Chaplain preached in forenoon. Inspection in afternoon.

November 9th. Scouring outside country for brick.

November 10th. Building chimneys and improving shanties generally

November 13th. Prayer meeting this evening.

November 15th. Chaplain preached this forenoon. Inspection in afternoon, and singing school in the evening.

November 20th. Received two months' pay Prayer meeting in school house in evening.

November 28th. The men generally are provided with log tents, fires, and quite comfortable quarters.

November 29th. Very cold; ground frozen hard; some snow.

December 1st. A few members of the regiment met this evening to organize a Bible class.

December 4th. Sergeant Rugg promoted to 2d Lieutenant. Prayer meeting in the evening.

December 5th. Lieutenant Rugg transferred from Company I to Company F

December 6th. Chaplain preached; a good sermon.

December 8th. Bible class this evening.

December 11th. Prayer meeting this evening.

December 13th. Chaplain preached this afternoon.

December 15th. Bible class this evening.

December 16th. Several officers went to Tullahoma to be mustered for promotion.

December 17th. Our turn on picket.

December 20th. Chaplain preached in forenoon; company inspection in afternoon.

December 22d. Bible class this evening.

December 24th. On trial at target of old guard this morning; Jones, of Company F, best shot; Reinhardt, Company C, second best.

December 26th. Regiment turned out to salute General Grant with three cheers as he passed in the cars.

December 27th. Agent for Christian Commission preached in camp.

December 28th. Meeting of those interested in regimental library held this evening; Major Cogswell chosen president.

December 29th. Our turn on picket again; Lieutenant Rugg, officer of the guard.

December 31st. Regimental inspection by Major Buckingham, Division Inspector. Colonel Packer, and Colonel Perkins, state agent for re-enlistment and paying state

bounties, spoke to the regiment on the subject of re-enlistment. Many have already re-enlisted. The object is to retain the old soldiers in the service. It is hoped that enough will re-enlist so as to get a home furlough in a body Large bounties are to be paid and furlough given.

January 1, 1864. A prayer meeting this evening in chaplain's tent and a dance at the headquarters of the regiment. Thus we begin the year.

January 3d. Prayer meeting this evening.

January 4th. Our turn at picket again. Prayer meeting in camp at noon in connection with the "Week of Prayer by all Nations."

January 5th. Men re-enlisting in good numbers. "Week of Prayer" prayer meeting at noon and Bible class in the evening.

January 6th. Regiment reorganized as a veteran regiment, 30 to 35 men to the company. "Week of Prayer" prayer meeting at noon.

January 7th. Re-enlisted men received $300 each, State bounty; prayer meeting at noon.

January 8th. Prayer meeting at noon and evening.

January 9th. Prayer meeting at noon.

January 10th. On picket again; chaplain preached in camp.

January 11th. Four men placed under arrest for making fires on picket post; Second Massachusetts Regiment arrived on duty

January 12th. Turned over camp and garrison equippage and the men not going home on furlough to Colonel of the Twentieth C. V Nothing startling occurred during our long encampment at Cowan, but it was remarkable for us to have an easy time so long, and we can look back at our stay at that place with pleasure.

January 13th. Took the cars early this morning, bound homeward, and arrived at Nashville in the evening. The regiment was quartered in Convalescent camp on wet ground, without fires.

January 14th. At Nashville, Tenn., awaiting transportation.

January 15th to 20th. Were in Louisville, Ky., awaiting transportation.

January 21st. At Indianapolis, Ind.

January 22d. From Bellefontaine to Cleveland, O.

January 23d. From Erie, Penn., to Dunkirk, N Y

January 24th. At New York city in barracks.

January 25th. Arrived at Hartford at 2 P M., and were received by the good citizens of that goodly city and entertained with great spirit, and as only Hartford people know how to entertain their friends; with excellent music, good supper, etc. H. C. Robinson, Esq., made us a welcoming speech.

January 26th. Turned in our arms for storage and all received forloughs for thirty days and disbanded, each going his own way Every one expects to have a good time at home for thirty days and then return to the field and help finish up the war.

It is needless to say that the boys did have, during every day of this furlough, a royal good time. It was a continual round of visiting among friends and relatives, and some days of good solid genuine rest at home. At some places they were treated to suppers and balls. At Rockville, Company F was honored with a grand dinner with music and speeches, in which all the most prominent citizens of the village and representatives of all the different regiments in which delegations had enlisted from the village participated.

February 25th. Regimental officers and some of regiment assembled at Hartford.

February 27th. Moved to Wallingford and go in barracks.

February 28th. Making muster rolls, etc., preparations for the front.

March 1st. Making muster and pay rolls.

March 2d. Regiment have nearly all reported, coming and going every day

March 9th. Left Wallingford for the front, 10 A. M., on cars to New York, thence taking Erie R. R. Forty recruits joined us at New Haven.

March 10th. Reached Dunkirk at 3:30 P M.

March 11th. Cleveland at 7 A. M. and Cresttine at 1 P. M.

March 12th. Indianapolis at 4 P M.; staid till 9 P M. Provided with supper by Soldiers' Home.

March 13th. Reached Louisvillle at 10 A. M. The regiment in barracks at night.

March 14th. Left Louisville at .6 P M.; had very crowded, unpleasant ride through the night.

March 15th. Reached Nashville at 8 P. M. Regiment had a good supper and were quartered in barracks.

March 16th and 17th. Still at Nashville.

CHAPTER XVI.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

March 18th. Left at 9 A. M.; reached Tullahoma at 4 P M., Deckard 6 P M., and bivouacked on ground in the open air.

March 19th. Here we went into camp, attending to drill and camp duties with that regularity only known to veterans; Captain Smith sent off on a scout with one hundred men.

March 20th. "Substitute" recruits arrived.

March 23d. Lieutenant Billings, of the Twentieth C. V., turned over regimental property left in his hands.

March 25th. Prayer meeting in camp.

March 26th. Company F sent to Winchester, Tenn., on provost duty

March 27th. Citizens electing delegates to-day to Union convention to be held at Shelbyville.

April 3d. Chaplain preached in forenoon. Company inspection and dress parade in evening.

April 4th. Non-commissioned officers' drills and company drills ordered.

April 5th. Non-commissioned officers' drill and company drill this afternoon and dress parade this evening.

April 6th. Usual duties and drills.

April 7th. Company drills.

April 9th. Captain Smith detailed on Court-martial.

April 10th. Company inspection this forenoon, and chaplain preached in hospital tent.

April 11th. Three drills to-day

April 12th. Usual duties.

April 14th. General Sloçum left for Vicksburg.

April 17th. Company inspection. Chaplain preached.

April 18th. Regimental inspection by brigade inspector.

April 19th. Chaplain Welch left for Nashville hospital.

April 20th. Usual duties of camp.

April 23d. The One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Connecticut, battery and wagon trains, reviewed by General Williams.

April 24th. Company inspection in forenoon. Orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Cowan, Tenn., and relieve the Twentieth Regiment Conn. Vols., arrived there at 1 P M. and encamped upon our old camp ground.

April 25th. Captain Smith, with Company F, went to Cumberland Tunnel; Captain Smith in charge of the place. Very airy, romantic place on top of Cumberland Mountains.

April 28th. Broke camp and moved over the Cumberland Mountains, halting at Tantallon, Tenn., encamped for the night. Company F returned to the regiment.

April 29th. Moved at 7 A. M.; marched all day encamping at Stevenson, Ala., for the night. Hard march.

April 30th. Broke camp at 6 A. M. Moved forward and after marching until 2 P M. halted at Bridgeport, Ala., a place upon the banks of the Tennessee River. Went into camp on hill near Second Division. Regiment improved opportunity for bathing in the river.

May 1st. Left Bridgeport, at 11 o'clock A. M., crossing the Tennessee and marching south, reaching Shellmound about 1 P M., and went into camp near the mouth of Nickajack Cave. This place is upon the banks of the Tennessee River, and we found immense heaps of all kinds of shells around this place, also a stream of water that came out of the mountain and which petrified everything that fell into it. We found many specimens curious to us. Here we found General Ruger's brigade, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Twenty-third New York are with us here again.

May 2d. Marched towards Chattanooga and encamped near Whitesides, a very mountainous and ragged country Making muster and pay rolls.

May 3d. Marched around through Wauhatchie and over north end of Lookout Mountain and camped at foot of the mountain in sight of Chattanooga. Our division and three other brigades in same field. Captain Smith promoted brigade inspector.

May 4th. Arrived at Gordon Mills, Ga., having passed through the city of Chattanooga, and on through the Gap, where Thomas won his battle before we joined him, and over part of Chickamauga battlefield and encamped for the night.

May 5th. Marched on to about three miles beyond Ringgold.

May 6th. Broke camp at 7 A. M. and reached Pleasant Grove, in the evening where we encamped.

May 7th. All surplus baggage and teams start away Only one wagon to a regiment left now and one valise to a company Each one to carry all clothing and three days' rations on their backs.

May 8th. Left Pleasant Grove, this morning and arrived at Trickham's Post Office about noon; here we find the enemy in force in our front; they are strongly fortified in Buzzard's Roost and Tunnel Hill. Our forces brought into line of battle and press them easy, but do not bring on a general engagement. Very, very warm.

May 9th. Did not move. A fight going on near us with heavy firing towards Tunnel Hill. Issued new shoes.

May 10th. Marched at 1 P M. to Snake Creek Gap and went into camp on the mountains near the Gap.

May 11th. Orders came to-night for us to move without any noise, and at 11 P M. we were upon the road, in the midst of a powerful rain storm and as black as Hagar. Marching over a country road, under such conditions, was terrible; but we managed to do as we were ordered to do, and morning finds us in the Gap which is seven miles long and wide enough for one road only The whole brigade are building breastworks. Received and issued clothing. At night moved on through the Gap. Some rebel prisoners captured and sent to the rear.

May 12th. This morning finds us through the Gap and in what is called Sugar Valley, a few miles from Resaca. We are encamped in the Valley and from our camp,

this evening, we can see the camp fires of the whole of General Sherman's army, composed of over 100,000 men. Such a sight is not often seen by the eyes of men. Our arms are stacked in column by division. Pitched our tents. Expect a row to-morrow.

There were seven corps in this army, viz.: Army of the Ohio (General Schofield commanding), Twenty-third Corps, General Cox, badge, a shield; Army of the Tennessee (General McPherson commanding), Fifteenth Corps, General Logan, badge, cartridge box; Sixteenth Corps, General Dodge, badge, two cannon crossed; Seventeenth Corps, General Blair, badge, an arrow; Army of the Cumberland (General Thomas commanding), Fourth Corps, General Howard, badge, a triangle; Fourteenth Corps, General Palmer, badge, an acorn; Twentieth Corps, General Hooker, badge, a star. There were usually three divisions in each corps, and the badges of the First, Second and Third Divisions of each corps were indicated by a white, red and blue colored corps badge, respectively. The badge a man wore indicated at sight, therefore, both his corps and division. The division to which the Fifth belonged, therefore, adopted about this time the red star, which came to be very generally worn, and before the campaign was over came to be a badge that was everywhere honored among the soldiers of Sherman's army

May 13th. The two opposing forces met to-day and there has been hard fighting with the favors upon our arms. Our army driving the enemy back. Some severe fighting. Our division massed in reserve. Hooker having acquired considerable glory in his "battle above the clouds" on Lookout Mountain, it is said to be the programme now to hold him in reserve for some time and give the rest a chance to spread themselves. The cavalry of the Twentieth Corps, under Kilpatrick, supporting McPherson, had a severe encounter with Wheeler's rebel cavalry on the outskirts of the town, in which General

Kilpatrick was wounded. He was greeted with the cheers of all the soldiers of the corps as he was carried to the rear.

May 14th. The fighting was renewed by both sides this morning early, and although we changed position this morning and were under fire all day, we have not been engaged with any force of infantry The enemy tried to turn our flank but the Third Brigade saved the day ' Toward evening we were ordered up to the extreme left to assist General Howard, and after marching under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry for the distance of four miles, reached our destination just in time to save the left flank of our army from being destroyed. After checking the charge we bivouacked upon the field in line of battle for the night. No fires are allowed in the line. This finishes the second day of Resaca.

May 15th. The army continued to advance all the forenoon. At noon we advanced on the left flank. About 1 P M. we received orders to move forward toward the rebel position. We had hardly reached our position on the brow of the hill when we were obliged to receive the full charge of their lines.

It was a terrible battle, continuing all the afternoon and evening till near midnight. We repulsed them every time that they charged. They were stubborn but we followed them up, and after a hard day's fight we drove them from their works and held them for the night. Loss in the regiment considerable. Shell burst in Company I, blowing two men all to pieces, John Bates and James E. Richards. The top of Richards' skull was scattered into a multitude of fragments, and some of these fragments blinded Graham of the same company Nearly all the brigade staff were wounded. This finishes our third day's battle, and we are victors.

Resaca was the first substantial victory in which the regiment participated after Gettysburg, and it was preëminently entitled to a very material share of the glory of this triumph, for it was all day long in the first line, and after two o'clock in the afternoon actively engaged till night.

It had come over on the double-quick the evening before from the right to the extreme left of the line of

battle, to support the Fourth Corps, arriving in time to save the position and relieve Howard's troops and give them the rest they so much needed. It had lain all night under arms on the field, and so continued to do until about 1 P M. the next day, when the whole brigade was hastily formed and moved forward to engage the enemy It soon became evident that a position along a crest of a hill in front must be captured, or else the line would be greatly exposed and fight under great disadvantage.

The order was given to move up to this position on the double-quick, and it was given and acted upon just in time, for when the regiment arrived in position on the crest the rebel line was discovered pushing up for the same position on the opposite slope of the ridge and near at hand. The order came quickly to fire, and the first volley checked the advance of the enemy and caused them to falter and come to a halt, which gave the regiment time to load again. Upon giving them the contents of the rifles in a second volley they turned and made for their works in retreat. When the other troops saw our brigade of Red Stars come out of the woods and take that ridge and hold it and repulse the rebels, such a storm of applause went up as never before greeted it for its conduct on the battlefield.

While this was going on, amid the storm of shot and shell, the regiment commenced singing the "Battle Cry of Freedom," which was taken up by the troops on the right and left. The color guard (brave men) advanced well to the front, waving "Old Glory" in the faces of the Confederates. The effect was magical, and one must have been there and witnessed the scene in order to appreciate the inspiration and enthusiasm aroused from so simple and common an incident.

The enemy continued to charge time after time, but found that the sentiment of that "Battle Cry," backed up by the rifles of the brave men of the First Brigade, were too much for them, and so they retired from such a losing contest and the battle ended. It was one of the many square

fights in the open field, without breastworks or defenses of any kind, which the regiment was called upon to fight during its service, and was an achievement of which the regiment was ever afterwards deservedly proud. But the battle was not won without severe loss. Company K was at the extreme left of the regiment, and during a part of the engagement at the extreme left of the whole line of battle, and received a terrible fire both from front and left flank. There were but about thirty men in that company that day, and fifteen of them fell killed or wounded in less than ten minutes of that terrible ordeal; yet the other fifteen stood as staunch and firm at their posts as when they first took their position on that fatal ridge. With such metal alone can victories be hewn.

The regiment was made up of brave and manly spirits, not the officers alone but the ranks were full of it. There was in this fight another incident illustrating the staunchness of the private soldiers of the Fifth, which has not often been excelled in this respect by the conduct of any other soldiers in any other battle. After our boys had captured the open ridge and driven the rebels back into the woods, as a preparation for another charge upon the ridge, the Confederates turned all their artillery within range upon our boys along that ridge, making it an extremely hot and uncomfortable place, and our boys were ordered to lie down and hug the ground as close as they could. They lay down flat, the rear rank men lying between the legs of the front rank men, about as close as it was possible to put men; the rear rank men firing between the heads of the front rank men.

At first the artillery firing at this line was extremely high and wild, and served only to amuse the men, but by degrees they depressed their guns more and more and their shells came nearer, till finally, just as the rebel line came out of the woods to make the second charge, a shell came and struck the line in Company I, taking off the top of the head of James E. Richards in the front rank, and passing along down his back passed under the rear rank man,

John Bates, bursting when it was about under the center of his body Bates and Richards were of course killed outright by it, and four others were wounded by the pieces of the shell and pieces of the skull from Richards. Corporal Wm. H. Kerr had several pieces of the skull driven into his face, also private James Tuttle's face was filled, and Tommy Graham, from fragments of the shell or skull, had both eyes cut out of his head and then left hanging on his cheek. Lieutenant Stewart, commanding Company I, sprang up and helped to pull the dead men, Richards and Bates, to the rear from their places in the line in order to fill the gap with living fighting men, for the rebel column was coming on again charging and yelling. He saw that Tommy Graham could not see at all, and that while Corporal Kerr's face was badly cut up, still that he had his eyesight remaining. He asked the corporal if he could see well enough to take himself to the rear and lead Tommy, totally blinded as he was. He said he thought he could, and thereupon the Lieutenant told Graham to go to the rear with Kerr and started them off; but Tommy had not moved two steps to the rear before he stopped and cried out, "Lieutenant, Lieutenant, what will I do with my gun?" and the brave man did not stir a step further until his officer had come to him and taken his gun and relieved him from this final responsibility.

If this picture could be imagined as it was, and as the comrades of poor Tommy saw it, then something of the true stuff of the man could be conceived, artillery roaring from all directions,—shells screeching past, and now coming so low that every one of them ricocheted along the ground and raked the earth from front to rear; a yelling line of rebels fast coming towards him, his eyes just closed forever to all the beauties of this earth and the glories of the skies, never to behold wife or children again, and still, when ordered to the rear in care of another, standing there with those sightless eyes dangling at his cheeks, and calling upon his officer to relieve him

of his trusty gun, the last obligation remaining upon him, as he understood his duty to his country as a soldier; and then whoever can imagine this scene as it was, can begin to understand something of the truth and faithfulness of the nature of such private soldiers as Thomas Graham.

The rebels were terribly punished for the great bravery and persistency with which they pushed forward their repeated and unavailing charges, and the whole field from their breastworks to the front of the Union line was thickly strewn with their dead and wounded, their loss being at least double that of the force opposed to them.

Of this battle Van Horne, in his History of the Army of the Cumberland, says:

"Facing to the east, Williams' division moved to the point menaced, *Knipe's brigade on the right*, Ruger in the center, Robinson on the left. The ground traversed by the advancing columns was hilly, with woods and open spaces alternating. Williams' brigades formed lines on a series of hills west of the railroad and running parallel to it; batteries were planted with supports to command the ground in front of the line.

The enemy before Hooker occupied intrenched hills having spurs extending in all directions, and batteries were so placed on the higher points as to enfilade assaulting lines. * * Meantime, the entire line became engaged from Howard's right to Hooker's left. * *

Near the railroad in front of Williams, he (the enemy) massed his forces and advancing as much as possible under cover, made repeated assaults but was unable to disturb the line. Williams' artillery was used with the most destructive effect in repelling these assaults. In front of Geary's left and Williams' right, there was a long cleared field composing two hills and a ravine and extending to a wooded hill upon which rested the enemy's main line. * * * * *

About 5 P .M. Stevenson's (Confederate) division left the main line and charged in column to gain possession of these lateral hills. This movement, if successful, would have insulated one-half of Geary's division. * *

But Stevenson was repulsed mainly through the concentration of fire from *Williams' right* and Geary's left. His leading regiments were almost annihilated."

The casualties of the regiment in this engagement were as follows:

Killed.

Co. E,—Aug. W Hoyt, Paul Mohr,	2
Co. D,—Adolphus H. Barre, John Wilcox,	2
Co. F,—Matthew J Medernach,	1
Co. I,—John Bates, James E. Richards,	2
Co. K,—Charles A. Rice,	1
Total,	8

Mortally Wounded,

Co. C,—John B. Sinclair,	1
Co. K,—George R. Hopkins, Geo. W Nye, Bernard Reynolds,	3
Total,	4

Wounded.

Co. B,—Thaddeus Shook, John G. Blake, James Sweeney,	3
Co. C,—Robert Fitzmorris, John Yax, William McKeagany,	3
Co. D,—James P Pellett, Frank B. Everett,	2
Co. E,—Lieut. Geo. Titus, Henry E. Barnes, Geo. W Buckbee, Sam. H. Hoyt,	4
Co. F,—Sergeant John H. Brewster, John Dixon, Nathan S. Dean, Albert S. Rix, Samuel Briggs, John McCartney,	6
Co. G,—John Jones, John Anderson,	2
Co. H,—Wm. H. Bolles, Benj. F Jones, Patrick Kelly, M. B. Wilcox,	4

Co. I,—Richard Jones, Thomas Graham, Patrick Gilligan, James Tuttle, Wm. K. Kerr,	5
Co. K,—Geo. B. Latimer, Peter Carney, Delano N. Carpenter, John Adams, Alonzo Buckley, Thomas W Baird, Stephen Corcoran, Alex. Halwick, Robert Hodgins, Geo. D. Norton, John Rodgers, Wm. D. Spicer, Christian Willingscamp,	13
Total,	42

Recapitulation.

Killed,	8
Mortally wounded,	4
Wounded,	42
Total,	54

May 16th. No rest, building breastworks through the night. About noon we commenced to advance and followed the enemy as fast as we could. They were in full retreat ; but we could not come up with them on account of the destruction of the bridges which we were obliged to rebuild temporarily Went into Resaca. Rebels left it last night. First Division moving on left flank. Bivouacked for the night in the woods.

May 17th. Finds the regiment at Calhoun. Called out early after good night's rest. This forenoon we crossed the Alabama river. In afternoon advanced about six miles. Have not found the rebels yet. That Resaca affair was too much for them.

May 18th. Marched forward and camped near Adairsville. Long, hard march. Many men fell out by the way Our corps camped closed in mass on ploughed field. Horribly dirty living.

May 19th. Called out early Learning that the rebels had halted this afternoon we pressed on four or five miles and at 2 P M. found them strongly posted in the town of Cassville. The three right companies were deployed as skirmishers, and we fought them until dark, driving them from their breastworks and gained posses-

sion of the town and they leave in haste. Some loss in the regiment. At night we throw up breastworks.

This is what was known as the battle of Cassville. Whatever loss occurred in the regiment must have been consolidated with that occurring before or after, or must have been slight wounds, as there are no casualties standing on the rolls for this particular day

The town was strongly fortified and the position very advantageous, and on the approach of the Union lines the breastworks were well manned and officers were seen riding rapidly hither and thither with every appearance of a vigorous defense; but in the presence of the stout array, systematic advance and well served artillery of the Union forces, the enemy fell back from one defense to another, and abandoned what had cost them so much labor to our possession with but trifling loss. There were three miles of earth works around and beyond the town, and everything was in readiness. Johnson says that he intended and wanted to fight a battle there, but that two of his corps commanders, Polk and Hood, did not, but that he has regretted ever since that he did not.

May 20th. A beautiful morning after the battle and the enemy in retreat. We moved in and took possession of the town about noon. The Fifth is detailed as provost guard and are quartered in the town.

May 21st. Did not move. Got ready for a twenty days' march.

May 22d. No move. Working on pay rolls and accounts.

May 23d. Marched forward twelve or thirteen miles and crossed the Etowah river on pontoons. This march was terribly hot and dusty, but through a rich country of large plantations and many fine large houses.

May 24th. Moved forward in the direction of Dallas.

Here we found the enemy and were obliged to fight him again. The fight was through dense woods and the portion of the army which went through the thickest of the

timber and the thickest of the fight named it the "Hell Hole." The loss of the regiment was quite heavy, but it held the ground. Some prisoners taken. Brigade stacked arms in line of battle for the night. In the course of the fighting in these woods General Hooker had dismounted and accompanied by General Williams, also on foot, had pushed out to the extreme front near the position occupied by the First Brigade, and were very eager and venturesome and pushing in their reconnoitering, being very anxious to know precisely what they had in their immediate front.

In doing so they came to the edge of a piece of forest looking out across an open field to another piece of woods, a couple of hundred yards or so distant; here they stopped a moment, leaning against a fence on the margin of the woods and peering out across the field, and while so doing a regiment of dismounted cavalry who were occupying the opposing woods caught sight of them and they opened upon them with their rifles very lively indeed, and the way the bullets rattled along that fence and set the splinters flying was a caution even to "Fighting Joe" and "Old Pap," for they immediately lay very flat in the protection of the nearest fence corners, as the storm passed over them, and held a council of war in very abject attitudes, the result of which was that two companies of infantry were sent for to the nearest regiment, which happened to be the Fifth, and Companies I and B, under Lieutenant Stewart of Company I (Captains Dibble and Raymond being sick), were sent to fill the bill, and very soon reported to the General at his headquarters in the fence corner for duty

Hooker's order to Stewart was very short and meant business. "Clean the cavalry out of those woods;" pointing to the adjacent woods.

Stewart deployed his men and started on the jump to charge over the fence, and the Johnnies opened on them the moment they commenced to climb the fence. Only one of them was hit, and he was struck on his gun butt just

as he had mounted the top rail of the fence, and he was staggered backward off the fence by it, and precipitated down upon General Hooker who was unfortunately just behind him. No damage occurred and the mortified soldier picked himself up in an instant and was with the charging line in a twinkling, and they made short work of cleaning the cavalry out of that piece of woods, and Lieut. Stewart finding that no observation to the front could be obtained from the position he had obtained, and that it could not be held by reason of a slightly higher knoll to the front which was still held by the dismounted cavalry, charged forward again with his command and took that elevation, which he found afforded a very full view of a portion of the rebel line.

Just as Lieutenant Stewart had advanced his men a little over the crest of this elevation, and had them just where he wanted them to hold the spot, and had commanded them to halt and seek cover and lie close, a rebel cavalry man sprang out from behind a tree and leveled his rifle at the lieutenant, not thirty yards from him, and fired, and would have undoubtedly killed him had not a sapling intervened and broke the force of the bullet. As it was it struck the lieutenant with such force on the hip that for an instant it paralyzed the whole member, and Stewart fell to earth with a thud, feeling as if a good half of him had been taken out of him for always.

Upon that a hundred or more of the Confederate cavalry men sprang into view in all directions, and giving a terrible yell of triumph, commenced closing in upon the detachment with a confidence that showed they felt sure of their game, and overawed one or two of Stewart's detachment to that extent that they commenced scattering to the rear. At that critical moment Lieutenant Stewart came to realize that he was not much hurt and he sang out: "*As you were, every man.*"

It was like a voice from the realm of the departed to the Fifth boys, who had seen the lieutenant go down with such a whack that they thought, as some of them said

afterwards, that "he was a goner, sure;" but they obeyed the voice, nevertheless, and they beat away those rebels with considerable loss and held that position from that time on until an advance was made beyond it. The Confederates began to find out about that time, at least so their prisoners said, that when the "Red Stars" came to a position they came to stay

On the 25th of May we were all day advancing, the enemy retreating to their fortified position at Dallas. A very general engagement ensued in the afternoon. Heavy cannonading in the evening from enemy's batteries, continued till midnight. Our brigade returned during the night from their position under enemy's guns and secured a trifling rest.

The next day (May 27th), skirmishing continued through the night and hard fighting through the day Heavy firing in the distance; supposed to be McPherson's attack on the enemy's rear. Loss in our corps estimated at 1,600; in our division, 900; in our regiment, 1 killed, 29 wounded.

This battle is called the battle of Dallas in the record of the Fifth. It is also called the battle of Pumpkin Vine Creek, and New Hope Church, more appropriately the latter, because it was a struggle for the possession of a Methodist Church of that name, about four miles from Dallas, and the roads which centered at that church, one of them the Dallas road. It was a battle of the Twentieth Corps by itself against Hood and Hardee of the Confederate army

The Twentieth was marching towards Dallas, the three divisions being on nearly parallel roads, Geary's in the center, Williams on the right, and Butterfield on the left, when about 10 A. M. Geary struck the rebels at the bridge over Pumpkin Vine Creek, scattered the cavalry on guard, saving the bridge and advancing across the creek encountered their infantry (Stewart's division of Hood's command) about four miles beyond and at once threw his division into line of battle and commenced erecting barri-

cades. The First and Second Divisions, which were about four miles to the right and left respectively, were at once concentrated on Geary's division and arrived early in the afternoon.

Sherman ordered Hooker to move on and obtain possession of New Hope Church. About 5 P M. the First Division was formed in column by brigade, left in front, and ordered to charge. The advance was made against the main body of the enemy, the Third Brigade leading, and when it could make no further progress it laid down and the Second Brigade went on over it and made all the progress it could, and when the Second had advanced as far as was possible for it, then it in turn laid down and the First Brigade went over it and pressed on alone as far as possible. In this way the rebel lines were driven back by the charge altogether from half to three-quarters of a mile, when darkness stopped further advance. The Fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-third New York held the extreme front of the advance under fire all night, until 4 o'clock the next morning, when they were relieved. The two other divisions of the corps had fought on the left of the First Division in about the same manner with about the same result. The rebels had been driven back slowly on to their main works.

It was a plucky fight from beginning to end, without intrenchments to shield the Union forces, and no inch of ground which was once won was afterwards relinquished to the rebels; but still New Hope Church was not won. It was still a mile or more to the front. It not only proved to be too big a thing for Hooker to do in one evening, but successfully baffled the whole of Sherman's army for a fortnight.

The other corps came up to this line the next day, and the fighting in this district of woodlands was renewed at different points on several of the succeeding days, but the rebel position proved so strong here that at last Sherman adopted his usual tactics with it and flanked it. This way of defeating the labors of weeks was very

unpopular with the Southern people. A prominent Georgia lady once complained of it to General Sherman in dialect about like this: "You uns don't fight us far. You uns allers comes round on our eends."

The casualties of the regiment May 25th, were as follows:

Killed.

Co. D,—Corporal Alvin T. Barnes,	1	

Mortally Wounded.

Co. H,—John Green,	1	

Wounded.

Co. B,—Barney Gilroy, Julius Clissey, Frank Millard,	3	
Co. C,—Wm. E. Plumb, Dennis Beach, John Thompson, Frank Hughes, Albert Poggles,	5	
Co. D,—Charles Higbee,	1	
Co. F,—Charles H. Boardman, Edward Dunn, Joel S. Jones,	3	
Co. G,—Horatio E. Partlo, Robert Bennett, Geo. Briggs,	3	
Co. I,—Lieut. James Stewart, Jr., Abraham Frankle, Edward Hughes, Robert Nichols, David Ray, Sherman B. Jewett, Adam Coons, Henry Heaton, Wm. Erytrouble, ,	9	24

Missing, supposed Captured.

Co. B,—Riley Goodhue, Eli Manross, O. Nettleton,	3	

Missing, supposed Killed.

Co. A,—John Galway,	1	
Co. F,—John Scarborough,	1	2
Total,		31

May 27th. James Sherren, of Company B, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter or he was wounded severely and died while the surgeons were attempting to dress his wounds on the operating table; and William Bartlett, of Company G, was also severely wounded.

May 28th. Near headquarters of Generals Hooker, Williams, Ruger and Knipe; enemy's shot and shell falling among us, one of them smashing General Hooker's chair. Changed position to the left. Brigade closed in mass in rear of breastworks. Continuous firing through the day

May 29. Heavy firing through the night and this forenoon. Quiet in the afternoon and drew rations. Prayer meeting held in One hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Fiftieth New York Regiments. Drew clothing for June. Toward night the ball opened again.

May 30th. Enemy made an attack on our lines in front about 11 o'clock, but were repulsed after a smart fight. They made another attack about 2:30 P M., and were again beaten off. Skirmishing, musketry and connonading through the day

May 31st. No particular change of condition or position. Some fighting at intervals through the day Men about tired out. This continual skirmishing and fighting has been kept up for nearly two weeks; under arms all the time. Rest very broken and uncertain. The constant fighting of the month has fallen most heavily and constantly on the Twentieth Corps. The entire loss in the seven corps constituting Sherman's army has been 9,110, while in the Twelfth Corps alone the loss has been 3,568, or nearly three times our proper proportion.

June 1st. The Fifteenth Corps came to our relief and our division moved to the left towards the railroad. Arms stacked in line of battle. Men at rest in the woods.

June 2d. On the advance by the left flank through the day Some fighting, William Roberts, of Company B,

severely wounded, but in the evening all quiet. Regiment at rest in the woods with arms stacked in line of battle.

June 3d. This morning some musketry An artillery fight at noon. Our regiment ordered to relieve picket line of General Hovey of the Second Division; the right of regiment in skirmish line, the left in reserve. Company F ordered to occupy and fill the space between our regiment and the Sixty-third Indiana Regiment of the Twenty-Third Corps. Drew rations this afternoon and are having a lively time this evening. Thomas Moore of Company B and John Robinson of Company E, severely wounded, and Thomas White of Company E and David A. Starr of Company K, slightly wounded.

This was a continuation of the battle of New Hope Church. The First Brigade was some miles to the left of its position of May 25th, but the general line of the contesting armies was about the same. It was a ten or twelve days' continuous battle.

June 4th. Skirmishing on the right all night. This morning Company F in skirmish line, and have been ordered forward and have taken possession of the enemy's breastworks. Advancing and fighting through the day This evening relieved from skirmish line by One Hundred and Forty-first New York. Rainy; men wet and cold.

June 5th. Skirmishing continuous. Our regiment moved to the left, passing the Third Division, and halting in a rye field near a plantation and cotton storehouse, at place called Ackworth.

June 6th. Moved from position near Ackworth towards Marietta. A few prisoners captured.

June 7th. No move. Large mail from home received.

June 8th. Making out rolls, accounts and reports. Orders to march at daylight. Boardman, Chappell and others returned to duty

June 9th. Marching orders countermanded.

June 10th. Marching orders renewed, and held ourselves in readiness all day At night pitched tents in the rain. Showers almost every day

June 11th. In forenoon moved towards the left and pitched camp. In afternoon struck it again and moved

to the left and pitched tents again. In evening ordered to build breastworks and worked on them till midnight.

June 12th. Very rainy ; no move. Dr. Gilson returned to regiment.

June 13th. Very rainy Drew more cartridges.

June 14th. Lively skirmishing on our left. In afternoon heavy cannonading.

June 15th. A general advance and continued fighting across and over ditches. Rebel General Polk said to be killed by our batteries. The Third Division on our right and Second on our left are engaging the enemy heavily

June 16th. Just before daylight our brigade ordered to left of Second Division. In forenoon commenced to build breastworks but were ordered to stop and change front to the right, where we built strong works under fire of rebel sharpshooters and very near the enemy's works. In afternoon a heavy artillery battle. This was in front of Pine Knob or Pine Mountain. John P Kline of Company B was wounded in the leg slightly The enemy fell back from Pine Mountain.

June 17th. Cannonading through the night and on moving forward had continual skirmishing and a general engagement this afternoon. Thomas Kelly of Company I, was wounded in the hand.

June 18th. Very rainy but fighting all along the line continually, especially by the Fourth Corps on our left.

June 19th. Still raining. The enemy have left their works this morning and we are after them. Found them near Marietta, and pressed them with heavy lines of skirmishers. We move forward, pressing them back all the time. We are building breastworks this evening. The advance to-day arrived close up around Kenesaw Mountain, and a pretty sharp battle was waged by the skirmishers all along the line. Henry L. Schaeffer of Company D, and David S. Phippeney of Company F were wounded, the latter severely

June 20th. Relieved by a division of the Fourth Corps and moved to the right in rear of General Butterfield, and from thence to the right on a line with the Twenty-third Corps, who occupy the extreme right of the line.

June 21st. Still raining. Our position on Marietta Cross Roads. Detachments from our brigade assisting Second Brigade in building breastworks. The men of our regiment worked till after dark.

June 22d. To-day the rebels attack our lines, and after

a hard fight we drove them back with great loss. This is near Marietta, and upon a place called Kulp's Farm. The regiment went into this fight with a rush, without any breastworks for protection, and after fighting for four hours we drove the rebels from our front, capturing a number of prisoners. We consider this a very satisfactory fight on our side, although Lieutenant P P Wilson and Lieutenant James Steward were badly wounded. Encamped upon the battle field, remaining here watching the enemy

The foregoing description of the battle of Kulp's Farm is from Colonel Packer's diary

Captain Rugg's diary gives some additional particulars and is as follows:

Wednesday, June 22d. Clear. Pickets advanced as skirmishers, First Division, Second Corps, following, moving one and a half miles to the front and left. The division takes position in line of battle; the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York deployed as skirmishers, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and One Hundred and Forty-first New York on the right, our regiment on left.

While engaged in building breastworks the enemy makes an attack. Sharp fighting follows. Our ammunition fails and we lay down on our arms. More ammunition arrives later, and the Sixty-first Ohio in support. The enemy's loss heavy from the effects of our artillery, and they have fallen back. Our men captured part of a rebel flag. Rebs don't like the "Star" Corps. Lieutenants Stewart and Wilson wounded. Loss in our regiment: three killed and thirteen wounded.

This battle is called in some of the reports the battle of Marietta, but was in reality fought on a clearing on the large farm or plantation of Mrs. Kulp, about four miles from Marietta, and is very generally and more appropriately called the battle of Kulp's farm. It was a memorable day in many respects to the Union army, because, among other things, it was the first fair and dry day which had occured for several days. General Sherman

telegraphed General Hallock the day before: "This is the nineteenth day of rain," and if that dispatch was correct this was the third fair day for the month; then again it was the only day on which a whiskey ration was issued to this army on that campaign. These incidents, together with the fact that a very substantial victory was achieved upon it under circumstances unusual and striking, will serve to keep it well remembered so long as its participants shall last.

Geary's division had the lead that morning and pushed forward about a mile, striking the enemy's breastworks, clearing out the "rebs" after a sharp engagement, and taking possession and securing themselves there as if they intended to stay, which they did. After a little, Butterfield's division moved up to their left having a pretty warm contest, and then Williams' division moved on up to the right of Geary, through the woods, till they came out almost to the open farm near the Powder Spring and Marietta road on the right. Schofield's corps was on the right rear of the Twentieth supporting it. A swampy ravine prevented close communication with Geary on the left, so that the division was isolated from the Second and Third. Ruger's brigade was on the right, Knipe in the center and Robinson on the left. Next the ravine, out in front of the woods, stretched an open field for a thousand yards or so in width, and in the woods beyond that were the skirmishers for the First Division, being the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Regiment of the First Brigade. Out on a little cleared knoll in that open field, about one hundred yards in front of the woods where the First Brigade were resting, and a little to the left of the Powder Spring road, was posted Battery M, U. S. Regulars, and General Knipe had orders to support that battery with his brigade.

Soon after this position was taken, probably about noon, the men had orders to erect breastworks along the whole line to secure it. They had made but little progress, however, before the firing of the skirmishers in the

woods over across the open fields became quite spirited and assumed almost the proportions of a battle, indicating with certainty an advance of the "Johnnies" from that quarter.

Very soon, probably about 2 P M., the Union pickets began to appear, falling back into the clearing, where they were followed by long lines of rebel infantry coming on by the right flank and deploying into line as soon as they cleared the woods, and advancing on the double-quick, or run, filling the air with their wild rebel yell, which by this time had become quite familiar to the Union army

The First Brigade were not in the least disturbed by it. A rebel charge in a fair field, offering battle on anything like even terms, had no particular terrors for them, and when General Knipe ordered them into line to charge out into the open field to stay the oncoming hordes of rebeldom, before they should arrive at the battery which was committed to his charge to support, there was not a man that flinched. And when the First Brigade charged alone into that field in good line, with their flags flying, out towards a whole division of Confederates (Stevenson's) advancing rapidly upon them in three parallel lines, it seemed almost foolhardiness to the other troops of their corps; but they sent up cheers in admiration of the gallantry of the First. And well did they deserve it. They went out on that knoll at that particular time to support that battery and stay with it, and keep it there, and they did it.

They did not arrive a moment too early, for when the brigade came into line in front of the battery, the rebel column was within 200 yards. They, "the Rebs," were in the open, and they were indeed "stormed at with shot and shell" from right and left and front. Their lines were thinned at all points, but they pressed on, and, when within about fifty yards fixed bayonets for a charge. The First Brigade also fixed bayonets, but they did not cease for a moment to keep the volley of bullets, with which they

had greeted the "rebs" from their first start, constantly flying among them, and the batteries also were particularly efficient, active, and destructive. It was not often that they had so fair a mark. The rebels made three distinct charges towards the lines, each time to be repulsed with terrible loss. They did not break through the lines at a single point, and finally they fell back towards the distant woods again. The Confederate General Johnson says that Hood made this attack without his authority

The weight of this whole attack had fallen mainly upon the First Division, and with the greatest severity on the right of that division, and it had been signally repulsed by the right of that division; and that repulse should have been followed by a counter charge and a general advance of all the fresh troops. If it could have been done, thousands of prisoners and many battle flags could have been gathered in from that field that evening with no loss whatever.

The First Brigade were in no condition to do it. In that prolonged fight they had expended sixty rounds of cartridges to the man, and very few of them had over five left for further fighting.

But there were plenty of fresh troops all along the line who could have done it, and would have rejoiced to do it, had they been ordered; but they did not get the orders and it was not done. Hooker was then rankling on Sherman's comments as to his disposition to switch off and do independent fighting on his own hook, and for his own glory, and so no orders were given to meet the emergency As it was, however, the Confederates had been terribly punished. They had been the attacking party, and they had suffered from the exposed field in which they had fought, while a large part of the Union forces, especially to the left of the First Division, had constructed very good defenses for their infantry lines and also for their batteries. General Hood, speaking of the disaster that fell upon him that day, speaks of them as "intrenched

batteries." The First Brigade always brag of this fight as a square stand up fight and a complete victory

The casualties of the regiment in this battle were:

Killed.

Co. B,—Alfred Goodrich,	1	
Co. E,—Charles A. Squires,	1	
Co. I,—Henry Heaton,	1	3

Mortally Wounded.

Co. F,—John Elliott,		1

Wounded.

Co. B,—George Reinhardt, John Richards,	2	
Co. E,—Walter W Avery, Calvin A. Hubbard, John Skinner,	3	
Co. I,—Lieut. James Stewart, Jr., Geo. Martin, Roswell Root, James Dunnigan,	4	
Co. K,—John Young,	1	
Co. H,—Lieut. P P Wilson,	1	11

Captured.

Co. E,—James Skinner,	1	
Co. I,—James Dunnigan,	1	2
Total,		17

When Lieutenant P P Wilson was shot, he was wounded severely through both legs, one of which had subsequently to be amputated, and he lay helpless in the open field exposed to a merciless fire, and one of his brother lieutenants, Lieutenant R. of an adjacent com-

pany in the line, undertook to secure his removal back to the line of the woods that his wounds might be attended to, and he directed a couple of stretcher carriers to bear him off, and was met by a flat refusal. This officers was usually very serene and inoffensive in his aspect, and habitually very temperate in his use of the English language; but it is vouched for on this occasion by several witnesses that, like Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, he did not hesitate to assure the poltroons, on the very highest authority, that they would do as he had commanded notwithstanding their refusal, and that right early, and although at the commencement of his remark he held in his hand an inoffensive package done up in chamois skin, which had been presented to him by his neighbors in Litchfield county on his last promotion and received by him the day previous, by the time he was through making that remark the chamois skin had been cast to the winds, and the newest and brightest sword in all the army of the Cumberland was gleaming and flashing over the heads of the cowards, with such a light that therein they at once saw their duty precisely as Lieutenant R. saw it, and they did it and that immediately, and Lieutenant Wilson was at once carried out of danger and lives to tell the story of the only oath charged to the record of Lieutenant R. in all his service. After the fight was over the brigade constructed substantial breastworks along the line which they had held.

June 23d. One "Reb" came in and gave himself up. About forty prisoners taken by our division; our brigade brought in twenty of them.

On June 24th there was no move by our division. All quiet with us except stray bullets from skirmish line. The Fourth Corps and General Geary have hard fighting this afternoon. Pickets were pushed to the front only between 100 and 200 yards before they encountered the pickets of the enemy, and here they sunk their rifle pits and remained for the night. Some one of the jokers of the brigade,

(it was laid at the door of two members of the Fifth but not admitted by them,) perpetrated a stupenduous joke on the Rebs, which they did not relish at all and brought a very heavy fire on the skirmish line. About midnight, when there was a lull in the fire of the skirmishers, just back of the Union skirmish line rang out the order "Fall in, men; fall in," then in a moment or two followed the order "Forward, march." A perfect stillness reigned over the field, and the effect of it on the rebs who could hear every word can well be imagined. Next came the order, "Steady on the left; double-quick, charge." As this last order was given, the rebs, who had gotten hastily into position and undoubtedly supposing that a night attack was advancing on them, poured forth a terrific fire along the whole line. The skirmishers had to lie very low in their rifle pits for a few minutes while the bullets went whizzing harmlessly overhead. Then there were jeers, guffaws, and cat calls from the Union side, and the rebs found out that they had been very effectually sold out.

June 25th was much the same as yesterday, keeping close behind works.

On June 26th a detachment for picket was sent out under Lieutenant Rugg, Captain Hull of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania in charge of the picket.

On June 27th picket was ordered to be ready to advance at 3 P M. This forenoon an advance on the right and left with hard fighting. This afternoon heavy fighting on the left around Kenesaw.

This was the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. While an attack was made along the whole line of Union forces against the rebel line opposed to them, ten miles in length, each behind pretty strong breastworks, four divisions from the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee, Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps being one of them, under the lead of General McPherson, made a very spirited assault upon the enemy's intrenched lines on Kenesaw Mountain. During this assault the Second Brigade of the Second Division, near the position

of the First Brigade, charged across the open field in their front, in five lines of battle, and established a new line about six hundred yards nearer the enemy's line. Twenty-five of the enemy's skirmishers were captured in their rifle pits and the rest fell back on the main line. The enemy opened on the new line with all their batteries within reach, but Hooker had a good array of artillery provided for the protection of the movement, and he personally attended to the sighting of the guns and the cutting of the fuses, and the rebel guns were soon silenced and the new line established and intrenched.

This assault on Kenesaw was plainly visible all along the line. The bursting of shells around the base and up the sides of Kenesaw was a grand spectacle of fireworks. It was very gallantly made, and as an exhibition of the good fighting qualities of the men engaged, was all that could be looked for in flesh and blood, but as to its effect upon the enemy's position was unsuccessful at every point. It gave them an opportunity to slaughter twenty-five hundred good Union soldiers with scarcely any loss to themselves. General Harker was also killed, and General McCook mortally wounded in the attack. As a consequence of it General Sherman returned to his more successful and usual way of overcoming an intrenched enemy and went around them, flanking them this time on the right, McPherson leading.

June 28th. All quiet; posting books and accounts.

June 29th. Making reports for June and rolls for May and June.

June 30th. Colonel Packer mustered the men for pay this forenoon.

July 1st. Fighting at intervals to the right and to the left around Kenesaw Mountain.

July 2d. Descriptive lists of old three years' men who did not re-enlist made out. Ordered to be ready to move at daylight in the morning and no fires built.

July 3d. About 8 A. M. the whole army moved forward a few miles, passing over the enemy's strong lines of abandoned works. There has been some fighting

through the day and the enemy are now in sight on the hills building breastworks. We bivouac to-night in the woods. We have taken possession of the town of Marietta to-day

The enemy had abandoned their position some time during the night of the 2d, but not much before morning, because their retreating columns were visible to the front during most of the day, after 10 o'clock, and during the day many squads of them were overtaken and captured. It was a fertile, open country, and it was delightful to be able to advance a few miles through it without being compelled to erect breastworks or dig rifle pits every few rods in order to maintain position. We passed through many miles of the enemy's breastworks, some of them very strongly built from three to four feet high, and from four to eight feet thick and set full of sharpened stakes, standing several feet to the front at an angle, and outside of these, from fifty to one hundred feet, were tree tops cut off and laid with tops outward constituting an almost impenetrable cheveaux-de-frise and abatis. It was great good luck for the Union troops that the rebs gave up these defenses peaceably Later the regiment passed the Marietta Institute, on the outskirts of the city, consisting of two large three story brick buildings, probably used for the general purposes of the college, and a large number of small, cottage-like buildings which were doubtless used as students' quarters. Here General Sherman had officiated before the war as college professor, little thinking that his desultory rambles through these woods were preparing him to lead an army through their entanglements as no other general could have done. There was a splendid view from the lawns of the Institute, of the country to the northward, of Kenesaw and Lost Mountain to the left of it. Generally it appeared to be as heavily wooded as the "Hell Hole" in which the Union troops had been hid for the last month and from which they had just

emerged, with here and there a large plantation or clearing visible. Arriving at Marietta, it abounded in shaded avenues, well built houses, well kept lawns and grounds, and bore every evidence of being a wealthy and prosperous community In the afternoon the column pushed out along the Atlanta pike, and about 4 P M. came up with the the rebel rear in a piece of woods near "Davy White's" mill, and about seven miles north of the Chattahoochee river.

July 4th. In front of rebel breastworks. In afternoon division moved four miles to right. Large fires are seen within the rebel lines. The day was celebrated by the bands playing national airs, and the cheers of the men; but no firing of cannon, except down on the left flank, where artillery was hammering away at them uninterruptedly

July 5th. Rebs have retreated and we have advanced in line of battle several miles, passing several lines of reb fortifications. Halted in the woods one and one-half miles from Chattahoochee river and in sight of Atlanta. This night there was a stampede over the lines of sleeping men of a lot of frightened horses and men; many of the men supposing the line had been charged upon by a line of rebel cavalry

July 6th. Moved to the left and have taken position in the line, relieving a part of the Fourth Corps. Part of our brigade building breastworks. Atlanta can be seen from the locality of the encampment, and is but eleven miles distant. Camp is on a ridge near Vining's Station.

July 7th. We have reached the banks of the Chattahoochee river, and have driven the rebels to the south side of it, and we are in camp making ourselves very comfortable.

July 8th. Quiet.

July 9th. Details on duty in picket line.

July 10th. Detachments of regiment on outpost picket duty Lieut. Rugg with three or four men advanced to reconnoitre the enemy's line and found it evacuated. Picket line ordered forward as skirmish line, passing several lines of strong breastworks, through the woods and across ravines till they reached the Chattahoochee river, and find the enemy occupying the opposite bank. They

captured three prisoners and an escort to General Hardee. They were relieved from picket at dark. The old three years' men (now veterans) who did not re-enlist were to-day returned to Chattanooga to be discharged.

The enemy had very strong works on the other side of the river on which thousands of negroes with skillful engineers had been at work for a month or more.

July 11th. Everybody nearly tired out to-day The enemy became very friendly while we lay here with the river between us, and by mutual agreement the pickets ceased firing upon each other, bathed together in the river and traded tobacco and coffee with great freedom.

July 12th. Ordinance returns for second quarter, 1864, made to-day. Schofield's corps is said to have crossed the river above.

July 13th. Returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage made out for May. McPherson's army is crossing the river.

July 14th. Returns of clothing, etc., for June made out and forwarded.

July 15th. New company descriptive books made out. Regimental inspection by Captain W P Smith, Brigade Inspector.

July 16th. Made preparation for a general inspection of camp by General Hooker.

July 17th. Marched in afternoon across the railroad and crossed the river on pontoons and marched out to front, our regiment on skirmish line, four companies deployed. At night bivouacked in woods some distance south side of Chattahoochee river. Rebel General Johnson superseded by General Hood.

July 18th. Advanced again a considerable distance. Lieutenant Rugg sent out with picket. Colonel Packer and Captain Rockwell sent in application to be mustered out by reason of expiration of term of enlistment.

July 19th. Advance made and hard fighting by other portions of our army Just at night our division moved south several miles, stopping at Peach Tree Creek. Made preparations to attack the rebel line of works which are about three miles north of Atlanta. Halted in the woods.

July 20th. Expect to have a warm time to-day Went into position at 10 A. M., resting upon our arms in the

woods with sixty rounds in the boxes. About 4 P M. the rebels, under General Hood, attacked our portion of the line and held us to it tight for the space of three hours, but did not make us yield one inch of ground. We lost in this engagement three officers wounded, fifteen enlisted men killed, and forty-one enlisted men wounded, every one of them a veteran who had reenlisted. I call this very hot for a three hours' fight. Bivouacked upon the battle field until

July 22d. Moved forward about two miles nearer Atlanta. We have to crowd the rebel pickets back as we advance. We can now see the city from our camp. Our shell pass into the city without any effort.

The foregoing description of the battle of Peach Tree Creek is from Colonel Packer's diary Captain Rugg's diary gives further details and the hours of movement stated differ, so that I do not assume to consolidate them, but give Captain Rugg's memoranda in full also:

Wednesday, July 20th. On the advance. The enemy engaged by our skirmish line. Crossed the Peach Tree Creek about noon. About 3 P M., while making coffee with arms stacked, were attacked by the enemy very suddenly and violently The line of battle was quickly formed and only just in time to save ourselves. But our regiment held the line bravely, under a terrible cross fire, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania on our right and the One Hundred and Forty-first New York on our left, and the terrible battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought till after dark. Corporal Taylor of Company F killed, and Sailer and Campbell wounded.

Thursday, 21st. After the battle last night posted videttes and built breastworks. We have buried Corporal Wm. A. Taylor on the field, with his soldier's blanket around him. He was as good a soldier as ever stood under arms. Details from our army are engaged in burying the dead of both Northern and Southern men. Loss in regiment: forty wounded, twenty killed; others in hospital dying. At night attack made on the enemy by Fourteenth Corps.

There is another incident of this contest which relates distinctively to the part taken by the Fifth in the fortunes

of the day, which should be added to the record given in the diaries, and in order to give it in its proper relation some further general characteristics of the battle are given. The advance of Sherman's army having been stopped at the Chattahoochee river, by the elaborate intrenchments before described in which the rebel line had taken refuge at that point, and the General having decided to go round these intrenchments, he left the army of the Cumberland seated before the enemy's defenses while he swung the remainder of his army out to the left for a grand right wheel towards Atlanta, Thomas to be the pivotal army On the 9th, Schofield's army crossed the river eight miles above, and four days after McPherson crossed twenty miles above, at Boswell. No sooner were these crossings effected than Johnson abandoned his defenses fronting the river and fell back towards Atlanta, forming a new line facing the new position of the Union forces. On the 17th Thomas' army crossed the river on pontoons at Paice's Ferry, just above the abandoned intrenchments, and came into line on the north side and not far from Peach Tree Creek, facing south. On the same day that they crossed the river, the Confederate General Joe Johnson was superseded by General Hood. This change was regarded by the Union generals to indicate that a bolder policy of war was desired by Jeff Davis than the cautious, conservative methods of Johnson, and every Union commander was cautioned to be in readiness for surprises at all points.

Nevertheless Peach Tree Creek came near being a very unfortunate surprise. Hood was upon the eager lookout for a chance to strike any force that he could catch upon the flank or unsupported in this juncture.

As soon as Thomas had got well across, and Hood had ascertained the distance between him and the Armies of the Ohio and Tennessee, he resolved to concentrate his force rapidly and pounce upon Thomas alone. He withdrew his pickets and skirmishers from his front so that the approach of his heavy columns should not be heralded. In the forenoon of the 20th, Thomas had

advanced his forces across Peach Tree Creek and up into an elevated woodland, where the men had stacked arms, and were preparing their noon time meal.

Hood, in the meantime, was massing his forces in the adjacent timber, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon made an unannounced and very bold rush upon the Union lines. But the Twentieth Corps or First Brigade were not caught napping like the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville. Captain Daboll of the Fifth that day had command of the skirmishers of the First Brigade. The dense masses of the enemies parallel lines of battle were advancing close upon him through the thick underbrush when first discovered. There was no time to send timely notice to the main line in the rear by messenger, so the brigade which was closed in mass could be deployed and put in line of battle and readiness for action before the enemy would have been right among them, although of course he attempted it, but he did the very best thing which was possible for him to do under the circumstances. He rallied his skirmishers into a mass, and by firing volleys from so considerable a number of pieces deceived the rebels into believing that they had fallen upon the main line of Union troops, and consequently drew the fire of the whole rebel line of battle, which served notice at once on the Union line that there was real business ahead of such magnitude that they must be prepared for it at once, and they were consequently well in line when the rebel columns struck them.

The weight of Hood's assault fell upon Williams' and Geary's divisions of the Twentieth Corps, and portions of the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, and it was everywhere driven back by downright hard fighting. When the assaulting line first struck the First Brigade it very considerably outflanked it on the right and consequently enfiladed it, but the right of regiment was flung back, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana of Second Brigade brought up in support, and thenceforward the entire line was maintained throughout the battle. It was an open,

"square stand-up fight of give and take" without cover or defense on either side, until the Confederates were entirely satisfied and hauled off for safety The losses in this action were undoubtedly against them, and many prisoners and battle flags were taken all along the line.

But for the gallant reception given the charging lines by the skirmishers of the Fifth, and the soldierly qualities there displayed by Captain Daboll and his command, the "rebs" would have undoubtedly caught the First Division, at least, at a disadvantage, and very likely adjacent portions of the line, which received their first notice of the enemy's approach and proximity by the volleys and the heavy response of the Confederates at the skirmish line.

The regiment suffered its largest losses in this battle of any in which it was engaged, except Cedar Mountain. The casualties were:

Killed.

Co. C,—Eugene H. Duffey,	1	
Co. D,—John H. McCormick, Patrick Smith, August Meyer,	3	
Co. F,—Corporal Wm. A. Taylor,	1	
Co. G,—Geo. M. Wilcox, Geo. Bedford, John Carr, John Clay, Sylvester Partritt,	5	
Co. I,—Wm. Meighan, Charles Cunningham,	2	
Co. K,—Mortimer W Brown, Philip Devricks,	2	14

Mortally Wounded.

Co. B,—Geo. M. Clark, Edward S. Mott,	2	
Co. E,—Myron G. Bishop, Geo. Gillbert, John Davis,	3	
Co. F,—Geo. Campbell,	1	
Co. G,—Minott C. Hale,	1	
Co. H,—John Young, 1st,	1	
Co. K,—Philip Fisher,	1	9

Wounded.

Field and Staff,—Adjt. Wm. A. Daniels, Asst. Surg. A. J. Gilson,	2	
Co. B,—Sergt. L. M. Snow, Michael Riley, E. B. Coolidge, George May, Robert Renmin,	5	
Co. C,—Lieut. Isaac N. Welden, Jacob Miller, Robert Bell,	3	
Co. D,—Geo. Barnes, Thomas Evens, William Hasselbacker, John McKenney, Henry L. Mitchell, Peter Welch, John N Williams, Charles A. Farren, Hugo Oberempt,	9	
Co. E,—Peter Thornley, Gilbert Saunders, Wm. H. Vanvoorst,	3	
Co. F,—Christopher Sailor,	1	
Co. G,—Lieut. Albert L. Gavitt, Geo. W Briggs, Corp. Charles H. Corey, Burton Hodges, Richard Condon, William Murray, James Neval, Eben E. Scribner, James P Howard,	9	
Co. H,—Geo. F. Cheeney, Napoloen J. Stone,	2	
Co. I,—Henry McCabe, Harris Shaver, Edward Teator, James Tuttle,	4	
Co. K,—Wm. H. Cordner,	1	39

Captured.

Co. C,—Lewis Thilo,		1
Total,		63

Among the many boys who did their whole duty in this terrible battle, Surgeon Gilson was so prominent that one of his comrades who appreciated his services sent the following complimentary item to the Connecticut papers:

"A BRAVE SURGEON.

CAMP FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
BEFORE ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 1, 1864.

Editors Press:—Every one is ready to praise the record of distinguished *officers*. Let a private soldier tell you something. In the terrific fight of July 20th there was, in *our* eyes, another hero come to light. I refer to Dr. A. J. Gilson, Assistant Surgeon Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, who was under fire all through the fight and was seen to carry off wounded men from the field under the most galling fire we had yet seen upon the bare field. Another fact is that Dr. Gilson was the only surgeon upon the field from our brigade (Knipe's), and every wounded man from our regiment (Fifth) had his wounds dressed before being sent to the doubtful comforts of a field hospital. A good man and a brave one—pass him round.

Yours, FIFTH CONN VOLS."

It was said that after this battle an Irishman who had come to this country to search for a brother and had years before given up the unavailing search, being here sent out to bury the dead, found his brother among them; and a German, serving as nurse in a hospital, had placed in his charge his own brother whom he had left a babe in the fatherland. A Union soldier shot down the leading Confederate in a charge, and found that it was his own son who fell dead at his feet.

Friday, 22d. Three years ago to-day we were sworn into the U. S. service. Advanced a mile or two this morning and met the enemy Lively skirmishing and plenty of artillery freely used by the enemy We have taken position on high ground overlooking Atlanta and have built two lines of breastworks. General McPherson was killed by enemy's skirmishers, who had come in on the left and rear to-day The rebel commander, Hood, was his class-mate at West Point.

Saturday, 23d. Engaged in strengthening breastworks; artillery freely used on both sides, our twenty and twenty-four pounders shelling Atlanta.

Sunday, 24th. The day has passed quietly General Hooker at his own request relieved from command of Twentieth Corps and ordered to report at Washington. General Williams assumed command of the corps, Brigadier-General Knipe the First Division and our Colonel Packer of First Brigade. Troops were paraded this forenoon for General Hooker, but we did not see him.

Monday, 25th. Quiet.

Tuesday, 26th. This afternoon picket line advanced and our regiment ordered out in support, but were called in without loss. Large quantities of lead wasted, and we hope General Knipe's desire to get us under fire is satisfied.

Wednesday, 27th. All quiet. Hooker took leave of the corps to-day having been relieved, probably because his subordinate, General O. O. Howard, had been promoted to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, made vacant by the death of McPherson, rather than himself. General Slocum put in command of Twelfth Corps in place of Hooker relieved. General Williams in temporary command.

Thursday, 28th. Details in picket line under major of Forty-sixth Pennsylvania and Captain Shaw of One Hundred and Twenty-third New York. General Hooker left for Washington. A portion of the army have moved by the right to the rear or below Atlanta, and are having a noisy fight there to-day

Friday, 29th. A demonstration along the picket line. Advanced a line of vidette posts and the men built or dug pits for themselves.

Saturday 30th. Picket line advanced early and our regiment ordered out in support. Nearly all the rebel picket line were surprised and captured in their pits; some were asleep. Drove back the "reb" line and occupied a somewhat elevated position almost under their line of fortifications and lay under a terrible scathing fire of shot and shell from their artillery One shell passed through our frail line of rifle pits, injuring several and killing Felix Clary of Company F, taking part of his head of. About noon all was quiet and we returned to camp.

This was the battle of Atlanta, for the First Brigade, or the nearest to the Gate City at which they fought any

battle; although it might truly be said that the objective point of all the fighting of the three preceding months was Atlanta.

The advance of the picket line in this instance was ordered by the corps commander, and was executed under General Knipe, temporary division commander, at dawn, taking the rebs completely by surprise, and was supported till noon or after by many of the regiments, exposing them to considerable loss, and the position was not fortified and held after it was won, except for the few hours mentioned. Doubtless the movement was made to observe the condition and position of the troops in and about Atlanta, or to keep such portion of them as were in these defenses employed in this position till Sherman should be able to cut their communications below the city.

The casualties of the regiment in the encounter were:

Killed.

Co. C,—Charles E. Cole,	1	
Co. F,—Felix Clary,	1	
Co. H,—Henry King,	1	3

Mortally Wounded.

Co. B,—James E. Moore,		1

Wounded.

Co. D,—Frederick Rixecker,	1	
Co. F,—Peter McDonald, James Robinson, William Sloan,	3	
Co. H,—James Shannon,	1	
Co. I,—Patrick Gallighan,	1	6
Total,		10

Sunday, 31st. Buried Felix Clary of Company F near the camp ground and breastworks. We have a line of breastworks almost surrounding the "reb" line and Atlanta, and our heavy guns keep up an almost continual fire into the city In the night, when all is still, we can hear the shot and shell clatter through the buildings of Atlanta.

Wednesday, August 3d. All quiet for a few days, except the almost continuous report of our heavy guns shelling the city Made out returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage for July

Thursday, 4th. Our turn on picket to-night. Thomas Reily certified for discharge, for disability; no good to the service.

Friday, 5th. Made demonstration along whole line of picket on the "rebs" this afternoon.

Saturday, 6th. Clothing received and issued to the men.

Sunday, 7th. Company inspection this forenoon.

Monday, 8th. Inventories of effects and final statements of soldiers killed made out and sent to War Department, Washington.

Friday, 12th. Tolerable quiet for the few days past. Moved our tents a short distance and re-arranged and cleaned camp. Our turn on picket again, captain of the Twenty-third New York commanding.

Saturday, 13th. From our picket line we can distinctly see the rebel pickets and their men in their main line of breastworks.

Sunday, 14th. Company inspection in forenoon. This evening meeting held in One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Regiment; good meeting.

Thursday, 18th. Inventories of government property on hand in possession of companies made. At daylight this morning the enemy commenced a heavy fire of artillery upon us without doing much damage. Hard fighting heard on the right of the line during the day.

Friday, 19th. At 4 o'clock this morning our artillery opened fire all along the line, simultaneously on the enemy's lines and the city of Atlanta, for one-half hour. The railroad depot in the city was burned by the bursting of shell. Heavy firing was heard in the forenoon on the right and afternoon towards the left.

Sunday, 21st. Chaplain of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York preached this evening.

Wednesday, 24th. Our artillery shelling the enemy A large fire visible in Atlanta. The railroad depot building burned, probably ignited by our shell. Streams of water are plainly seen falling on the building.

Thursday, 25th. Captain Sanford returned to the regiment. Out on picket to-night with Captain Sanford, who is brigade officer of the picket. Orders for Fourth and Twentieth Corps to take new positions to-night. The Twentieth Corps moved back towards the Chattahoochee river between 8 and 9 P M.

This move indicated that after all of Sherman's long struggle of almost a month, below Atlanta, to get possession of the railroad running southerly, that he was not entirely confident of the result, and that matters were sufficiently in doubt to make it advisable for him to provide a safe place of retreat in case of disaster.

Friday, 26th. The Twentieth Corps in position on the river—the First Division at the railroad bridge, Second Division two miles above, and the Third same distance below. Major-General Slocum has returned and taken command of the Twentieth Corps.

Saturday, 27th. Engaged in strengthening the breastworks and defenses along our line. Enemy made an attack on the Third Division and were repulsed.

Sunday, 28th. A quiet Sabbath day; the first one in a long time.

Monday, 29th. All at work making up pay rolls. Captain Doyle returned to the regiment.

August 30th. When we were moved back to the Chattahoochee river, General Sherman passed around to the south of the city of Atlanta, causing the rebels to go out and fight his army, leaving all their stores in the city. From our position we could look into the city, and we saw one of the grandest sights that could be imagined. They destroyed all their stores to keep them from our hands, and all night long bright fires were burning, ammunition was exploding and shells bursting. We remained all night upon the watch, and the grand sight will never fade from my memory

August 31st. Regiment mustered for months of July and August by Brigade Mustering Officer, Captain W P Smith.

September 1st. Our regiment and others made a reconnoissance toward the city, and have not found any one except a few rebel cavalry to oppose us in front. Return at night with our report, having been within the earthworks surrounding Atlanta.

September 2d. We all move forward toward the city of Atlanta, leaving our tents standing. Our regiment has the advance, and the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers have the honor of being the first Union regiment to march through the streets of the city of Atlanta. We have certainly earned the honor, for we have made a long and tedious campaign, having been 112 days and nights continually under fire, sleeping many nights in the trenches, fighting at every opportunity, always holding the ground and routing those opposed to us, and finishing the campaign with great honor to ourselves, to the State and to the General Government.

General Sherman says that we will rest in the city for thirty days, and I believe him.

September 2d. We have established our camp upon the east side of the city, and a beautiful place, where we will have an opportunity to rest, something that will be new to our regiment.

A great many deserters from the enemy give themselves up; they come in squads, and we turn them over to the provost. We find their manufactories all destroyed; their cars burned; miles of track filled with their trains burned; the whole city perforated with our shells, and general desolation spread broadcast in every direction. War! what desolation follows your line of march.

September 3d. Regimental tents and baggage arrived from last camp, on the cars.

September 4th. Encamped just outside the city Milk fifty cents a pint. Before the occupation the following were some of the prevailing prices: Flour, $1.50 per pound; corn meal, $18 per bushel; rice, $1 per pound; salt, $1 per pound; syrup (sorghum), $30 per gallon; beef, $3 per pound; bacon and lard, $1 per pound; butter, $10 per pound; chickens, $10 each; sweet potatoes, $40 per bushel; coffee, $20 per pound; soap $1 per pound; shoes, $100 per pair; calicoes and cotton cloth, $5 per yard; beans, $4 per peck, which last consequently constituted the cheapest food at that time obtainable.

After the occupation plenty of all kinds of provisions were rapidly brought down from the North and the cost of living materially reduced. On the 5th day of September the camp was laid out anew and other arrangements made which indicated a good long rest.

September 9th. Making returns of clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

September 10th. Have visited the lines of fortification built by ourselves and the rebels around this city, and also looked around the city Terrible destruction by shot and shell everywhere.

September 11th. Clothing received and issued to the men. Brigade moved about half a mile to the left, on line of works around the town and to the south of the city Colonel Packer, field officer of the day ; Major Cogswell, brigade officer of the picket ; Lieutenant Rugg, officer of picket stationed on Decatur road. Orders are to stop all citizens.

September 12th. Beautiful. Several ladies approached picket lines wishing to enter the city. Hard to stop them, but military orders are the law.

September 16th. Regimental inspection by Captain W P Smith, A. A. I. General of Brigade.

Sunday, 18th. Division reviewed by General Williams in the rain, and we all returned to camp as wet as water

Immediately after the occupation of Atlanta, "Uncle Billy" Sherman had decided that for the purposes of a military post, and undoubtedly considering the contingency of making the move from there that he did later on it was a necessity, and he must remove the residents of the city outside his lines, which was of course a very harsh necessity for them, and led to some very bitter correspondence between these residents and their representatives and the general, in which the rebel General Hood took a hand, and General Sherman was given a very bad character for almost any position in life by some of his old friends and classmates. But it all made no difference ; they all had to go and had to remove themselves immediately They had their choice either to go north or south,

but go they must and they did. Many of the Irish, and German, and colored people gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to get away north, but most of the native born preferred to go south. These were removed to a neutral camp at Rough and Ready from which they scattered off rapidly in different directions and Atlanta was left simply a military post with scarce a resident unconnected with the army remaining.

Although the effect of this order was to eliminate the female element in every aspect from the daily lives of the soldiers within the lines at Atlanta, there were few who were so inconsolable in that regard that they sought, to any great extent, that kind of this society which was to be found in great abundance among the families of the farmers and "corncrackers" just outside in all directions.

Within their own domain all went as "merry as a marriage bell." They did not lack for amusements or divertisements in abundance. Correspondence and mending had all fallen greatly behind in the four months which had passed away since they had been able to take a stitch or write even a short letter. In fact there were but few who had even seen pen and ink in all that time, and so there was a great deal of this kind of labor to be done. Then there were suppers, and parties and even dances gotten up which passed off in very good shape. The band of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment gave a series of concerts, which were highly enjoyed; then the Third Wisconsin developed a variety troupe, which took possession of the opera house and furnished very amusing performances every week day night; afterwads the band added to their concerts a farce in conclusion, which added immensely to their entertainments.

September 20th. We have been comfortably situated in this city for the past three weeks, and are now newly clothed and are preparing for the grand review by General Sherman, which occurs to-morrow.

Colonel Packer adds, as to himself: "I have just received orders from headquarters which removes me from the command of the regiment and transfers me to the command of the First Brigade. This is not agreeable to my wishes, for I have no ambition for any other command but the Fifth, who are my favorites, but I cannot think of standing in the way of those worthy officers who are just below me in rank, and will not stand in the way of their advancement which they so richly deserve. So I will leave my old command, in sorrow, knowing that I leave them in good hands."

September 21st. We have had a grand review by General Sherman, of the Twentieth Army Corps, after which we moved into the city and gave General Sherman and General Thomas a marching salute at their headquarters.

Col. Packer adds: "They could not help feeling proud of the brave men that have honored them this day This severs my connection with the Fifth Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, and in conclusion I must give my testimony briefly I have shared with them their marches and their fatigues, their battles, victories and defeats, and can say with truth that there was never a body of braver men in existence; ever ready to obey orders, without flinching, they have won my love and esteem. I am always proud to meet and honor every one of those men who have done honor to myself, to themselves, to their State, and to their Nation.

Respectfully, WARREN W PACKER."

Friday, 23d. Making out returns of clothing, etc., for September.

Sunday, 25th. Regimental inspection by Captain W P Smith, A. A. I. General of Brigade.

Monday, 26th. Rearranging camp, correcting alignments, cleaning camp, etc.

Thursday, 29th. Dress parade held and drills ordered.

Friday, 30th. Company drills in forenoon, battalion drills in afternoon.

General Knipe's report, as to this campaign, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, TWENTIETH CORPS,
ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 13, 1864.

Captain:—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my brigade during the campaign of Atlanta:

My brigade was guarding railroad communications on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad when I received orders to move with my command to the front. The One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers and Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers started on the 28th of April, 1864, from Deckard, Tenn., marched across the Cumberland Mountains and reached Bridgeport, Ala., on the 30th of April, where the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers and the detachment of the Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry joined the command.

May 1st, resumed our march and reached Shellmound, where the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers joined the brigade, completing my command. May 2d, resumed the march, taking the route over Whiteside and Lookout Mountain, joining the balance of the corps at Chattanooga on the 3d of May The next day we took up our march towards Ringgold, where we arrived on the 5th, camping near Pleasant Grove Church, and preparing the command for active field duty

May 7th, broke camp at daybreak and started in the direction of Anderson (Trickum) Postoffice, packing the train at Nickajack Gap, nothing but ambulances, ammunition train, and wagons with intrenching tools following the troops, reached Anderson Postoffice that day and camped there until 1 o'clock A. M., May 10th, when we marched to Snake Creek Gap and camped for the night.

May 11th, my brigade was ordered to occupy a high ridge called Horn Mountain, where the troops constructed breastworks. On the next day we resumed our march towards Resaca, reaching the field of operations on the 13th of May While McPherson was engaged with the enemy, forming on the left of General Butterfield's division, at about 6 P M., my brigade advanced one mile and rested during the night, forming the third line of battle.

May 14th, the brigade moved at 5:30 A. M. about one mile to the left and laid in reserve until 4 P M., when the enemy attacked the Fourth Corps and the division was ordered to their support. The brigade went in double-quick time, but when it reached the battlefield the assistance of the brigade was not required, the enemy having been repulsed by the Third Brigade of this division. We took position for the night on the left of General Stanley's division, my brigade forming the right of this division, where we remained until 2 P M. on the 15th, when we advanced in double-quick time to engage the enemy We found him in position strongly intrenched and awaiting our attack. I formed my brigade in line of battle on the left of Colonel Wood's brigade of the Third Division of this corps, under a heavy fire of the enemy After completing my formation, I ordered an advance of my line to the top of a wooded ridge, distance some fifty yards, and ordered it to lie down and await my further orders.

Colonel Logie, commanding One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, being on the extreme right of the brigade, mistook the order for an order to charge the enemy's position, and passed beyond the ridge with his regiment into an open field, where he sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded. The enemy, seeing this regiment in the exposed position, opened with his artillery from two forts on our right and left front. I at once directed this regiment to lie down and wait further orders. I could not recall this regiment to its position in the line, as this would have brought them under a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry I could, however, protect them in their position by the balance of the brigade, in case the enemy should make a charge upon them through the open field. In the course of about half an hour the enemy did make a charge, advancing in several lines with colors flying and extending entirely across the field. I ordered my command to lie quiet and await my orders. I waited until the enemy had advanced to within one hundred and fifty yards, when I gave the order to rise up and *fire.* This order was promptly obeyed and in less than half an hour the field in my front did not contain a living rebel. My casualties in this engagement were: Captain E. L. Witman, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and A. A. A. General of this brigade, wounded in the right leg; Lieutenant John H. Knipe of the same

regiment, and aid-de-camp, killed; 6 line officers wounded; 30 enlisted men killed, and 160 wounded; a total of 198.

May 16th. The enemy having abandoned his position we followed in pursuit, crossed the Connesauga River and halted for the night near the banks of the Cossawattee, which we crossed on the 17th, marching towards Cassville, in front of which town we arrived on the 19th, when we formed in line of battle on the left of Butterfield's division, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy, steadily driving him back to the town of Cassville. My brigade laid in line of battle that night, building breastworks within one-half mile of Cassville. We marched into town on the 20th and camped in and around the town until the 23d, when we again resumed the march at daybreak; crossed the Etowah, camping that night on the Euharlee Creek.

May 24th, moved at daybreak in the direction of Dallas, crossing the Pumpkin Vine Creek on the 25th, and coming within one mile of Dallas, we were ordered to the left, where the Second Division of this corps had engaged the enemy We made a forced march of about four miles, passing the Third and Second Divisions of this corps, and when near the enemy we formed in line by brigades, my brigade forming the third line; in this order the division moved steadily forward for about a mile, driving the enemy to his works. General Ruger's brigade relieved Colonel Robinson's, and mine that of Ruger's; two of my regiments, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, being on the right of my brigade and nearest the enemy's breastworks, had exhausted their ammunition soon after dark and were relieved by two regiments of Colonel Coburn's brigade of the Third Division of this corps; the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers and One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers held their positions until 4 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when they were relieved by regiments of the Third Division also.

This was a very gallant fight; officers and men alike stood up to their work, never flinching for a moment and never abandoning a foot of ground they had so nobly gained. The enemy fought behind breastworks, we did not. The loss of the brigade in this fight was: Captain Chesbro and Lieutenant Philips, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, killed; Colonel McDougall,

of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers, mortally wounded; 8 line officers wounded; 13 enlisted men killed; 111 enlisted men wounded, and 2 missing. Total, 137.

The brigade remained in reserve until June 1st, when we moved to the left of the line in rear of the Twenty-third Corps. On the 2d, we advanced about one and a half miles, and on the 3d took position on a knoll in front of the enemy, throwing out the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers as skirmishers, who lost five men wounded. The One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers was ordered to relieve them on the 4th.

On the 5th, we marched about five miles in the direction of Marietta and camped that night on the McLane's plantation. Broke camp on the 6th at 5 A. M. and started on the Sandtown road, halting at a point west of Pine Mountain, where we found the enemy strongly intrenched. We erected breastworks and staid at that point, where, with the exception of slight skirmishing, nothing of moment occurred until the morning of June 11th, when we moved about one and a half miles to the left, connecting with General Stanly's right, built breastworks and remained until June 15th, when the rebel works were found evacuated. We moved forward in line of battle skirmishing across Pine Mountain, this brigade being on the right of the Second Division of this corps. The left wing of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers was thrown out as skirmishers, who advanced close to the rebel works. The enemy opened a brisk fire of artillery and musketry, which was responded to by our skirmishers, and their artillery silenced by our sharpshooters. The lines did not fire a shot. In this affair the brigade lost 4 killed and 16 wounded.

Early on the morning of the 16th we moved to the left of the Second Division, upon being relieved by General Ward's brigade of the Third Division of this corps, where the balance of the division was posted, and built works under continuous fire of the enemy

On the 17th, the rebels having abandoned their works during the night, we advanced to the Marietta road, where the enemy shelled our lines vigorously, wounding 2 commissioned officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers and 2 enlisted men.

On the 19th we advanced about two miles, skirmishing all day with the enemy, losing on that day 1 killed and

12 wounded. On the next morning we moved about six miles to the right, taking position on the right of General Butterfield's division, built breastworks and remained until the morning of the 22d, when we advanced about one and a half miles towards Kulp's Farm on the Powder Spring and Marietta road. I halted my brigade in a woods, by order of the division commander, and threw forward the One Hundred and Twenty Third New York Volunteers to strengthen the skirmish line. In the meantime, Captain Woodbury's battery (M), First New York Artillery, was ordered to take position on a ridge in an open field to my right and front, and my brigade was ordered to move in support of it. This was promptly done by moving the brigade to the right under cover of the woods in which it had been resting. Soon after this sharp firing on the skirmish line admonished us that the enemy was in our front in considerable force. I at once ordered the brigade forward to the ridge where Battery M was posted, and directed rails to be brought forward to construct temporary breastworks. While in the act of doing this, the enemy advanced in three lines (Stevenson's division as I learned from the prisoners captured,) driving in our pickets. My command sprung to their arms at once, and then commenced as spirited a little fight as we have had during the present campaign. The fight commenced at 4 P M. and lasted until 8 P M., with a loss on our part of 3 commissioned officers wounded, 1 missing; and 9 enlisted men killed, 55 wounded, and 19 missing, (the missing being all from the skirmish line and principally from the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers); whilst the enemy's loss, according to their own admission, was at least 1,000.

The troops soon after the engagements threw up substantial breastworks in which they remained until July 3d, when the rebels were found to have evacuated their works in our front. We followed in pursuit and camped that night near Sweet Water Creek. Some firing was going on and many prisoners taken; my brigade was not engaged.

We resumed our march on the 4th and went into camp on the 6th on a ridge near Vining's Station, keeping our front covered by a strong picket line, until June (July) 17th, when we broke camp and crossed the Chattahoochee River on pontoons at Pace's Ferry, marching about three miles in a southeasterly direction.

On the 18th we resumed our march, advancing slowly until we came, on the 20th, to the field where the battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought. We arrived there in the forenoon and rested in column by brigades (my brigade on the right), until the enemy made his attack, about 4 P M., under orders from General Williams, commanding this division. I double-quicked my brigade into line, forming the right of the division, the enemy driving in our pickets with our (their) *line* (having no skirmishers deployed) before I had succeeded in establishing mine. In taking my position my right flank soon became exposed to an enfilading from the enemy, in consequence of having no connection with any other portion of our army I at once directed Colonel Selfridge, commanding Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, to throw back his right wing, (his regiment being on the right of my brigade). This was promptly done and the enemy was checked in his advance. I also sent to my division commander to send me a regiment to place on my right, as I was apprehensive of being turned. This request was complied with at once by sending me the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, (Colonel Colgrove commanding). I placed this regiment into position on my right and was enabled to repulse any attempt of the enemy to drive me from my position during an engagement of over three hours.

This fight was a fair stand-up fight, neither party having protection in the shape of breastworks. The enemy greatly outnumbered us; so they did also in the number of their killed and wounded after the fight was over. My loss in killed and wounded was very heavy for the number engaged. I took into the fight a little over 1,000 men, and lost in killed, 6 commissioned officers; in wounded, 18 commissioned officers; in enlisted men, killed, 59; wounded, 203; missing, 2; (no doubt killed or captured on the skirmish line,) being a total of 188 (288), whilst the enemy must have lost, from all that we can learn, at least five to my one.

Shortly after 7 P M. the enemy, finding he could not drive us from our position, withdrew under the cover of the night and left us master of our well-fought field. During the night my command built substantial breastworks.

On the 21st the command was engaged burying the dead, the enemy's as well as our own, and caring for the

wounded. The brigade sustained a heavy loss in officers in this battle. Amongst the killed are Colonel Logie, of One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, Captain Ketser, Lieutenant Davis Wolf and Adjutant Witman of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Captain Wiley and Lieutenant Daicy of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers. Amongst the wounded, Adjutant Carey of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McNeth, Major Claugharty and Adjutant Hazard of One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers, Adjutant Daniels, Lieutenants Welden and Garith (Gavitt) of the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, and Captain Stoldenbach and Lieutenant Young of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. Whilst I cannot but deplore the heavy losses sustained in this engagement, I have the consolation of knowing, however, that every officer and man in my brigade performed his whole duty to his country

On the 22d we advanced again within two miles of Atlanta, where we erected formidable breastworks within 300 yards of the enemy's line of works; nothing of importance transpiring until July 30th.

I was assigned to the command of the division on the 28th of July, and ordered an advance of the picket line on the morning of the 30th, in pursuance of special orders from corps commander, for the purpose of securing a ridge occupied by the pickets of the enemy This movement was executed at break of day and took the enemy entirely by surprise, and resulted in the capture of 117 prisoners, amongst whom were four commissioned officers, with a loss, on our part, of 2 enlisted men wounded. The position was of the utmost importance to the enemy, as was indicated by his determined efforts to regain it during the whole of that day Our entire loss was 11 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer wounded, and 57 enlisted men wounded.

On the 25th this corps was ordered to take position on the south side of Chattahoochee river, which it did, arriving in camp at break of day on the 26th, the Second Brigade being posted on the right of the railroad bridge, the First in the center and the Third on the left, where we erected formidable works and watched the movements of the enemy by daily reconnoissances.

On the 28th, I was relieved from the command of the division and assumed command of my brigade.

On the 2d of September I marched my brigade, in obedience to orders, out of the breastworks on the Chattahoochee river and entered the city of Atlanta without opposition, the enemy having evacuated on the night of the 1st, and took position in his breastworks on the left of the Decatur road, in the southeast portion of the city

The above is a brief summary of the operations of my brigade from the 28th of April last to the occupation of Atlanta by this corps, on the 2d inst. In concluding this brief report, I feel that I would be doing great injustice to my brigade did I fail to make an effort to have its effective strength increased. I would therefore respectfully ask that at least one more regiment may be added to it. When the brigade marched from Decherd, Tenn., on the 28th of last April, its aggregate effective force was 2,308. It gained during the campaign 53 recruits. It has lost in killed, wounded and missing 797 officers and men, and to-day its aggregate effective strength is but 1,254, having also lost by discharge and sickness 302 officers and men.

I can but regret that so many brave officers and men of my command have fallen in this campaign, but the knowledge that they have fallen in a just and righteous cause, will, I feel well assured, stimulate to renewed efforts the brave band that remains, in the speedy suppression of this God forsaken rebellion.

I cannot conclude this report without tendering my heartfelt thanks to each individual member of my staff, composed of the following named officers: Captain Palmer, A. A. General; Captain E. L. Witman, A. A. A. G.; Captain Geo. B. Cadwallader, A. Q. M.; Captain Ramsey, C. S.; Captain Smith, A. A. I. General; and to Captain Mason, Pro. Mar.; my aides, Lieutenants John H. Knipe, Burns and Selheimer, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they discharged their whole duty.

In the death of my nephew, Lieutenant Knipe, I have sustained the loss of a sincere friend and the country a brave soldier. Although born in Virginia, he remained true to his country and nobly yielded up his young life in the defense of its flag. His dying words to me were: "I have endeavored to do my duty; if you were satisfied with my conduct, I am ready and willing to die."

Accompanying this report please find the reports of my regimental commanders, as also a complete consolidated list of casualties. Sickness is my excuse for not forwarding this report at an earlier day.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. F KNIPE,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CAPTAIN S. E. PITTMAN,

A. A. General, First Div., Twentieth A. C.

Saturday, October 1st. Company drill this forenoon.

Sunday, 2d. Company inspection at 10 o'clock.

Monday, 3d. Enemy reported to be moving towards us. General Sherman with his army (except Twentieth Corps) marched out to meet them. The Twentieth Corps on guard and in command of the city

Tuesday, 4th. Large details at work on fortifications.

Sunday, 9th. Company inspection. Quite cold.

Monday, 10th. On duty with fatigue party on the fortifications.

Thursday, 13th. The same as the 10th.

Friday, 14th. Received a large mail from the north.

Sunday, 16th. Regimental inspection by Captain Wm. P Smith.

Monday, 17th. On fatigue duty in the city

Tuesday, 18th. Five companies from right wing of regiment ordered out a mile to support batteries.

Wednesday, 19th. On fatigue detail in the city The five right companies returned to regiment.

Thursday, 20th. Colonel W W Packer and Captain Dibble mustered out of the service.

Firday, 21st. Brigade moved out on foraging expedition, passing Decatur towards Stone Mountain, about eighteen miles.

Saturday, 22d. Moved six or seven miles further, loading wagons with forage, such as sweet potatoes, corn, fruit, etc.

Sunday, 23d. Moved backward towards Atlanta and remained at Decatur over night.

Monday, 24th. Returned to camp at Atlanta all right with plenty of meat and potatoes and a cow and calf. This evening the regiment ordered out on Decatur railroad to support a battery.

Tuesday, 25th. Detailed for picket. Our brigade pickets relieved the picket of Third Brigade.

Friday, 28th. Making out muster rolls. Made final statements and inventory of effects of Joseph Roberson, who died in hospital, Oct. 19, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga. This evening taking inventory of property in hands of men.

Saturday, 29th. Regiment marched to Decatur and stacked arms and remained till about 4 P. M., on guard of wagons of foraging party Returned to camp in evening.

Monday, 31st. Detailed as officer of the picket. Regiment mustered for pay by Colonel Daboll for months of September, October and November, 1864.

Tuesday, November 1st. Captains Doyle, Smith and Packer and Lieutenants Whitlock, Hart, Purington and Stratton mustered out of service to date from this date.

Friday, 4th. Gave receipts to Captain Doyle for camp and garrison equipage pertaining to Company K.

Saturday, 5th. The officers who are discharged have bade us good-bye and started for home. Company K turned over to command of Lieutenant Rugg. Our corps marched out to the south three miles and halted for the night, the Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Regiment with them.

Sunday, 6th. Returned to camp near the city this afternoon and found things torn to pieces. Enemy attacked our picket line this morning early and killed and wounded three or four men.

Monday, 7th. Ordered to attend a Board of Survey at quarters of Captain Cadwallader, A. Q. M. General of Brigade. Companies B, C and D of the regiment paid off this afternoon.

Tuesday, 8th. The balance of the regiment received their pay to-day

Wednesday, 9th. Were awakened early this morning by sounds of cannonading. The enemy had planted one or two guns on the Decatur R. R. and opened fire on the city Commands were ordered out and they were soon silenced, after which the attack was renewed more fiercely, near the Macon road, on the Third Division. Our regiment ordered to support the Sixty-first Ohio. The enemy

were soon repulsed by our artillery and all was quiet through the day Returned to camp in Atlanta in the evening.

Thursday, 10th. Ordered to Captain Cadwallader's tent on Board of Survey.

Friday, 11th. Working on pay rolls. Dress parade this evening.

Sunday, 13th. Inspection of companies. Have taken a walk about the city with Lieutenant Gavitt.

The railroad buildings on all roads centering here, and all public buildings are being destroyed, preparatory to a grand move. For three days the fires have been raging like a furnace, and every depot, round house and machine shop has been reduced to ruins, and of course the fires have spread considerably among the residences, there being no effort either to save or destroy them.

Monday, 14th. General Jackson has taken command of our division and General Williams the corps. Dress parade in the regiment this evening, the new brigade band furnishing music.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

Tuesday, 15th. Orders for a grand move into the south, early this morning. The Twentieth Corps marched out on the Decatur road, the First Brigade of the First Division leading, and our regiment (the Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers) leading the brigade; marched fifteen miles to camp near Stone Mountain. We left Atlanta pretty much in ashes.

Wednesday, 16th. Marched about 2 P. M. as train guard and camped about 10 at night in Pine Grove, a little beyond South River. Had our supper at 2 o'clock in morning. The Third Brigade tearing up and burning railroad. Henry Fitzgerald of Company K foraged a little too wide and was captured.

Thursday, 17th. Marched as train guard and encamped near midnight in pine woods, a few miles from Social Circle. The troops tearing up a railroad track. These encampments in the grand old pine woods of the country were something memorable.

Friday, 18th. Marched about twenty-two miles, through Social Circle and Rutledge towards Madison, many of the men falling behind not able to keep up with the regiment. The Third Division destroying the railroad. Thomas Reilly and Wm. Michael of Company F, and Henry Warner of Company K, straggled behind and were left to the tender mercies of the rebel guerrillas.

Saturday, 19th. Rainy weather and very muddy Marched early, passing through Madison about noon and kept on southward toward Eatonton and camped in woods near Buck Head. Depot and railroad track destroyed.

Social Circle is a very pretty place and Madison is a beautiful place, with some magnificent private dwellings.

Thos. White of Company E, Louis Koener of Company F, and Tracy A. Bristol and Wm. White of Company I, dropped out of the ranks to-day and are probably killed or captured.

Sunday, 20th. A slow, tedious, hard march of about twenty miles in the rain and mud. In camp in the mud, in a corn field. John Morgan of Company B, Lewis Beecher of Company E, and James A. Brown of Company G, fell to the rear to-day and joined the Confederacy Altogether too warm a country for a Northern soldier to get left in.

Monday, 21st. Marched through Eatonton, the terminus of a branch railroad to Milledgeville, and four or five miles further. No regular camp for the night; men laying down each side of the road, near the wagons.

Tuesday, 22d. Cold night and ground frozen hard. Marched early, our division in advance; to camp in woods one-half mile east of the city of Milledgeville.

Wednesday, 23d. No move to-day; at rest part of the time. Our brigade with two other brigades engaged, part of the day, tearing up and destroying several miles of railroad. The depot, State House and other public buildings and the railroad bridge are destroyed. White people are gone from the place.

The usual way of destroying railroads was to uncover and pry up the ties, and with plenty of men at each tie to lift it up by whole sections and turn it up, out of the earth; then knock it apart with bars and pick, pack up the ties in the middle of the track and set them on fire, and on these fires placing the rails till they got red hot in the center, when they were seized and bent about a tree trunk, a rock, or any other solid obstacle, thereby rendering them entirely incapable of being again used.

The question of subsisting an army away from a base of supplies, had been entirely solved in the five days that had now intervened since the army swung loose from Atlanta. It had now become a settled thing that in such a state as Georgia there was to be no lack of supplies. On the first day out beefsteak, porksteak, fried chicken,

bacon, and honey were plentiful in every company at supper time. It is said that on the second day out General Sherman met a private soldier, who had been out of camp for a little foraging on his own hook, coming in with a ham on his musket, and a jug of sorghum under his arm, and about a foot square of honey comb in his hand, which he was rapidly circumscribing, and that seeing the general he simply remarked by way of sly apology for his heavy load to Uncle Billy, as he went by, "Forage liberally on the country;" a quotation from the general's late orders which they both at that time undoubtedly remembered and appreciated.

The army was now swung out to the right and left about forty miles in width, and it is safe to say that in the swath of that width which they took through the State, they gleaned the best the country afforded.

Each regiment had its detail for foraging, of two or three to the company, which would start off on roads to the right and left of the road on which the reserve of the regiment and the teams were to move. The boys would separate in parties of four and five upon each road, and visiting the farm houses would thoroughly ransack the place and get not only all the rations and forage which were needed, but teams, horses or mules, to draw them to road on which main line of march was made, and here the goods would be transferred to the regimental, brigade, or division wagons as the exigencies of the days demanded, to be issued by the proper officers. Of course those troops which were engaged in railroad wrecking and making gigantic serpents and spirals out of the tracks, for the time being, had to rely upon others to collect their rations, and there was no lack. Besides this authorized foraging for the supplies of the army, as a whole, there was all the time a great amount of individual foraging done. Whenever the line came to a halt or went into bivouac, there were a set of roamers in the regiment who were never too tired or sufficiently well fed, but what they were ready to go out on an additional voyage of dis-

covery Like Alexander, they were always sighing for other worlds to conquer in this line, and there was no lack. There were but very few days of that historical march but what there was a sufficiency of some kind of provisions for all. And the variety was great: corn meal, flour, bacon, ham, sweet potatoes, molasses, sorghum, honey, rice, hens and turkeys, were found in great abundance, and at some points very considerable droves of cows, hogs and sheep were accumulated above the immediate wants and kept along with the procession.

The foragers came in daily to their own regimental camp, after turning in their main plunder to the trains, loaded down with quarters of pigs and sheep, strings of poultry, bags of vegetables, flour, etc., hung on their bayonets.

The lawless and independent bummers also had unlimited chance for plunder. They found elegant mansions through which they freely searched from cellar to garret in spite of all protests. They found any quantity of long-bottled old Madeira wine in many a cellar, upon which the cobwebs of many decades had spread the hoary crown of a good old age, and with which they inaugurated such carousals among the household gods, relics, and splendid old mahogany of the parlors as to make "Uncle Billy's Bummers" forever historic terrors.

To see a half a dozen of these go on under such circumstances, with their break down dances, while some one of their number pounded out the time on an ancient piano, or all howled in discordance to such high-keyed songs as "Jolly Jack the Rover," was enough to break the hearts of the owners of the premises. Some of them would lug off carpets, ancient quilts and pictures, gather the plate and jewelry and present it to the negro women as their own, and very likely close up their fracas by setting fire to the house, and coming back to the camp mounted on horses and mules and attended by the whole troupe of servants from the plantation, who in turn were

loaded down with every conceivable article of housekeeping which they had gathered from the wreck.

The proprietors, whenever any remained, always claimed to be, and to have been from the first, Union men; but it made no sort of difference, Union and secesh were all treated alike so far as they were white. If the proprietors of property were colored, they were always too ready to give it up to the soldiery; but it was very seldom that any of these people had to suffer losses; it was only in emergencies of a day or two's march through a poor country that any such necessity ever happened, and when it did happen, they as well as others found necessity to be its own law. It was estimated that our army, all through the march, used and wasted at least one million of dollars' worth of rebel property every day

The Confederate legislature had been in session as the army approached Milledgeville, but about the time it arrived within a day's march of it, it hastily adjourned *sine die.*

It was amusing, after arrival there, to read their papers of the week previous, and see how full they were of pluck and fight, which had entirely effervesced and evaporated, departing in the bubbles of words in which it was uttered. There were exhortations like these: "Rise for the defense of your homes! Every man with gun and every negro with ax and spade, turn out!" "Destroy every road and bridge in front, flank and rear. Stand for your homes and be firm." To learn that four days afterwards the same men were leaving town so as to overcrowd the railroads and public conveyances to such an extent that all could not be carried, and some of them paid as high as five hundred dollars to have themselves and families hauled off on the flank of Sherman's route to the distance of twenty-five miles, in carts and team wagons, furnished no end of fun to the boys and even to the colored race who were the sole witnesses of the undismayed rebel who was not afraid, and of the same rebel when he became very much afraid immediately afterwards.

When it really came to the point of fighting, there was none of it done by the brave talking men who had kept out of the army and were then at home. The advance of Kilpatrick's cavalry, composed of an officer and a dozen men, rode leisurely into the center of the capital, several miles ahead of any supporting force, and dismounted at the state house and took possession and run up the stars and stripes, without the least molestation or opposition; while at the same time the streets to the southward and westward were thronged by the representative men of the state getting off into the "Bush" as best they could, many of them offering their whole possessions for a horse.

The next day a number of Union officers, among whom were Colonel Ross, of the Twentieth Connecticut, and Colonel Cogswell, of the Second Massachusetts, re-opened the legislature of Georgia with all due solemnity, and after passing a great deal of legislation for the protection of the state from Sherman's bummers, and enjoying a most hilarious session, they then proceeded to pass an act revoking the ordinance of secession, and of adhesion to the old Union, and then adjourned *sine die.*

One old darkey said that Governor Brown "dusted out a-yere right sudden wi'dout any hat." While it is doubtful whether this dignified governor went any distance or very far "wi'dout" a hat, it is very certain that the whole body of state officials were taken in surprise and got away not half ready for their trip southward. They had not then learned the difference between the advance of an army unopposed, or opposed only by scattered and broken detachments and cavalry, who had their hands full to provide for their own safety, and the advance against Johnson's and Hood's organized armies. Sherman was a year and more in getting from the northern boundary of Georgia to Atlanta, but only five days in covering about the same distance from Atlanta to Milledgeville.

Thursday, 24th. Marched about 7 o'clock, our brigade in advance, about thirteen miles in a southeasterly direc-

tion, camping about sunset in pine woods. Ground froze this morning.

Friday, 25th. Reveille at 4:30; marched at 6, our brigade second in line of march. Crossed many small streams and swamps. Passed through Hebron in forenoon and halted just before noon for dinner and the laying of pontoon bridge across Buffalo Creek. Towards night the advance met a force of rebel cavalry and our regiment was ordered up on double-quick. After making a short stand the enemy retreated and we are in camp on the ground occupied by them. Among the variety of plunder which the boys have found at the farm houses in this vicinity were gamecocks which have been brought into camp and distributed in great abundance, and there is a cock fight at the cook's fire in almost every company this evening.

Saturday, 26th. Arrived at Sandersville at noon and halted for dinner. A nice place; handsome printing office, court house, jail and many large stores. In the afternoon marched to Teanville, tore up and destroyed railroad tracks and depot and some cars and warehouses.

The army now came into a more barren country, long stretches of sand and endless forests of pine. It was a monotonous journey beneath these towering giants by day, but the camps at night shone bright below them, lighting even the gloomy green of their tops. In all directions fires of burning pitch and pine wood, filled to the overflowing with resinous gums, made the forests and the sky almost as light as day

Sunday, 27th. Marched to Davisboro. Our regiment moved to the front in line of battle, but after the exchange of a few shots with the rebs we are in possession of the town and in camp in a nice field.

Monday, 28th. Marched to Spires Station, by way of the railroad, tearing up and burning railroad the entire distance between towns. Railroad runs through a dismal swamp on a bed of transported sand.

Tuesday, 29th. Marched down railroad destroying the tracks to camp near the Ogeechee River. Lieutenant Gavitt went out with a foraging party and found a Union man named Hiram.

Wednesday, 30th. Marched a few miles in a northeasterly direction, joining the Third Division of our corps and our wagon train, camping within two miles of Louisville or Lanesville.

Thursday, December 1st. Marched in a southerly direction, going into camp after dark in ploughed field. Myself with company sent by the colonel off from main column to forage.

Friday, 2d. Moved southerly, passing the homes of Messrs. Brown and Inman and several other very nice plantations.

Saturday, 3d. Our brigade in advance. Marched between fifteen and twenty miles, crossing the Millen and Augusta railroad about two miles above Millen.

Sunday, 4th. Moved early in rear of Second Brigade, crossing the Little Horse Creek. About twelve miles to-day

Am on picket duty with Captains Warren and Grey of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York.

Monday, 5th. Moved later in afternoon slowly through swamps and mud, till late in the evening.

Tuesday, 6th. Moved about ten miles.

Wednesday, 7th. Moved about — miles.

Thursday, 8th. The First and Second Divisions marched twelve or fifteen miles in southwesterly course, leaving wagon trains and baggage to camp near Eden. Supposed by us to be a movement on the rebel prison at Millen for the release of Union prisoners.

Friday, 9th. Marched early, our regiment advance guard, on the Savannah road. In afternoon met with resistance from enemy in a swamp, thick with underbrush and half flooded with water.

Our regiment at the head of the line. Deployed each side of the road through the swamp. Enemy have two pieces of artillery in front. Advanced as skirmishers, crawling on hands and knees through brush and water, through the swamp; drove the enemy back, took two small forts and are in camp near the forts, on the road and about six miles from Savannah. Our baggage has come up and we have blankets and tents again. Heavy firing on our right and left. We hope soon to make connection with the sea coast and our supplies.

The affair of to-day was called the skirmish at Monteith Swamp. Some of the boys of the Fifth were among the first to enter, capturing seven prisoners and a quantity of ammunition. An account of this affair, written several years after it, gives to the First Brigade the first honors for this achievement. This is the account in substance:

When we reached a point about thirteen miles from the city (Savannah), we were startled by the sound of artillery in front of us. Mechanically the whole column stopped at once, apprehending perhaps that we had at last met a serious obstruction. While waiting for orders fires were made and coffee was cooked, and a short rest taken. Then information came from the front that there were two sand forts in front, and that an attempt was to be made to capture the garrisons of them.

Colonel Selfridge of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, commanding the First Brigade, was directed to deploy and form line on left of the road, while Colonel Carman with Second Brigade should form on the right. As soon as the line was formed it advanced 150 or 200 yards through the swamp, and then across a clearing covered with water two or three feet deep, until, when advancing to the rear of their works, the firing of musketry was heard from the troops on the right of the road, and very soon the rebels were seen running down the road in great haste. The country here was one vast rice field, crossed by ditches at intervals of 200 or 300 feet, which had constantly to be jumped or waded, and it was impossible to push on the pursuit with any rapidity ; and consequently a large number of the Confederates defending this position made good their escape.

Saturday, 10th. Our regiment moved at 6 this morning to General Harrison's plantation on foraging expedition, and found good supply Later the corps has advanced to Monteith Station, destroying the railroad and meeting with some resistance from the rebels. Are four and one-half miles from Savannah. Rebel soldiers are deserting their commads and coming into our lines.

Sunday, 11th. Advanced lines a short distance. The Twentieth Corps occupies the left, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth to the right. Considerable fighting on the right with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps.

Monday, 12th. Laying siege to Savannah. Our position about half a mile from the river. A rebel gunboat captured on the river. Heavy fighting heard on the right and apparently below Savannah. Rebel cannon occasionally throwing shells among us.

Tuesday, 13th. Cold nights. Ice over the water. Our picket line and that of the enemy in plain sight of each other. Also the main line of the enemy's works with two or three stand of colors. Considerable firing off to the right. Detailed for picket with Major Cogswell and Captain Anderson.

Sherman had now practically reached the sea. Dalgreen's fleet lay in Assibaw Sound waiting for him, but could not come into the river because Fort McAllister stopped the passage and was the next obstacle to be removed. Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps, being Sherman's old command at Shiloh, were sent to storm it and they did it with a rush. A straightforward charge of twenty minutes, and the stars and stripes were above Fort McAllister and a new and certain base of supplies was open to the North. Hard tack sure, vegetables probable, and shad and oysters in the immediate background.

Wednesday, 14th. Cannonading and skirmishing along the lines as usual. No rations, except fresh beef and rice, for several days. News from General Sherman that Fort McAlister is captured and that he has full communication with General Forest and the fleet.

Thursday, 15th. Quiet through the night. Skirmishing and cannonading at intervals through the day At 8 o'clock in the evening our regiment has orders to pack up and report to corps headquarters.

Friday, 16th. Our regiment reported to corps headquarters last night and received orders to go to the Ogeechee river with wagon train for mail and supplies. Arrived at the river early this morning. Lay down and had short rest. Very hot day One small steamer came

up the river loaded with mail, twenty-five sacks for our corps. Colonel Ketchum of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York came on the boat.

Saturday, 17th. Another schooner came up the river loaded with hay No rations as yet.

Sunday, 18th. Two or three boats arrived to-day with rations. Have received a large mail.

Monday, 19th. Lieutenant Kellum detailed to brigade headquarters to guard supply trains. The Fourteenth Corps made a rush for the train and stole twenty-six boxes of hard bread.

Tuesday, 20th. On detail in charge of fatigue party, to load the wagons with rations. Several more boats have arrived.

Wednesday, 21st. Hurrah! Savannah is taken and in possession of the Twentieth Corps.

On the same day that this news came, came also the news that Hood, who had gone northward from Atlanta, had been defeated in front of Nashville by General Thomas alone. It was a day full of glory and anticipations of final victory near at hand.

Thursday, 22d. Wagon train loaded and we have orders to march to Savannah to-night.

About this time Quartermaster Carley organized a foraging expedition which proved quite a success. From the time the army arrived in the swamp section of Georgia, forage for the animals was exceedingly scarce, and they consequently became in very poor condition. All the vessels that arrived at the port of Savannah, for some time after its capture, were loaded down with supplies for the men and the animals were neglected. It was a two or three days' trip back into the grain-growing sections of the State, and no train moving so far would have been safe without a very large guard.

Carley concluded to make an expedition inland by water for the purpose of procuring sheaf rice for the animals of our brigade. He secured somewhere an old barge capable of conveying many tons, and an immense row

boat like a whale boat, with oars and locks for several rowers. The whale boat was to be the motive power of the expedition and take the barge in tow if necessary Lieutenant H. D. Redfield of Company B was also with the expedition. Details of from two to three from each company made up the party to about thirty in number. As the fleet was to move early, most of the detail went on board the evening before and made a jolly night of it. Long before daylight, when the tide commenced making up the river strong, we untied the barge and let her go. In this way we made fifteen or sixteen miles of our journey up the river by the force of the current, and then taking to our oars we continued to pull along rapidly, as the tide had not yet turned, till we came where the flats of the river bottom were covered with stacks of sheaf rice, and pulling into a creek, all hands ordered to fall to work lively for several hours and bring in the sheaves to the water's edge, so they could be readily flung on the barge at accessible points.

Before going to work the party were deployed and advanced a mile or more across the country, to make sure that there were no guerrillas about who might crawl near and surprise any of the party

There being no signs of enemies in the vicinity, a couple of vedettes were left out and the residue returned and set about loading the boat in good earnest, with the assistance of all the colored population of the vicinity Long before night we had her loaded down to the water's edge and hauled out into the current of the river, which was making down again, and with the main body of the party started homeward.

Sergeant H. M. Gibbs, with the party who were to come by the row boat, remained behind, by order of Quartermaster Carley, to examine some mills and dwelling houses on the plantation, to see if any kind of forage for man or beast could be found there. Nothing of any value was found in any of them, and Gibbs met with a painful accident in making the examination, making it necessary to

lug him from the plantation houses and buildings all the way (a mile or more) back to the river.

These houses were all set up on posts, so as to be some five or six feet from the ground. The steps leading up to these were temporary and entirely unreliable, and as Gibbs came out of one of the houses after searching and stepped down to the first or upper step, which in that instance was a short, round log, it rolled under him, precipitating him to the ground in such a manner that the toes of his left foot were turned back out of place and uprooted. His foot was useless for the time being, and he was lugged back to the boat on the guns of his comrades; and it was not till nightfall that all were safely on board again.

After pulling steadily at the oars by turns for half the night, the expedition arrived in camp, and was voted quite a feather in the cap of the quartermaster, for when the next move was made his stock was found in better condition than any in the division.

Friday, 23d. Arrived in the city about 4 o'clock this morning. Have laid out our camp a short distance above the city on bank of the Savannah river.

The distances between the important places of the march on this campaign were:

From Tullahoma, Tenn.,	to Cowan, Tenn.,	19 miles.
Thence	to Tantallon, Tenn.,	17 "
"	to Bridgeport, "	14 "
"	to Shellmound, Ga.,	7 "
"	to Chattanooga, "	28 "
"	to Trickum, "	27 "
"	to Tunnell Hill, "	8 "
"	to Resaca, "	30 "
"	to Adairsville, "	19 "
"	to Cassville, "	18 "
"	to Dallas, "	26 "

Thence	to Marietta,	Ga.,	22 miles.
"	to Vinings,	"	12 "
"	to near Atlanta,	"	10 "
"	to Chattahoochee River,	Ga.,	10 "
"	to Atlanta,	Ga.,	12 "
"	to Stone Mountain,	Ga.,	25 "
"	to Atlanta,	Ga.,	25 "
"	to Decatur,	"	8 "
"	to Rockbridge,	"	14 "
"	to Sheffield,	"	14 "
"	to Social Circle,	"	14 "
"	to Rutledge,	"	7 "
"	to Madison,	"	9 "
"	to Eatonton,	"	20 "
"	to Milledgeville,	"	20 "
"	to Hebron,	"	19 "
"	to Sandersville,	"	11 "
"	to Davisboro,	"	10 "
"	to Louisville,	"	11 "
"	to Millen,	"	30 "
"	to Springfield,	"	42 "
"	to Savannah,	"	33 "
			589 miles.

Saturday, 24th. Orders for drills and strict discipline to be enforced in camp. Lieutenant Rugg received his commission as Captain Company F, to date from Nov 17, 1864.

Sunday, 25th. Inspection by companies. Went into the city on business for the quartermaster. Attended a meeting in the city

Monday, 26th. Mustered as Captain Company F, for unexpired term of regiment at division headquarters. This evening attended a meeting of Clinton Lodge of free-masons in the city A large number of citizens and soldiers present. General Geary represented California, and masons from many different States in the Union were present.

The people in Savannah were not of the ultra bitter sort that the Union soldiers had been in the habit of meeting, and consequently they met on the streets and everywhere without any display of ill feeling. The windows and balconies of the houses were well filled with ladies who, instead of attempting to insult the Union soldiers, treated them in an entirely respectful manner, and as a consequence the boys treated them well. The prices here were only about twenty-five per cent. of what they were in Atlanta, and still they were somewhat above the soldier's pocket-book. Here is a sample: Potatoes, $8 per bushel; apples, 20 cents apiece; oranges, 30 cents apiece; butter, $1.50 per pound; oysters, $1 per peck.

Tuesday, 27th. Busy building house or shanty for Company F's officers.

Thursday, 29th. Detailed as captain of picket with lieutenant of Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment.

Friday, 30th. Grand review of the corps by General Sherman. "Uncle Billy" is the pet of this command. Relieved from picket this evening and commenced on pay rolls.

Saturday, 31st. Regiment mustered for months of November and December by Captain Rockwell, A. A. General of Brigade.

This afternoon moved camp short distance to ground recently occupied by Second Massachusetts, they having moved to left, in place of Third Division who have crossed the river.

This closes the year 1864 and with its passing have gone out the lives of many of our comrades whose prospects were equal with ours at the commencement of the year.

Sunday, January 1st, 1865. Officers of the regiment busy with their pay rolls.

Monday, 2d. Attended meeting of Free Masons in the city with Clinton Lodge.

Thursday, 5th. Detailed in charge of working party to cut timber for corduroy road.

Saturday, 7th. Dress parade at evening.

Sunday, 8th. Inspection of companies. Attended meeting in the city

Tuesday, 10th. On detail as regimental officer of the day.

Wednesday, 11th. Relieved as officer of the day by Lieutenant Stone.

Thursday, 12th. Visited the city with Lieutenant Starr and bought and paid twenty-two dollars for one pair of pants.

Friday, 13th. On duty as captain of picket.

Saturday, 14th. Relieved from duty by Captain Shaw of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York.

Sunday, 15th. Attended church in the city in forenoon. In afternoon regimental inspection by Captain Rockwell, A. A. I. G of brigade.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FINAL CAMPAIGN.

Monday, 16th. Orders to be ready to march early in morning. Orderly Sergeant Brewster of my company promoted to sergeant-major of the regiment. Sergeant Alden promoted to orderly sergeant Company F, and Corporal White to be sergeant, Privates Albee and Skinner to be corporals, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W Daboll.

Tuesday, 17th. The army crossing the river. Our regiment on special duty at the wharf, loading supplies on a boat and crossed the river on boat to South Carolina shore, to Scriven Ferry

Wednesday, 18th. Worked late in night unloading boat of supplies. Have headquarters in a house. No move to-day

Thursday, 19th. Moving slowly in rain and mud. Building corduroy roads. Teams stuck in the mud. Freshets prevent progress.

Friday, 20th. Passed the night without either tents, blankets, overcoats or even rubber. Got teams out of mud and advanced about a mile. Still raining and the water rising in the river.

Saturday, 21st. Headquarters in a house, but no blankets or baggage at all with us. Have been separated from the brigade since crossing the river. Rainy and the rivers cover the whole country

Sunday, 22d. Moved on towards Sisters Ferry with the trains, and passed through Hardeeville and reached camp of the brigade just at night.

Monday, 23d. Cold ; ground frozen nights ; ice over the water and thawing and very muddy days.

Tuesday, 24th. Myself sent on leave of absence down river, by boat Fountain, small river steamboat, to Savannah to get blankets, tents and other baggage for officers, which was left behind. Regiment near Parysburg.

Wednesday, 25th. Attended meeting of Clinton Lodge of Free Masons in the city, with Major Cogswell and Quartermaster Carley last evening. Lodged with Lieutenant Carley and sent up baggage to the regiment by boat this morning.

Thursday, 26th. Returned to regiment with Major Cogswell on steamboat Fountain.

Friday, 27th. Marched up the river about ten miles, our regiment in advance, and in camp near Savannah River.

Saturday, 25th. Advanced a few miles and in camp in Pine woods towards Sisters Ferry

Sunday, 29th. Marched through village of Robertsville, after having slight skirmish with rebs. Our regiment ordered to Sisters Ferry, but hindered by water and swamps.

Monday, 30th. Remained in camp to-day, while details are engaged in building bridges to cross to Sisters Ferry

Tuesday, 31st. Our brigade marched to Sisters Ferry In camp on bank of Savannah river.

Wednesday, February 1st. Received mail by boat from Savannah.

Thursday, 2d. Myself (Captain Rugg) on detail with 100 men, building corduroy road.

Saturday, 4th. Marched backward to camp near Robertsville.

Sunday, 5th. Marched in northerly direction.

Monday, 6th. Marched through Lawtonville.

Tuesday, 7th. Marched to Coosawhatchee river and swamps.

Wednesday, 8th. Marched about fifteen miles through Coosawhatchee Swamp to Beaufort Bridge.

Thursday, 9th. Marched about twenty miles to Blackville. Am on picket duty

Friday, 10th. Built the bridge and crossed the Edisto river. Our brigade alone on the north side.

Saturday, 11th. Remain in camp. Another portion of the corps joined us to-day

Sunday, 12th. Marched to north branch of Edisto river, the advance having quite a skirmish with rebs at the river.

Monday, 13th. Crossed north branch of Edisto river this evening. Our brigade rear guard to-day.

Tuesday, 14th. Our regiment in advance, went three or four miles towards Columbia and then four miles towards Lexington. Camped about noon fifteen miles from Lexington Court House.

Wednesday, 15th. Marched in rear to-day to camp one mile from Lexington Court House. Robert Nichols of Company I buried to-day Captain Kellum placed under arrest.

Thursday, 16th. Moved towards Columbia. Myself (Captain Rugg) and company detailed foraging and had a fine view of the city Camped about five miles from the city

Friday, 17th. Moved northward to the left of Columbia and crossed the Saluda river, a branch of the Santee river. Columbia is in possession of our troops. We did not go into the city

At night the flames of the burning city lit up the whole country The First Brigade band came out and played "Columbia, the gem of the ocean," "Hail Columbia," and many other patriotic airs, and no one was very sorry for her. Most everybody was willing some place in South Carolina should get hurt, and as Charleston was not *en route*, were willing to let in Columbia, the capital, as the scape goat. We seemed to be getting very close home to the vitals of the Confederacy all through this state.

Saturday, 18th. On detail with foraging party from our regiment. Camped six miles from Broad river and seven or eight miles from Columbia.

Sunday, 19th. Advanced to bank of river.

Monday, 20th. Marched towards Winsboro.

Tuesday, 21st. Marched through and camped two miles north of Winsboro.

Wednesday, 22d. Marched on Rocky Mount road. Am (Captain Rugg) on detail for picket, marching at head of column. Brigade behind. General Sherman is with us. Marched about sixteen miles.

Thursday, 23d. Moved across the Catawba river on pontoon bridges and five miles beyond. A very hilly country

Friday, 24th. Moved a short distance, but train unable to move. Another rain storm. Seventeenth Corps in our way

Saturday, 25th. No move. Raining hard.

Sunday, 26th. Advanced a few miles, about six or seven. Had to corduroy all the road.

Monday, 27th. Moved two or three miles to camp near Hanging Rock. Have to corduroy as we go.

Tuesday, 28th. Marched in rain and mud. Made about eight miles to-day The regiment mustered this evening. Thomas Coleman of Company H and John Maher of Company B, carried their foraging a little too far on the flank and rear, and were consequently taken in and cared for by their enemies.

Wednesday, March 1st. Our brigade in advance, crossed the Big Lynch's Creek and marched fifteen miles towards Chesterfield.

Thursday, 2d. Marched early, our brigade in advance and our regiment leading, on the skirmish. Met a few reb cavalry and drove them through Chesterfield on double-quick, to small stream, a branch of the Great Pedee River, just north of the town, where we had a lively skirmish. Relieved from skirmish line about 9 o'clock in evening.

Friday, 3d. Advanced across Thompson's Creek, a short distance, about a mile.

Saturday, 4th. Our brigade in rear, and did not move till near night and reached a camp late in night. We started about 7 in the evening and did not camp till 3 next morning.

Sunday, 5th. We move. Henry W Gibbs and Edward Teator of Company I, fell behind and were captured.

Monday, 6th. Marched to Cheraw and crossed the Great Pedee River in the night. Joseph Gay of Company G fell behind to-day

The foraging in this vicinity was remarkably good and was carried on in the same general manner as upon our march through Georgia.

Tuesday, 7th. Marched fourteen miles. Big day's march for this country In North Carolina now. The march was too much for Henry F Jones of Company K and he staid in South Carolina.

Wednesday, 8th. Moved across Lumber Creek. Rain all day Crossed the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad.

Thursday, 9th. On march in the rain. Detailed for picket wilh Captain Colwell. Awful rainy, muddy, nasty time. The worst day in the campaign. James Tuttle of Company I captured.

Friday, 10th. Relieved myself (Captain Rugg) from picket duty, having received no orders. Marched six or eight miles.

Saturday, 11th. Struck a plank road after marching six or seven miles and marched about twelve miles, and in camp two miles from Fayetteville, which is in our possession.

Sunday, 12th. No move. Two small boats came up Cape Fear River from Wilmington and took our mail. Visited the city of Fayetteville, the arsenal and other public buildings which are being destroyed by order of General Sherman. Pontoon bridge put up over the river.

Monday, 13th. Marched through the city in column, by company in review, passing General Sherman, crossed the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge and marched about five miles.

Tuesday, 14th. Remain in camp.

Wednesday, 15th. Marched ten or twelve miles towards Goldsboro. Hard rain.

Thursday, 16th. Advanced this morning. General Kilpatrick's cavalry soon met and had a skirmish with the enemy at Averysboro. In afternoon met the enemy in a general engagement at Silver Run. Our corps soon in line of battle, Third Division occupying the left, Second the center and First Division the right, our brigade the extreme right and our regiment on skirmish line for brigade. Battle continued till after dark, when our regiment

was relieved by detailed picket. Our position on low, wet ground near small stream. Lieutenant Henderson and Lieutenant Starr wounded. Loss in the regiment: 3 enlisted men killed, and 8 wounded. Loss in the division, 175 men.

These two actions occurring the same day, Averysboro in the morning which was a prolonged skirmish carried on mainly by Ruger's and Cogswell's brigades of infantry and Kilpatrick's cavalry, and Silver Run in the afternoon some miles further on where the enemy had substantial works and a strong force, and where at least eight brigades of Union troops were engaged, in which the First Brigade now under command of General Selfridge had a prominent part, were both brought on by General Hardee taking a strong position, in the neck of land between the Cape Fear and Black rivers, across the line of march of the Twentieth Corps, which at this time was commanded by General Williams, and was advancing on the road towards Averasboro, not with a view to bring on a general engagement, but to so retard the advance of the Union army that Johnson might be able to concentrate upon some strong position in the rear where he should be able to make an effectual resistance. It was a region full of swamps, and the roads were almost everywhere utterly impassable without corduroying, and the position was well adapted to the purpose of impeding the progress of an army

On the 15th of March the regiment had made a very long and toilsome march, being on the road from early morning till dusk, and had only accomplished ten or a dozen miles. They had hardly gone into bivouac at nightfall and got covered for a little rest, before news arrived from the front that General Kilpatrick, who had the advance, had run against a strong force of the enemy at the front, which held a strong position and seemed inclined to fight, and that the infantry was to be hurried up to support Kilpatrick, who had gone into position and was building breastworks to maintain himself, and that Ward's division was to go first. General Selfridge said his men

might rest till the road was free and clear ahead. This did not happen till morning. The roads were a "sea of mud" almost bottomless, and to make any progress along them in the night time was next to impossible. Any way, it was not till broad daylight that the brigades which were to precede us got away and passed out of sight with their trains. The First Brigade started on and came up to Kilpatrick's position after five miles hard marching, and found Ruger's brigade fighting the enemy in a swamp. At this time Cogswell's brigade also went in.

The First Brigade went into the line in its continuance to the right; but about that time Ruger's and Cogswell's brigades and the cavalry got the rebel line on the run on the left, and in consequence it fell back all along the line, and the whole line pressed on after it through dense woods and through miry swamps, in some places where the water was three or four feet deep, until finally the Confederates made a strong stand in their main works and fought in good earnest till dark, the rebels succeeding in holding their position. It was the last battle line which was ever maintained against the old Fifth, although there was little appreciation of that fact in the regiment at that time, or that the end was so near.

When the brigade ceased firing that night, they expected to continue the assault the next morning, but not a veteran lay down that night but was perfectly confident of success on the morrow. When the morning came the rebels were found to have deserted their strong works in the night and retreated.

Lieutenant James P Henderson was the only officer killed in this battle. He had fought his way up from a private soldier of Company F to the position he held, by faithful service alone, and it was a sad sequel to all his deservings that he should fall in the last encounter of the regiment with the enemy, and by almost the last bullet that was fired towards the regiment. He had been worth his weight in gold to the regiment. His good stories, his good spirits, his mimicry, and his practical

jokes had made "Jack" Henderson the life of his company on many a dismal day, and there were tears on the cheeks of many a comrade that came to see for themselves that poor "Jack," too, was dead.

This was Friday and the regiment advanced on through the enemy's works and took the road towards Goldsboro, and made a march of seven or eight miles.

The casualties in this series of engagements were as follows, viz.:

COMPANY A.

James P Henderson,	1st Lieutenant,	Killed.
William Johnson,	Private,	Wounded.

COMPANY B.

Patrick Shea,	Private,	Killed.

COMPANY C.

John Adamson,	Corporal,	Wounded.
Peter McGiveny,	Private,	Missing.

COMPANY D.

Frederick G. Rixecker,	1st Sergeant,	Killed.
John H. McCormick,	Sergeant,	Wounded.
Samuel J Woodruff,	"	Missing.
Charles Deutch,	Private,	"

COMPANY E.

Lewis Jones,	Private,	Wounded.
John Fry,	"	"
John Dunn,	"	"
George Anderson,	"	"
Joseph Sheehan,	"	"
Henry Lees,	"	Missing.

COMPANY H.

George Mounch,	Private,	Killed.
John Cavanaugh,	"	Missing.

COMPANY I.

William H. McMurtry,	Sergeant,	Missing.
Edward Teator,	Private,	"
James Tuttle,	"	"

COMPANY K.

Elisha R. Starr,	1st Lieutenant,	Wounded.
John H. Nye,	Sergeant,	"
James H. Rice,	Corporal,	"
Bradley Ridge,	Private,	Missing.
John Ackerman,	"	"
George M. Rice,	"	"

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Missing.*	*Aggregate.*
Commissioned officers,	1	1	...	2
Enlisted men,	3	10	11	24
Totals,	4	11	11	26

Henry E. Barnes of Company E, and Henry Smith of Company H, fell out about this time. They are mentioned in the reports as having been captured but the day of capture not stated.

It seems almost a miracle that so many of the men in proportion to the number serving are able to keep along day after day over the terrible roads upon which the regi. ment has been traveling for the last ten days.

On the next day (Saturday) the regiment got upon the main road to Goldsboro, and went down the valley of the Neuse river, where they found very much better marching, a march of twelve or fifteen miles, although it was near midnight before it went into camp.

Sunday, 19th. Beautiful day Peach trees in blossom and all the country seems lovely, but the sound of battle is heard. This forenoon heavy cannonading in front;

Fourteenth Corps heavily engaged, ours not. In afternoon a heavy battle fought near Bentonville, the Fourteenth Corps in front and were driven back in confusion until the Twentieth Corps took position and held the line. Our brigade in supporting column.

Monday, 20th. In the night our brigade relieved the Third Brigade in the front line. All quiet. Enemy in retreat, leaving their dead on the field which our men have buried to-day Notwithstanding their retreat we fortified our lines.

Tuesday, 21st. No move to-day, except a reconnoissance in front by First and Third Brigades of our division.

Wednesday, 22d. Our corps moved by the right flank ten or twelve miles towards Goldsboro.

Thursday, 23d. On march, passed the headquarters of and saw General Terry and his command. Crossed the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge this afternoon. Encamped three miles beyond and met Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth corps there.

Friday, 24th. Marched early and passed through Goldsboro in column by company at sunrise. Were reviewed by Generals Sherman, Slocum, Schofield and many others. Regiment in camp two miles north of the city Self (Captain Rugg) on picket duty with Major Gray and Captain Warren of the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York.

Saturday, 25th. Brigade moved camp a short distance to a place called Scotville.

Sunday, 26th. Arranging camp and tents; fixed up permanent quarters.

At this point Colonel Daboll made the following report:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CONN. VET. VOLS., }
NEAR GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 26, 1865. }

Brigadier-General H. J. Morse, Adjutant-General State of Connecticut:

General:—I have the honor to inform you that during a skirmish with the enemy near Chesterfield Court House, S. C., two (2) enlisted men of this command were wounded.

On the 16th we were again engaged near Silver Run,

N C., losing 1st Lieutenant Jas. P Henderson of Company A and three (3) enlisted men killed, and 1st Lieutenant Elisha R. Starr of Company K and eight (8) enlisted men wounded. The regiment was again in position near Bentonville, N. C., (the 19th,) but took no active part in the engagement.

Those reported as missing in the accompanying list of casualties are known to have been captured while foraging, having been detailed for that duty

HENRY W DABOLL,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding the Regiment.

The diaries proceed with the history as follows:

Monday, 27th. Moved a family of women into town and tore down their house to build one for ourselves.

Tuesday, 28th. Have a good house; built by Private Slocum, of my company, who is a carpenter.

Wednesday, 29th. Issued clothing, etc., to the men.

Thursday, 30th. All quiet.

Friday, 31st. Made out monthly returns this morning. Moved camp about one-fourth mile to better location. Supposed or expected to be permanent quarters for a while at least.

General Williams' report to this point is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
NEAR GOLDSBORO, N C., March 31, 1865.

Major R. P Dechert, A. A. A. General, Left Wing Army of Georgia:

Major:— * * * * * *

March 14th. The corps remained in camp. Cogswell's brigade, Ward's division, was sent to reconnoitre towards Averasboro and Black Creek. It had a sharp skirmish on both lines, losing one man killed and two wounded.

March 15th. I resumed march towards Averasboro, with Ward's and Jackson's divisions, having, pursuant to orders, detached all trains (except a portion of ordnance wagons) towards Cox's Bridge with Geary's division.

I encamped in the afternoon amidst a pouring rain, between Silver Run and Taylor's Hole Creek. Kilpatrick's cavalry passed to the front and reported a strong infantry skirmish line. Hawley's brigade was sent forward after dark to support the cavalry

March 16th. I moved Ward's division at 6 o'clock A. M. to repair roads, which were literally impassable without corduroying. At 7.30 A. M. I received a message from General Kilpatrick that he found the enemy in his front in force and intrenched. I immediately ordered Ward to march his division unencumbered, and Jackson to send forward a brigade, leaving the wagons with one brigade, Hawley's brigade being already at the front. The head of Ward's division, after a march of about five miles, arrived at the rear of Hawley's position about 9.30 A. M. He was ordered to relieve Hawley's brigade, which had been on duty during the night, and engaged in skirmishing pretty severely during the morning. The whole of Ward's division formed line of battle across and to the left of the main road, Jackson's brigade prolonged the line to the right as fast as his brigade arrived on the ground, relieving the cavalry, which massed on the extreme right. Selfridge's brigade, which was ordered up from the train, was severely attacked while moving into position, by a large force of the enemy attempting to turn our right. He handsomely repulsed the attack and the cavalry made a gallant dash, which was rendered in a measure fruitless by the swampy and miry nature of the ground.

As soon as Ward's and a portion of Jackson's divisions were in position, the former was ordered to feel towards the left and find the right flank of the enemy In the meantime three batteries of artillery were placed by Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, in an excellent position on a slight elevation, within 500 yards of the enemy's breastworks. The practice of these batteries was very superior. One limber was blown up, several artillery horses killed and the crest of the rifle pit embankment pierced in several places, killing and wounding several of the enemy.

While this execution was being done by the artillery, Colonel Case, commanding First Brigade, Ward's division, having found the enemy's right flank, charged down the line on a double-quick, driving the rebels out at a run. Two pieces of artillery, one 12-pounder gun and

one 12-pounder howitzer, with limber and harness complete, one caisson and three good artillery horses were captured. Major Reynolds turned one of the captured guns upon the flying enemy and expended upon them all the ammunition found in the chests of both.

As soon as Case's brigade appeared on the rebel flank I ordered the whole line to advance. The enemy made an attempt to stand in a second line but without success. He was pursued as rapidly as the miry nature of the ground would permit, for about a mile, where he was found more strongly intrenched, behind swampy and partly overflowed ground, with his flanks apparently resting upon and protected by the swamps of Black River and a small, marshy creek, tributary to the Cape Fear River. His position covered the Bentonville road. The rebel skirmishers were rapidly driven into their works, and our line pushed up to within a few hundred yards. I was ordered to await the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps before assaulting these works, which evidently covered a larger force than the two divisions of this corps. The heavy condition of the roads delayed the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps so that it was not got into position on my left until late in the afternoon, at which time the rain was again falling heavily Further attack was therefore deferred until morning, when it was discovered that the rebels were gone. Ward's division was sent in pursuit as far a Averasboro, where it was ordered to halt for the night. The enemy left in his retreat one caisson, several ambulances with wounded, and at Averasboro over thirty wounded men who were paroled. They also destroyed several wagons.

In this engagement the corps took 175 prisoners, 60 of whom were wounded, and by order paroled and left in hospital. There were buried on the field by the provost marshal of the corps, 128, making a total loss to the enemy of men that fell into our hands of 303. This includes 7 officers buried on the field. All of their wounded, except those wholly disabled, got away; so did all the wounded behind their last line of intrenchments. By some misunderstanding the ground where the assault was made on Selfridge's brigade was not examined. It is known that the rebels left many dead there and that they buried many behind their last intrenchments. I estimate the loss inflicted on the rebels by this corps at 800 at least. The loss in killed and wounded in the corps was 438.

There were none missing. Several valuable officers were killed and several severely wounded. Their names will appear in the list forwarded herewith.

On the afternoon of 17th the corps was moved up to Black Creek, following Fourteenth Corps, and encamped on west side. * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, major,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,

Brevet Major-General Commanding.

The diaries continue as follows:

Saturday, April 1st, 1865. Men very busy laying out camp and building tents according to orders, of small poles. Size of tents 7 feet wide, 10 feet long and 4 feet high (the sides) tops covered with canvas tents.

Sunday, 2d. Began fortifying.

Monday, 3d. On duty as captain of the picket, relieving Captain Anderson of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York. Regiment building breastworks.

Tuesday, 4th. Relieved from picket by Captain Hall of One Hundred and Twenty-third New York. Regiment still fortifying.

Wednesday, 5th. The First Division, Twentieth Corps, reviewed by General Mower, who has succeeded General Williams in command of the corps.

Thursday, 6th. Hurrah! News received of the taking of Richmond and Petersburg by General Grant. Review of the Third Division to-day Captain Rockwell, A. A. I. General of Brigade, inspected camp equipage for condemnation.

Friday, 7th. Completed pay rolls for January and February, 1865. Excitement over the good news increases.

Saturday, 8th. Made out quartermaster's returns for months of January, February and March, 1865. Great rejoicing in camp all the time.

At this point Colonel Daboll made the following report home:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CONN. VET. VOLS.,
FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS, April 8, 1865.

To Brigadier-General H. J. Morse, Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut:

General:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent campaign from January 17 to March 24, 1865:

Leaving Savannah on the 17th of January, we crossed the river to Scribner's Ferry, S. C., from which place, after being two days engaged in loading wagons, etc., we started in charge of supply trains of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, to rejoin the division at Parysburg, which we accomplished after three days' severe labor in getting the trains over roads which recent rains had made almost impassable.

We remained at Parysburg until January 27th, when we moved in the direction of Sisters Ferry, reaching which point, we were occupied in procuring stores, etc., until February 4th, when we took up the line of march, and the campaign was fairly inaugurated.

No event of special importance took place during the first month of our march, the regiment subsisting upon the country and performing the duties incident to a protracted and arduous campaign.

On the 2d of March, the regiment being in advance of the Twentieth Corps and having arrived within about three miles of Chesterfield Court House, S. C., we came upon the enemy, and after deploying as skirmishers advanced and forced them into and through the town and across Thompson's Creek, one and a half miles beyond there. By maintaining a continuous fire the regiment prevented the success of their repeated attempts to destroy the bridge.

On the following morning, the enemy having abandoned his position we continued the advance. No further opposition was met with until March 16th, when the enemy were encountered in force near Black Creek (Silver Run), and this regiment, in common with the remainder of the First Brigade, advancing relieved a portion of Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, who were being hotly pressed. We were speedily engaged and repulsed the enemy, immediately after which the regiment were deployed as skirmishers, continuing upon the line under heavy fire until after dark,

when we were relieved and encamped for the night. The enemy having retreated during the night the march was resumed in the morning.

On the 19th of March, the Fourteenth Corps having engaged the enemy, the Twentieth Army Corps was advanced to its support. This regiment went into position and constructed works, but were not engaged. We remained in the works until the 22d, when we moved out in the direction of Goldsboro, near which place we now await orders.

During the action of March 16th, 1st Lieutenant James P Henderson, of Company A, was killed while in the performance of his duty. He had but recently been promoted, and during his brief career as an officer had proved himself worthy of the position he filled at the time of his death.

Full lists of casualties have been forwarded.

I am, general, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY W DABOLL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Regiment.

The diaries continue the history as follows:

Sunday, 9th. Inspection by companies this morning. General Williams rode through and inspected camp this forenoon. Orders to be ready to march at 4 A. M. to-morrow, and as the campaign is expected to last thirty days, the men are to carry three days' rations of meat, three days' rations of hard bread, ten days' rations of coffee, ten days' rations of sugar, ten days' rations of salt. The last mail leaves us at 5 P M. this evening.

Monday, 10th. Commenced march at 5 A. M., the Twentieth Corps in advance, the First Division and First Brigade leading. Considerable resistance from rebel cavalry all day and continual skirmishing. The One Hundred and Twenty-third New York lost several men on the skirmish line. Advanced in line of battle several miles, our regiment on skirmish line a part of the day Made an advance of seven or eight miles.

Tuesday, 11th. Moved this forenoon, our division in rear. Reached Smithfield just before night.

Wednesday, 12th. Moved into Smithfield town this morning and received the glad news of the surrender of General Lee and his army, to General Grant. Never saw such wild demonstrations and such enthusiastic rejoicings in my life. Later crossed the Neuse river on pontoons and marched towards Raleigh about twelve miles, going into camp early in afternoon but were ordered out again to the support of General Kilpatrick, and soon returned again to our camp, happy as soldiers ever were.

Thursday, 13th. Advanced early this morning, our division leading. General Kilpatrick drove the enemy out of the city of Raleigh, and we returned about noon and went into camp just south of the city.

Friday, 14th. We remain in camp. The Fourteenth Corps moved out.

Saturday, 15th. Orders to march at 6 o'clock this morning, and pass through the city in review, but orders countermanded.

Sunday, 16th. All quiet to-day around the town.

Monday, 17th. We have received the sad news of the assassination and murder of President Lincoln, which casts a gloom over everything, though we can hardly believe it can be true. Hopes are entertained that the report is untrue.

Tuesday, 18th. Regimental inspection by Captain Rockwell, A. A. I. General of Brigade. General Grant paid us a visit while at this camp and received a soldier's welcome.

Wednesday, 19th. Information received that a "cessation of hostilities" has been agreed upon; that General Johnson (rebel) and other rebel authorities have agreed to surrender all east of the Rio Grande.

Thursday, 20th. Witnessed a review of colored troops in the city

Friday, 21st. Company drills this forenoon.

Saturday, 22d. The Twentieth Corps reviewed by General Sherman.

Sunday, 23d. Inspection by companies this forenoon. Afternoon moved camp a short distance.

Monday, 24th. Regimental inspection by Colonel J L. Selfridge, commanding the brigade. The Seventeenth Corps reviewed by Generals Grant and Sherman. Orders to be ready to march to-morrow

Tuesday, 25th. The Twentieth Corps marched to Jones' Cross Roads about fourteen miles. Wm. H. Rugg arrived as a recruit and assigned to Company F

Wednesday, 26th. Detailed as captain of the picket under Colonel Tanner of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York.

Thursday, 27th. Relieved from picket by Captain Warren of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York.

Friday, 28th. Returned to our old camp at Raleigh. Very warm on the march.

Saturday, 29th. Made out ordnance returns for fourth quarter 1864 and first quarter 1865. Orders to be ready to march for Richmond to-morrow.

Sunday, 30th. Marched early this morning through Raleigh in column by company towards Richmond, Va. Crossed Neuse River and camped near Mantie Mills. Regiment mustered this evening by Lieutenant-Colonel Daboll. Corporal Rich of my company promoted to sergeant and returned to company, and John Conway and Thomas Faulkner promoted to corporals.

Monday, May 1st. In camp on the banks of the Black Tar river.

Tuesday, 2d. In camp near village of Henderson. Lieutenant-Colonel Daboll ordered under arrest by Colonel Selfridge, commanding the brigade. Passed to the right of Oxford and marched twenty-two miles in direction of Williamsborough.

Wednesday, 3d. Crossed the Roanoke river this evening on pontoons. River very wide. In camp about two miles from its bank, north.

Thursday, 4th. Our regiment marched as rear guard for division train. Went over the Meherrin river at Safford's Bridge. In camp very late.

Friday, 5th. Reached south bank of the Nottaway river and camped.

Saturday, 6th. Crossed the Nottaway river and the Virginia South Side railroad at Blacks and Whites, and camped near Wilson's Station.

Sunday, 7th. Crossed the Appomattox river and camped near Clover Hill, where are located large iron works.

Monday, 8th. Passed through the Clover Hill mining region and across Falling Creek, and encamped on its bank.

Tuesday, 9th. Marched a few miles to near Richmond. Received a pass from corps headquarters and visited Richmond and Manchester.

Wednesday, 10th. No move.

Thursday, 11th. Our corps marched through Manchester and Richmond in column by company One brigade of the Sixth Corps and the Eighth and Eleventh Connecticut Regiments were paraded by side of street as we passed. Encamped three miles from Richmond towards Fredericksburg.

Friday, 12th. Marched eighteen or twenty miles northward, on the Hanover pike, through the village of Ashlon and crossed the Chickahominy and South Anna rivers. Crossed a part of the Chicahominy Swamps.

Saturday, 13th. Marched at 4.30 A. M., crossed the Gordonsville railroad at Beaver Dam, and crossed Little river and encamped near the North Anna river.

Sunday, 14th. Crossed the North Anna and encamped near Spottsylvania Court House.

Monday, 15th. Passed Spottsylvania and Grant's battlefield and Chancellorsville, where we rested two hours for dinner and to look over the old battlefield, and encamped on the south bank of the Rappahannock river at United States Ford.

Tuesday, 16th. Crossed the river on pontoons and passed Hartwood Church, where we camped on our route to Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and encamped near Catlett's Station on Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Wednesday, 17th. Marched to Brentsville.

Thursday, 18th. Crossed Broad and Bull Run Creeks, passing old camp ground at Fairfax Station. Crossed the railroad and encamped two miles towards Alexandria.

Friday, 19th. A terrible hard shower last night. Marched over the Fairfax and Alexandria pike to camp near Fairfax Seminary, three miles from Alexandria, not far from Fort Worth, having been just twenty days on march from Raleigh, N. C. The Twentieth Corps are a happy, though very tired band of soldiers. As hard a campaign as we have ever experienced. But we knew we were on the home stretch.

Saturday, 20th. Preparing for review.

Sunday, 21st. A few days of rest.

The distances marched on this campaign just ended were substantially as follows from Savannah :

To Hardeeville,	21 miles.
" Robertsville,	25 "

To Barnwell C. H.,	46	miles.
" Lexington C. H.,	56	"
" Winsboro,	36	"
" Chesterfield C. H.,	28	"
" Cheraw,	16	"
" Maxton, N. C.,	35	"
" Averasboro,	26	"
" Bentonville,	24	"
" Goldsboro,	19	"
" Smithfield,	25	"
" Raleigh,	32	"
" Jones' Cross Roads,	14	"
" Raleigh,	14	"
" Henderson,	48	"
" Roanoke River, .	26	"
" Hollydale,	22	"
" Willsville,	26	"
" Clover Hill,	28	"
" Richmond,	25	"
" Hanover C. H.,	26	"
" Milford,	30	"
" Chancellorsville,	28	"
" Catletts,	31	"
" Washington,	45	"
	752	miles.

Monday, 22d. Visited Alexandria in company with Lieutenant Sage.

Tuesday, 23d. Company inspection preparatory to grand review. Ex-Captain Smith with us on visit.

Wednesday, 24th. Marched early this morning across Long Bridge to Washington and were reviewed by General Grant, President Johnson and all the high officials. The grandest event of our lives, as we passed down Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to the White House in review. But we miss one who should be with us, the late President Abraham Lincoln. Are in camp near Fort Saratoga on the Baltimore railroad, four miles from Washington, out on Capitol Hill.

Thursday, 25th. Moved about one mile and laid out our camp in regular order, where we hope to remain a while and rest.

Friday, 26th. Raining.

Saturday, 27th. Received invoice of and issued clothing, camp and garrison equipage; also wall tents and have put them up. This evening am in city of Washington.

Sunday, 28th. Returned to camp. Inspection by companies.

Monday, 29th. In camp doing nothing.

Nothing of note occurring the remainder of the month.

June 1st. In camp waiting to go home.

Monday, 5th. Went on pass from General Mower through Washington to Alexandria.

Tuesday, 6th. Returned to camp of our regiment.

Friday, 9th. Our old military organization broken up. The One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Forty-first New York gone home. The Fifth Connecticut, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Second Massachusetts, and the One Hundred and Forty-third New York Regiments, form Second Brigade of General Bartlett's division of the District of Washington. Moved camp towards Washington and Georgetown and one mile from Fort Stevenson, on road leading into Fourteenth street. Place called Crystal Springs.

June 10th to 14th. Camping at Crystal Springs.

Thursday, 15th. On duty as regimental officer of the day

June 16th to 21st. Camp life at Crystal Springs.

Thursday, 22d. Moved over the river and went into camp, about midway between Alexandria and Fairfax Seminary

June 23d to 30th. In camp at Alexandria; nothing but camp duties.

July 1st to 18th. In camp at Alexandria waiting to be mustered out.

July 19th. Mustered out but could get no transportation.

July 21st. Left Alexandria for home; Washington at 12:30.

July 22d. Reached New York at 7 P M.

July 23d. Reached Hartford.

July 24th to 26th. Final good byes.

During almost the entire service of the regiment in the war, there were no persons from other States who were associated more directly and intimately with it than Major-General Alpheus S. Williams, of Detroit, Mich., and Brigadier-General Joseph F Knipe, of Harrisburg, Penn. General Williams became brigade commander in September, 1861, and remained so till March, 1862, when he became division commander. In the spring of 1863 he became commander of the Twelfth Corps, and after the consolidation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps in the fall of that year into the Twentieth Corps, he was made commander of the troops of the First Division of that corps, and at the close of the war he was in command of the corps. After the first year he was known as "Pap Williams," in our brigade and came to be generally so known in the army He was a plain, every-day sort of a man, of the rough-and-ready sort, jolly, good-natured and level-headed. He had been through the Mexican war and knew how to take campaigning easy and endure it. He was on duty constantly, and never took a furlough from the summer of 1861 till the war was over, and Knipe was like him only younger and livelier, and more nervous and impulsive and not so good humored. He came into our brigade early in the war as colonel of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and was promoted to the command of the brigade after it joined the army of the Cumberland, and thereafter when General Williams was in command of the corps commanded the First Division of it. He was an excitable, nervous man, but always ready for a fight. From the first these two made their headquarters together, and a pretty jolly headquarters it was, where every officer of the brigade was welcome and very soon well known and made familiar. Except when campaigning there was always a drop of something hot, to keep off the chills, and a good cigar to be had there, and all the best stories that were going were to be heard. "Pap" Williams took great interest to have all the men well provisioned and well clothed, and he was always

prompt to relieve any kind of suffering; but when he was disappointed with results was generally supposed to be able to lead the brigade, division or corps in the force of the language that he could invent and let loose on the spur of the occasion to meet its demands; but General Gordon, of the Second Brigade, who was with Williams and Knipe much and knew both well, says, in his book "Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain" that "Pap" was willing to concede the palm to Knipe in that line, and that when Knipe began "Pap" was always content to be silent. He was entirely satisfied that Knipe could do justice to the subject and occasion, whatever it was. By the reason of their long service with the corps, they were personally well known and both of them appreciated and loved by every member of their commands.

While Hooker had more personal magnetism and brilliancy of carriage and manner than Williams, the veterans of the First Brigade cared more to satisfy "Pap" Williams by their conduct in every engagement than any other man around them. They knew he was always near and observing, and that he weighed the obstacles that opposed them in every encounter with a clear vision and a judgment practiced, prompt and unerring, and that he never failed to accredit them with the full measure of their deserving; and when the long war was over, the consideration, appreciation and kindness which he had always exercised towards them received in return their strongest devotion and attachment. General Williams became very much attached to the regiment from the first, and he clung to them like the genuine father that he was. When the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated into the Twentieth, in the fall of 1863, at Tullahoma, Tenn., by some change caused by the rearrangement the Fifth Regiment was at first allotted to Butterfield's division. "Pap" Williams was no sooner apprised of this than he ordered his horse and was off for headquarters, and for three days he wore that particular "bee in his bonnet" until General Sherman, "wearied with his continual

coming," had to make a new deal and put the Fifth back to their old division.

General Knipe had been in the shoe business before the war, and the boys found it out of course, and there was nothing which would start the irascible little general into a war dance sooner than to talk that kind of shop to him while in the military service, and, consequently, some of the bad wags in the regiment dearly loved to send a new recruit, who had become sufficiently out at the toes to want his shoes patched or sewed up, over to the general's tent to have it done. It had to be a very new recruit on whom that practical joke was perpetrated, and it is safe to say it was never done to the same recruit the second time; but once or twice it gave the fun lovers a lively little episode.

There were many dogs in the regiment which staid in for longer or shorter times, according to their own inclinations or the value placed upon them by the men of the regiment. When the regiment passed through Winchester, a black and tan terrier, weighing perhaps fifteen pounds, joined it and became domiciled in Company F He was named Jack, and although he was not a handsome dog in any respect, he very soon became, on account of his intelligence, a very general favorite. He was a remarkably successful dog in a fight, and would generally maintain himself against any other dog of twice his weight or less. He was fleet and would often overtake and catch a rabbit in a straight away run.

He had a peculiar respect for the commanding officer of whatever detachment or expedition he was upon. If the whole company was out, he kept close to the captain. If only a platoon he kept with the lieutenant in command. If only a sergeant and squad he kept with the sergeant. On dress parades, which he was very particular to attend, he left the company and went to the rear of the colonel or commander of parade and there seated himself and watched the parade with as much interest and dignity as if had pay for it, or had to make a report

of it. He never was known in but one instance to seat himself between the colonel and the regiment. At night he would manage to get inside the blanket and curl around the feet of whoever he slept with, and he was as good as a hot brick for a cold night. He knew how, also, to keep himself free from fleas and vermin of every kind, which was more than his tent mates could do at all times. He took a general supervision of affairs, and at daylight always turned out and nosed around the cook till he was started, and then would look up the orderly and start him. Although all soldiers looked alike, he could tell a Company F man as far as he could see him from any other soldier without mistake, and he never followed others. Of that company for a long time he did not attach himself to anyone in particular, but like some politicians, whenever there was a division went with the majority

In battle he became highly excited and faced the rebels several feet ahead of the company line, and expressed all the exasperation that a dog can ever show towards an enemy If they ran he would follow them up and get in his little nip at some of their disloyal heels if it was possible. The striking of a shell into the ground near him would make him almost wild, and he would spring about in all directions as if it were possible he was trying to see and catch the missile that had caused such commotion.

He went home with Kernan to Rockville, at the end of his three years' term of service, and there spent the remainder of his days.

Those who died prisoners in the hands of the Confederates were:

Private John S. Graham, Company F, at Winchester, Va., May 29, 1862.

" Hugh S. Gosley, Company E, at Belle Island, August 22, 1862.

Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Stone, at Charlottesville, Va., January 20, 1863.

Private Henry Smith, at Andersonville, Ga., September 16, 1864.
" Richard Austin, November 20, 1864.
" Thomas Montgomery, at Andersonville, November 23, 1864.
" Tracy A. Bristol, at Florence, S. C., January 8, 1865.
" Lewis Beecher, of Company E, at Andersonville, July 25, 1865.

The following named members of the regiment were killed accidentally during the course of the war, most of them by the carelessness of the operators of military railroads and steamboats:

John Gallagher, October 8, 1861.
Patrick McGuiness, December 23, 1861.
Jacob Baierle, August 12, 1863.
James Mahoney, September 27, 1863.
Patrick Murphy, October 5, 1863.
John Griffith, December 24, 1863.
Thomas Gavegan, December 30, 1863.
William O'Brien, February 17, 1864.
Joseph Billington, February 28, 1864.
William Hoffman, July 10, 1865.
Robert Potter, July 10, 1865.

There were discharged from the regiment before it was mustered out:

For disability from disease,		in 1861,	33
"	" and wounds,	in 1862,	90
"	" "	in 1863,	72
"	" "	in 1864,	14
"	" "	in 1865,	26
"	" "	in 1866,	3
			239

In the year 1864 the price of soldiers was high and those obtained were almost worthless; so that very few were discharged that year, although there were quite as many disabled by the exigencies of the service as in any previous year; but the government had discovered that there were more chances of service in a sick or wounded veteran than in a recruit, however high priced or stalwart. Of the 628 recruits sent to the regiment, when it was in service, 315, or a little more than one out of two, deserted, while out of the original regiment of 1,030 men, but 107 are reported deserters, or about one to every ten. And of this 107 more than half are wrongly reported as deserted. Many of them were discharged from hospitals and allowed to go home by the medical authorities, and their discharges were not reported to their company commanders, or if reported, not reported till the muster out rolls had passed from the hands of such company commanders, and consequently they were not corrected to accord with the facts.

A still greater number of this class are reported deserters who served till the war was long over and when there was no chance for any further fighting or duty to be done within the purpose of their enlistment. As the summer dragged slowly along under a Washington sun in June and July of 1865, they took French leave of their lousy encampment and returned to their homes.

The ground around Washington had been so occupied and encamped upon by hundreds of thousands of men for the five years then ending, that there was not a shovelful of surface earth within six miles of that capital city that was not filled with myriads of vermin, and it was impossible to have anything like comfort in any camp that could be selected. The war as to this kind of grayback had multiplied rather than decreased the host of the enemy, and had become to be a daily struggle for decent and peaceable existence, and camp life had become no longer tolerable, and for these and many other reasons, whatever the reports may indicate, no odium of desertion worthy of the

name attaches to any one of these veterans who had fought out the war till final victory was achieved, and Lee and Johnson had surrendered.

During the term of service in the regiment, there died in the service, in addition to those already reported as fatally wounded:

In 1861,	from disease,		16
" 1862,	"	and wounds,	17
" 1863,	"	"	12
" 1864,	"	"	18
" 1865,	"	"	3
			66

The following is a tabulated statement of the casualties, from which it will be seen that Companies B and I suffered the most severely, and that Company H had the least. That the former were somewhat larger than the average of the companies, and consequently were entitled to receive a larger proportion of loss, does not quite account for the difference of loss; and it is fair, therefore, to suppose that on the whole they happened to get in the hottest places. The exemption from loss of Company H is mainly due to the fact that that company was on detached duty on the days of the battles at Winchester and Cedar Mountain:

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES.

	Field & Staff.	Band.	Company A.	Company B.	Company C.	Company D.	Company E.	Company F.	Company G.	Company H.	Company I.	Company K.	Recruits Unassigned.	Totals.
Killed,	2	.....	5	10	8	15	3	5	10	2	8	6	.....	74
Missing in action, probably killed,	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fatally wounded,	1	.....	1	4	3	2	5	4	2	3	3	5	.....	33
Wounded,	3	.....	17	33	21	23	17	17	22	9	34	27	.....	223
Captured,	5	3	16	26	19	27	23	17	21	6	24	23	.....	210
Died in prison,	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	8
Died of disease,	.....	.....	3	8	4	10	7	4	8	9	8	2	1	66
Discharged for disability,	.....	1	26	25	23	25	24	26	21	18	19	29	2	239
At muster out unaccounted for,	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Deaths by accident,	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	11
Totals,	12	4	72	109	84	106	81	76	86	50	97	94	3	876

That the regiment did more marching than any other regiment from Connecticut goes without saying. The Twentieth indeed was a fellow traveler during the last two years of the war; but before the Twentieth was first mustered in the Fifth had been considerably more than a year in service and had marched nearly fifteen hundred miles. The record of the regiment is one of a long, arduous, and meritorious service.

To close this history I can think of no words that better summarize the services of the regiment than those lately written of it by the colonel who commanded it for the longest period of its service, and which I quote in substance in conclusion as follows:

The Fifth Regiment Connecticut Veteran Volunteers served in its own state nearly three months and served the government of the United States four (4) years less two days, and during that whole period was never called upon for any duty but what it responded to with alacrity In its many fights and battles it never fought behind breastworks although it built miles upon miles of them. It fought always in the open field, and was never (with one exception, Cedar Mountain) driven from the field that it occupied when the ball opened. Everyone whose name is borne upon its honorable rolls, must feel a just pride in knowing that he has a right to be called a member of the Fifth.

OFFICIAL RECORD

OF THE

SERVICE OF THE MEN

OF THE

Fifth Regiment, Conn. Infantry,

IN THE WAR OF 1861.

TRANSCRIBED FROM THE RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AND CORRECTED IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS WITHIN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AUTHOR.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Colonels.				
Orris S. Ferry,	Norwalk,	July 23, 1861	Prom. Brig. Gen. Mch. 17, '62.	
George D. Chapman,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Must. May 23, '61; prom. Lt. Col. Oct. 23, '61; Col. Apr. 7, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; resig'd dis. Jan. 28, '63.	Middletown.
Warren W. Packer,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Capt. Co. G to Maj. Aug. 9, '62; Col. Mch. 1, '63; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; m. o. Oct. 20, '64.	Mystic River.
Henry W. Daboll,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Capt. Co. H to Maj. Aug. 3, '63; Lt. Col. Aug. 31, '63; com'd Col. Jan. 28, '65, not mustered, regt. being under minimum; brevetted Col. Mch. 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Lieut. Colonels.				
T. H. C. Kingsbury,	Franklin,	July 23, 1861	Prom. Col.; trans. to 11th C. V. Nov. 27, '61.	
Henry Burton Stone,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Capt. Co. A to Maj. Oct. 23, '61; Lt. Col. June 12, '62; wd. and cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; died of wds. Jan. 20, '63.	
James A. Betts, Jr.,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Capt. Co. A, Mch. 1, '63; dishon. dis. May 12, '63.	Jamaica, N. Y.
William S. Cogswell,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Capt. Co. I to Maj. Aug. 31, '63; com'd Lt. Col. Jan. 28, '65, not mustered, regt. being under minimum; Lt. Col. by brevet Mch. 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Jamaica, N. Y.
Majors.				
Edward F. Blake,	New Haven,	Oct. 7, 1861	Must. Adjt. Oct. 7, '61; prom. June 12, '62; killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
David F. Lane,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Capt. Co. D, Mch. 1, '63; resig'd June 4, '63.	Darien.
Adjutants.				
Brayton Ives,	East Haven,	July 23, 1861	Prom. Capt. Co. F, Sept. 25, '61; prom. Asst. Adjt. Gen. Apr. 7, '62. (See Conn. Cavalry.)	Cor. Wall and South Streets, N. Y. City.
Heber S. Smith,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. G, June 12, '62; killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
William A. Daniels,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. A, Dec. 4, '62; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; disc. Oct. 21, '64.	
Quarter-Masters.				
Edward V Preston,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Prom. Addu'l Paymaster U. S. Vols., with rank of Maj., Feb. 17, '63; m. o. July 31, '65; on detached duty as Act'g Asst. Q. M. and A.-D.-C. to Gen. Ferry, Sept., '62, to Feb. 17, '63.	Hartford.
Edward K. Carley,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. A, Apr. 1, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Surgeons.				
John B. Lewis,	Vernon,	July 23, 1861	Disc. for prom. Brigade Surgeon, Apr. 20, '62; accepted com. Surg. of Vols. Apr. 21, '62; prom. Lt. Col. by brevet, Oct. 1, '65; disc. Oct. 7, '65.	Hartford.
William C. Bennett,	Danbury,	July 23, 1861	Must. Asst. Surg.; prom. July 1, '62; disc. June 28, '63.	
Evelyn S. Bissell,	New Haven,	May 8, 1862	Must. Asst. Surg.; cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; cap'd Aug. 12, '62, Culpepper C. H., Va.; prom. Mch. 23, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Haven.

Asst. Surgeon.				
Andrew J. Gilson,	Bridgeport,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from priv. Co. F, Jan. 26, '63; wd. July 20,'64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	Roscoe, Dak.
Chaplains.					
George W. Lasher,	Norwalk,	July	23, 1861	Resigned Dec. 11, '61.	
Horace Winslow,	Gt.Barrington,Mass.	Feb.	12, 1862	Resigned Aug 3, '62.	Simsbury.
Moses C. Welch,	Hartford,	Oct.	16, 1862	Cap'd July 2, '63, Gettysburg; resigned July 5, '64.	Pomona, Fla.
Sergeant-Majors.					
George S. Benton,	New Haven,	July	23, 1861	Prom. 2d Lieut. Co. H, Aug. 19, '61.	
Theodore H. Dibble,	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Prom. 1st Sergt. Co. A, Aug. 18, '61; 2d Lt. Co. E, Sept. 23, '61.	
William C. Rockwell,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Prom. 1st Sergt. Co. G, Sept. 30, '61; 2d Lt. Co. G, Nov. 2, '61.	Mystic River.
Charles H. Terry,	Monticello, N. Y.,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. G. Nov. 28, '61; redc. to ranks by own request and trans. to Co. G, Jan. 29, '62.	
Charles Doyle,	Colchester,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. D, Jan. 30, '62; 2d Lt. Co. D, May 19, '62.	
William P. Smith,	Wilmington, Del.,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. I, May 27,'62; wd. Aug. 9,'62; 2d Lt. Co. F, Sept. 13,'62.	335 Bdwy, N. Y.
George N. Raymond,	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. A, Sept. 13, '62; 2d Lt. Co. A, Dec. 4, '62.	
George Titus,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. K, Jan. 1 '63; 2d Lt. Co. E, Oct. 16, '63.	
James I. Hayes,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from. priv. Co. E to Q. M. Sergt. July 20, '62; Sergt. Maj. Oct. 16,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; redc. to ranks and trans. to Co. E, Jan. 15, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
John H. Brewster,	Newtown,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. F Jan. 15, '65; 1st Lt. Co. H Apr. 25, '65.	Birmingham.
Edward Benedict,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. E Apr. 29, '65; m. o. July 19, 65.	Springfield,Dak.
Q. M. Sergeants.					
L. Fayette Sykes,	Suffield,	July	23, 1861	Redc. to ranks and trans. to Co. D Sept. 19, '61; disc. Oct. 10, '62.	
T. Dwight Kendall,	Vernon,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. F Sept. 20, '61; redc. to ranks and trans. to Co. F, June 30, '62.	
Wesley H. Botsford,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Corp. Co. A Oct. 16, '63; re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; com'd 1st Lt. Nov. 17, '64; declined Dec. 27, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Commissary Sergeants.					
Wm. L. Johnson, Jr.,	Griswold,	July	22, 1861	Prom. 2d Lt. Co. C Sept. 8, '61.	
Joel F. Selleck,	Bridgeport,	July	23, 1861	Redc. to ranks and trans. to Co. E Aug. 28, '61.	New Haven.
Robert A. Sedgwick,	Sharon,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Corp. Co. I Aug. 28, '61; redc. to ranks at own request and trans. to Co. I Oct 18, '61.	
Charles W Wakeley,	Fairfield,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from. priv. Co. G Oct. 18,'61; redc to ranks, trans. to Co. G Dec. 6,'61.	
Rufus Mead, Jr.,	Redding,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from. priv. Co. A Dec. 6,'61; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Orange, N. J.
Hospital Steward.					
Edward D. Babcock,	New Britain,	July	23, 1862	Re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Drum Major.					
Richard Marshall,	New Haven,	July	23, 1861	Disc. Aug. 27. '62.	
Fife Major.					
Peleg N. Tew,	Willimantic,	July	23, 1861	Cap'd and escaped Aug. 9, '62; disc. by order War Dept. Aug. 27, '62.	

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BAND.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Leader.				
Thomas Worsley,	Meriden,	July 23, 1861	Com'd 2d Lt. July 23, '61; com. revoked Oct. 4, 61; m. o. Aug. 16, '62. (See Musc. Rifle Co. B, 3d C. V.)	
Musicians.				
James Hawkins,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	
Edwin Valentine,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Wallingford.
Marcus Culver,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	
Rufus W. Carley,	Whit'ham, Vt.,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	
James Gilbert,	Bridgeport,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Bridgeport.
Joseph A. Hall,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Wallingford.
Douglass W. Hallenbeck	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Wallingford.
Elhanan W. Holbrook,	Whit'ham, Vt.,	July 23, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; disc. by order War Dept. Aug. 27, '62.	
Silas L. Hall,	Westbrook,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Wallingford.
George Hull,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Wallingford.
Francis G. Jillson,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Hartford.
Charles N. Lane,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62. (See 2d Lt. Co. A, 12th Batl.)	Wallingford.
Josiah W. Lane,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Wallingford.
Oscar B. Lane,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Wallingford.
Nathan C. Lackey,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Disc. dis. Feb. 11, '62.	
Benjamin Mitchell,	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	
Joseph W. North,	Bridgeport,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	
Senior C. Rosenberg,	New York City,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Bridgeport.
Alfred Rich,	Ridgefield,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	New Haven.
Francis C. Sturtevant,	Hartland,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Hartford.
William S. Matthews,	Meriden,	July 26, 1861	Disc. Aug. 16, '62.	Meriden.
Charles Sage,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	
Charles Weston,	Vernon	July 23, 1861	M. o. Aug. 16, '62.	Rockville.
William M. Whittaker,	Wallingford,	July 23, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; disc. by order War Dept. Aug. 27, '62.	Wallingford.

FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, COMPANY A.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Captains.				
H. B. Stowe,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. Maj. Oct. 23, '61.	
James A. Betts, Jr.,	Daubury,	July 22, 1861	Must. 1st Lt.; prom. Oct. 23, '61; wd. and cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; prom. Lt. Col. Mch. 1, '63.	Jamaica, N. Y.
Madison P. Whitney,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Lt. Co. B, Mch. 1, '63; resig'd Jan. 10, '65.	Ilion, N. Y.
James Stewart, Jr.,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; redc. to ranks Dec. 15, '61; prom. Corp. Aug., '62; Sergt. Oct. 15, '62; Lt. Co. E, Feb. 22, '63; prom. from 1st Lt. Co. I, April 8, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Yonkers, N. Y.
1*st Lieutenants.*				
William A. Daniels,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. 2d Lt.; prom. Oct. 23, '61; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; ap. Adjt. Dec. 4, '62.	
Edward K. Carley,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. 2d Lt. Oct. 23,'61; 1st Lt. Dec. 4,'62; ap. Q. M. Apr.1,'63.	
Edward V. Preston,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Trans. from Q. M. Jan. 12, '63; ap. Major and Paymaster U. S. Vols. Mch. 26, '63: disc. July 31, '65.	Hartford.
Edgar A. Stratton,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Nov. 1, '61; 1st Sergt. Nov. 30, '62; 2d Lt. Mch. 1, '63; 1st Lt. Dec. 1, '63; resig'd Nov. 1, 64.	Danbury.
George F. Selleck,	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. C, Apr. 29, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Haven.
James P. Henderson,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. F, Dec. 15, '64; killed Mch. 16, '65, Silver Run, N. C.	
2*d Lieutenants.*				
George N. Raymond,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, '61; Sergt. Maj. Sept. 13, '62; prom. from Sergt. Maj. Dec. 4, '62; 1st Lt. Co. B, Mch. 1, '63.	Bridgeport.
Addison M. Whitlock,	Bethel,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Sept. 13, '62; 1st Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; 2d Lt. Dec. 1, '63; resig'd Dec. 1, '64.	Bethel.
1*st Sergeants.*				
T. H. Dibble,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Ap. Sergt. Maj. Aug. 18, '61.	
John O. Shufeldt,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; wd. Aug. 9, '62; prom. Sept. 18, '62; disc. dis. Oct. 29, '62.	
Charles S. Tilley,	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Nov. 18, '61; cap'd Aug. 9, '62; Sergt. Oct. 16, '62; 1st Sergt. Dec 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as 1st Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64, time ex.	
Enos A. Sage,	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Aug. 21, '61; redc. to ranks June 14, '62; prom. Corp. Dec. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. 1st Sergt. July 22, '64; 1st Lt. Co. B, Apr. 29, '65.	New Britain.
William Nathan Mix,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Corp. Dec. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; Sergt. July 22, '64; 1st Sergt. Apr. 29, '65: m. o. July 19 '65.	Wallingford.
Sergeants.				
William E. Beers,	Bridgeport,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. June 12, '62; Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C. V., June 11, '64; re-trans. as Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64, time ex.	Nichols.

COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Sergeants—continued.				
Frederick J. Booth,	Stratford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Sept. 13, '62; Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Easton.
William N. Burritt,	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Dec. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. July 22, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
John Carney,	Enfield,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; par'ld May 14,'63; prom. Corp. Dec. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. July 22, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	So. Meriden.
Charles H. Durant,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. July 22, '64; Sergt. April, 29, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Bethel.
William H. Lockwood,	Ridgefield,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet Dec. 21,'63; prom. Sergt. July, 22,'64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Luther M. Moorehouse,	Bridgeport,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Dec. 15, '61; redc. to ranks, Sept. 30, '62; prom. Sergt. Dec. 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Sergt. Mch. 22, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Daniel Odell,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Aug. 20, '61; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; par'ld Sept. 15.'62; trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. as Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22,'64; time ex.	Southport.
Corporals.				
Wesley H. Botsford,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd. Aug. 9,'62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15,'62; prom. Sept. 23, '62; Q. M. Sergt. Oct. 16,'63.	
James H. Byers,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 18,'61; killed Aug. 9,'62, Cedar Mt.	
Hiram M. Cole,	Bethel,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 23,'62; disc. dis. July 27,'63.	Bethel.
James Creevey,	New Haven,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. July 22,'64; m. o. July 19,'65.	
James E. Durant,	Bethel,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 1,'61; disc. dis. Dec. 5,'62.	Bethel.
George S. Ferry,	Bethel,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; par'ld. Sep, 15, '62; cap'd May 2,'63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14,'63; prom. Dec. 1,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; died Mch. 22,'64.	
John H. Bennett,	Redding,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9.'62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15,'62; redc. to ranks Dec. 1,'62 (sick); trans. to Co. F, 3d Regt. V. C., July 13,'63; disc. July 21,'64.	
John Grouse,	Wallingford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21.'63; prom. July 22,'64; m. o. July 19,'65.	Yalesville.
Johu B. Johnson,	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 15,'62; trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C.V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 24,'64; time ex.	
Gilbert N. Johnson,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; prom. Apr. 29,'65; m. o. July 19,'65.	Bethel.
Daniel A. Keyes,	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv. wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Sept. 23, '62; trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C.V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Philadelphia,Pa.
Dennis Larkin,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv. wd. Aug. 9,'62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Mch. 1,'63; redc. to ranks Oct. 21,'63; trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 22,'64; time ex.	Hartford.

George B. Loomis,	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv. wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Sep. 23, '62; disc. Dec, 12, '62.	Bethel.
David B. Mills,	Bethel,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv. cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sep. 15, '62; prom. Dec. 15, '62; wd. May 2, '63, Chancellorsville: trans. as priv. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26 '64; trans. to unassgnd. detchm't. V. R. C., May 1, '64; disc. July 21, '64.	
Daniel L. Smith,	Bethel,	July	22, 1861	Killed at Cedar Mt., Aug. 9, '62.	
John Smith,	Derby,	July	25, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. July 22, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Gardner Stockman,	Morris,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Mch. 1, '63; disc. Nov. 10, '63.	
Albert Warner,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died. Aug. 27, '62.	
J. K. Underhill,	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July	22, 1861	Rede. to ranks Feb. 21, '62; cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Oct. 21, '62.	
Musicians.					
Edward Alonzo Durand,	Bethel,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21 '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
James L. Conklin,	Danbury,	July	22. 1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 6, '63.	
Wagoner					
Martin C. Vancor.	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 18 '62.	
Privates.					
Adams, James	Watertown,	Aug.	20, 1863	Died Sept. 15, '64.	
Allcheskey, Theo. J.	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Anderson, Henry	Hartford,	Aug.	19, 1863	Disc. dis. Dec. 24, '63.	
Anderson, John	Guilford,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Feb. 18, '65	
Andrews, John M.	Derby,	July	25, 1863	Des. Oct. 5, '63.	
Anson, Charles H.	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Bacon, George	Sharon,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Apr. 26, '64.	
Benedict, Thomas E.	Bridgeport,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Haven.
Bill, Charles W	Columbia,	July	22, 1861	Dishon. dis. Nov. 18, '62	
Boote, James	East Lyme,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Mch. 24, '64.	
Boyce Thomas	Winchester,	Aug.	15, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Bradley, George A.	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. June 12, '65.	
Brady John	East Lyme,	Aug.	18, 1863	Reported on m. o. rolls as absent, sick in hosp. since Mch. 24, '64; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	
Brown, Andrew	East Haven,	Aug	17, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65; correct name Andrew J. Hughes.	
Brown, Edwin S.	Hartford,	Jan.	27, 1865	Des. July 11, '65.	
Butler, John	Hartford,	July	25, 1861	Des. Sept. '62.	
Byrnes, James	Canterbury,	June	13, 1865	Trans. from Co. E, 20th C. V., June 23, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Campbell, James	New Milford,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Lanesville.
Card, William H.	Stamford,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 29, '62.	
Carmichael, Thomas	Enfield,	Aug.	20, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Carr, George	East Haven,	Aug.	1, 1863	Reported on m. o. rolls as absent, sick in hosp. since Apr.30,'64; n.f.r.—A.G.O.	
Clark, Frank	Derby,	July	25, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Cock, George W.	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Coe, Henry	Ridgefield,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	

COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Collins, Alexander	Watertown,	July 19, 1863	Des. Dec. 10, '63.	
Collins, John	New Haven,	July 18, 1863	Des Dec. 2, '64.	
Collins, Joseph	Enfield,	Aug. 20, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Comba, Thomas	Hartford,	Jan. 5, 1865	M. o. July 6, '65.	
Clark, Frederick N.	Muddy Branch, Md.,	Nov. 1, 1861	Trans. to Co. K, Jan. 1, '62.	Bridgeport.
Clarke, Theodore Dibble	Woodbridge,	July 22, 1861	Des. May 26, '62.	
Comstock, David O.	Bethel,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Norwalk.
Cook, Alexander	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. July 10, '62.	Simsbury.
Cooper, James	Derby,	July 25, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Coughlin, Thomas	Derby,	July 23, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	Meriden.
Coy, William	New Haven,	July 23, 1863	Des. Jan. 23, '65.	
Crinion, James	Canaan,	July 18, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Crofut, Horace S.	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Detached with Hampton's Penn. Batl; des. Oct. 10, '62.	
Curtiss, Henry B.	Trumbull,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Bridgeport.
Curtiss, Marvin M.	Glastonbury,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9. '62; disc Oct. 24, '62.	East Hartford.
Cunningham, Edwin	Southington,	Jan. 7, 1865	Des. July 11, '65.	
Devine, James	East Haven,	Aug. 20, 1863	Des. Oct. 3, '63.	
Dolan, Barney	Woodbury,	Aug. 28, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Downer, William W.	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Wolcottville.
Drew, Robert N.	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Aug. 16, '62; en. as Douglass Edwards in Co. F, 1st Regt. Vt. Cav. Sept. 17, '62; disc. June 21, '65.	
Eagan, Matthew	Waterford,	Aug. 20, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Fox, George	Watertown,	Aug. 19. 1863	Des. Sept. 11, '63.	
Gardner, John	Norwich,	Aug. 20, 1863	M. o. June 14, '65.	
Geoghagan Francis	Hartford,	Feb. 1, 1865	M. o. July 19, '65. (See priv. Co. A, 1st C. V.)	
Gorley, John D.	Enfield,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; Des. Mch. 6, '64.	Thompsonville
Gilbert, John	Ridgefield,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld. Sept. 15, '62; trans. to 3d Co., 2d Batl. V R. C., July 1, '63; trans. Co. E, 18th Regt. V. R. C., Apr. 23, '64; disc. July 22, '64.	
Gurnett, Thomas	Chicopee Falls, M'ss.	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, Oct. 1, '61; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Brooklyn.
Hadley, Alfred	New Haven,	July 18, 1863	Des. Dec. 10, '63.	
Hagan, Patrick	East Windsor,	July 29, 1863	M. o. July 20, '65.	
Hermandy, Joseph	Winchester,	Aug. 19, 1863	Trans. to gen. hosp. Oct. 24, '64; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	
Hicks, George	Suffield,	Aug. 18, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Hough, William	East Lyme,	Aug. 19, 1863	M. o. June 23, '65.	
Hughes, Henry	Cheshire,	July 25, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Hutchinson, William	Derby,	July 25, 1863	Des. Jan. 16, '65.	
James, Thomas A.	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 24, '63.	

Johnson, Charles	Canterbury,	June	13, 1865	Trans. from Co. E, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19 '65.	
Johnson, William	Suffield,	Aug.	19, 1863	Des. July 11, '65.	
Jones, Philo W., Jr.	Westport,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to 116th Co., 2d Batl. V. R. C., Dec. 7, '63; disc. July 22, '64.	Westport.
Kecler, Oscar H.	Ridgefield,	July	22, 1861	Wd. May 3, '63; trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Kelly, James	Southington,	Jan.	7, 1865	Des. July 11, '65.	
Keyes, Charles E.	Norfolk,	July	22, 1861	Des. Oct. 10, '62.	
King, Peter	Watertown,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Jan 16, '65.	
King, William	East Haven,	July	25, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Langdon, William H.	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Wd. May 25, '62; disc. dis. June 27, '62.	Bridgeport.
Larch, William	New Haven,	July	25, 1863	Des. July 21, '64.	
Larkin, Thomas	Hartford,	Jan.	21, 1865	Des. July 11, '65.	
Leach, Isaac K.	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. dis. Mch. 30, '63.	Danbury.
Lewis, Otis G.	Stratford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Bridgeport.
Manning, Henry	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15,'62; trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
McCarty, John	Suffield,	July	18, 1863	Des. Jan. 16, '65.	Meriden.
McNeil, John	Lyme,	Aug.	19, 1863	Des. Feb 18, '65.	
Mead, Rufus, Jr.	Redding,	July	22, 1861	Ap. Com. Sergt. Dec. 6, '61.	Orange, N. J.
Mead, Smith	Ridgefield,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. dis. Mch. 14, '63.	Stamford.
Morrison, William	Woodbury,	July	18, 1863	Des. July 11, '65.	
Mulligan, Michael	Watertown,	July	19, 1863	Des. Sept. 11, '63.	
Murphy, Patrick	Guilford,	Aug.	1, 1863	Killed Oct. 5, '63, by falling from cars.	
Newton, Richard	Barkhamsted,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Dec. 1, '64.	
Orphy, John	Enfield,	Aug.	22, 1863	Des. Sept. 13, '63.	
Patch, William H.	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex	
Peck, Abram T.	Stratford,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Bridgeport.
Prime, H. C.	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Rasco, James H.	Ridgefield,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9 '62; disc. dis. Nov. 15, '62.	
Reid, David	Waterford,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Ritchie, William J.	Berlin,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Kensington.
Riley, John	Enfield,	July	22, 1861	Wd. May 25, '62; disc. Feb. 5, '63.	So. Meriden.
Roberts, William	Hamden,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Sept. 11 '63.	
Rogers, Charles B.	Bridgeport,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 5, '63.	108 Water St., New Haven.
Rogers Frederick	New York City,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. July 14, '62.	
Rogers, Isaac B.	Danbury,	Oct.	1, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o July 19, '65.	
Ryan, Michael	Southington,	Jan.	7, 1865	Des. July 11, '65.	
Ryan, Thomas	Hartford,	Jan.	27, 1865	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Scott, George	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 13, '62.	
Seymour, John A.	Sandy Hook, Md.,	Aug.	4, 1861	Des. June 26, '62.	
Shaw, William K.	Fairfield,	July	22, 1861	Wd. May 3, '63; disc. Nov. 17, '63.	
Sharp, William B.	Darnestown, Md	Oct	1 1861	Disc Jan 14 '62 (minor)	Danbury

COMPANY A.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Shay, James	Hartford,	Jan. 21, 1865	Des. July 11, '65.	
Sloan, Oliver	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Smith, George C.	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 14, '62.	
Smith, James M.	East Windsor,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, Jan. 1, '62; disc. dis. May 5, '62.	
Squires, Benjamin F.	Redding,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; trans. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Squires, George D.	Newtown,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to 159th Co., 2d Batl. V R. C., Feb. 17, '64; disc. July 21, '64.	
Stephenson, William	New Milford,	Aug. 18, 1863	Des. July 11, '65.	
Stokes, Henry	New Milford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 30, 62.	
Stone George F.	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd July 21, '63, Manassas Gap, Va.; died Nov. 22, '63.	
Sturgess, Hezekiah	Redding,	July 22, 1861	Died Oct. 14, '61.	
Sullivan, James	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, Jan. 1, '62; des. Jan. 18, '63.	
Tilley, John	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 13, '63; prom. 1st class priv. Nov. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Mch, 18, '64; prom. Sergt. disc. Sept. 5, '65.	
Thorp, Arthur M.	Redding,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld. Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. F, 3rd Regt. V. R. C., July 13, '63; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Valentine, George W.	New York City,	July 28, 1861	Disc. Jan. 30, '62.	
Ward, Henry J.	Watertown,	Aug. 19, 1863	Des. Dec. 16, '63.	
Wells, George W.	Trumbull,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 30, '62.	Stratford.
Welch, Thomas M.	Stamford,	July 22, 1861	Traus. to Co. E, 20th C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Werner, R. R.	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Wheaton, William H.	Stratford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 1, '61.	Bridgeport.
Wharton, Charles	Guilford,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. E, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Wildman, F M.	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. July 27, '61.	
Williams, James	New Milford,	Aug. 19, 1863	Des. Oct. 3, '63.	
Williams, Phillip D.	Bridgeport,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, '63; disc. July 22, '64.	
Winkler, George K.	Southington,	July 22, 1861	Des. Dec. 10, '62.	
Wiseman, Daniel	Danbury,	Jan. 9, 1865	Des. July 11, '65.	
Woodworth, George H.	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, Oct. 1, '61.	
Wright, James E.	Enfield,	Aug. 22, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	

COMPANY B.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Captains.				
Justin S. Chapman,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; cap'd Aug. 17, '62, Culpepper, C. H.; par'ld Oct. 6, '62; trans. Capt. V. R. C., Sept. 5, '63; disc. Jan. 1, '68. (See Capt. Co. B., 1st C. V.)	Dayton, Ohio.
James Butterfield,	Westport,	Aug. 16, 1862	Prom. from Sergt. Co. D, to 1st Lt. Dec. 15, '64; Capt. Apr. 29, '65. m. o. July 19, '65.	
1st Lieutenants.				
George F. Bill,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Resigned Oct. 28, '61. (See 1st Lt. Co E, 1st C. V H. A.)	Hartford.
Madison P. Whitney,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. 2d Lt.; Prom. Oct. 28, '61; wd. and cap'd Aug. 9,'62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Capt. Co. A, Mch. 1, '63.	Ilion, N. Y.
George N. Raymond,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. A, Mch. 1, '63; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Enos A. Sage,	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. A, Apr. 29, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Britain.
2d Lieutenants.				
James Roberts,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. Oct. 28, '61; disc. dis. Feb. 3, '63.	
Alvin H. Hart,	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. I, Mch. 1, '63; disc. Nov. 1, '64.	Oxford.
1st Sergeants.				
James Clark,	Boston, Mass.,	July 22, 1861	Rede. to ranks Sept. 20, '62, sick; disc. dis. Jan. 10, '63.	
Frederick H. Fanning,	Griswold,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; cap'd May 24, '62, Winchester, Va.; prom. 1st Sergt. Feb. 13, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; rede. to ranks Mch. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Jewett City.
William S. Purrington,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Oct. 31, '61. 1st Sergt. Mch. 26, '62; cap'd May 24, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15,'62; prom. 2d Lt. Co. H, Feb. 13,'63.	Willimantic.
Herbert D. Redfield,	Old Saybrook,	July 22, 1861	Must priv.; prom. Corp. July 19, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Sept. 1, '64; com'd 1st Lt. Nov. 17, '64; revoked Jan. 27, '65; prom. 1st Sergt. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Saybrook.
Lowell M. Snow,	Chaplin,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Oct. 1, '61; cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; prom. 1st Sergt. Mch. 10, '65; 1st Lt. Co. I, May 20, '65.	
Sergeants.				
Theron J. Hills,	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 26, '63.	Adrian, Mich.
George A. Case,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. Oct. 22, '62	Plantsville.
Levi G. Clark,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; cap'd May 24,'62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Sept. 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; time ex.	239 Asylum St., Hartford.
Barney Gilroy,	Amenia, N. Y.,	July 22, 1861	Prom. Corp. Co. I, July 28, '62; cap'd Aug. 20, '62, Beals Station; par'ld Sept 15, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; disc. July 21, '64; time ex.	City Hall Div., Manhattan R.R., New York.
Charles Jeffrey,	Griswold,	July 22, 1861	Must priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom Corp. Sept. 1, '64; Sergt. May 20, '65, [illegible] July 19, '65	Jewett City.

COMPANY B.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Sergeants—continued.				
Eli Manross,	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Must Corp.; prom. Sept. 20, '62; wd. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Charles H. Olin,	Griswold,	July 22, 1861	Must priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Sept. 1, '64; Sergt. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, 65.	Jewett City.
Giles S. Woodruff,	Southington,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Sept. 1, '64; Sergt. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio.
Corporals.				
Myron C. Bailey,	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld. Sept. 15, '62; redc. to ranks April 23, '63; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan 11, '64; re-trans. as priv. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Bristol.
Volney G. Barbour,	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv. prom. Sept. 20, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Burlington, Vt.
Henry C. Clark,	Plimpton, Mass.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 2, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Julius Crissey,	Southington,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 2, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Matthew Duffy,	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 1, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	45 English St., New Haven.
James W. Kimball,	Brooklyn,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62. trans. as priv. to Co G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; time ex.	
John T. Kline,	Plymouth,	Aug. 20, 1863	Must. priv.; wd. June 16, '64, Pine Mt., Ga.; prom. May 20 '65; m.o. July 19, '65.	
Albert N. Lewis,	Canterbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Oct. 31, '61; cap'd May 24, '62, Winchester; par'ld. Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Dec. 15, '62.	
Charles S. Lyman,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Sept. 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Holyoke, Mass.
James M. Matthewson,	Mansfield,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sept. 1, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Webster, Mass.
Frederick Miller,	Enfield,	Aug. 20, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Orrin Nettleton,	Watertown,	Aug. 19, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Charles Nie,	Roxbury,	Aug. 14, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 1, '64; m. o. July 19 '65.	
George Reinhardt,	Farmington,	Aug. 20, 1863	Must. priv.; wd. June 22, '64, Culps Farms, Ga.; prom. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Michael Riley,	Derby,	July 25, 1863	Must. priv.; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; prom. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Frederick C. Shepard,	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. as priv. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Bristol.

Thaddeus Shook,	New York,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 1, '61; redc. to ranks May 23 '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as priv. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	New Haven.
Ethel E. Town,	Griswold,	July	22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Milford, Mass.
Musicians.					
George A. Price,	Bristol,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 17, '62.	
Edwin E. Snow,	New Haven,	Jan.	4, 1864	Must priv.; detailed; m. o. July 19, '65.	Hartford.
Wagoner.					
Charles Kenyon,	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 1,'63, Fairfax C. H.; par'ld Sept. 26,'63; disc. July 21,'64; time ex.	Providence, R.I.
Privates.					
Adams, William H.	Bristol,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. Nov. 29, '62.	Bristol.
Alexander, John	Enfield,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Port Royal, Pa.
Alstead, Abraham	East Haven,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Anderson, William	Hebron,	Jan.	5, 1865	M. o. July 19, 65	
Babcock, Henry H.	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Bacon, John	Naugatuck,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Bailey, James L.	Berlin,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.	
Barrows, Henry J.	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Haven.
Bassett, William F.	Derby,	July	22, 1861	Fell out while on march, Aug. 23, '62; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	
Blake, John G.	Norwich,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Black, John	Woodbury,	Aug.	18, 1863	M. o. June 19, '65.	
Booth, Benjamin	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	Hartford.
Bosworth, William H.	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Vernon.
Bordaux, Eleazer	Plainfield,	July	22, 1861	Wd. May 25, '62, Winchester; died June 20, '62.	
Brady, John	Middletown,	Feb.	26, 1864	Des Mch. 11, '64.	
Brown, Joseph	Colebrook,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Cady, Hiram A.	Ashford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. D, 1st Regt. V. R. C., Oct. 21, '63; disc. June 29, '64.	Stafford.
Campbell, Duncan	Bridgewater,	March	3, 1864	Des. Mch. 12, '64.	
Carney, John	Danbury,	Jan.	11, 1865	M. o. July 19, '65.	East Hartford.
Cary, Julian G.	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 13, '64.	
Carter, Edwin E.	Brooklyn,	July	22, 1861	Prom. to Sergt. Co. H, Aug. 12, '61.	
Charter, Oliver	Bristol,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. May 1, '62.	
Clark, Albert M.	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64.	
Checkin, Charles W.	Bristol,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Clark, George M.	Peterborough, N.H.,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; wd. July 20,'64, Peach Tree Creek; died Aug. 21,'64.	
Clark, Gilbert S.	Wallingford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Coomes, Harvey H.	Long Meadow, Mass.	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	New Haven.
Cowan, Frank	Manchester,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. B 20th C. V. Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64, tm. ex.	

COMPANY B.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Covert, John	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Cranston, Earl S.	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Wd. May 2, '63; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Willimantic.
Cowles, George W.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Des. June 1, '62.	New Haven.
Coolidge, Edwin B.	Mansfield,	Nov. 5, 1862	Wd. July 20, '64, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	Hartford.
Culver, Peter	East Haven,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Dayton, William	Clinton,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Duffle, Robert	Hebron,	Jan. 4, 1865	Des. April 24, '65	
Duffy, Thomas A.	Bristol,	July 21, 1861	Cap'd May 24, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 26, '63.	Wallingford.
Dupont, Eugene	New Haven,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Elton, William L.	Berlin,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 14, '62.	Plainville.
Fairfield, John T.	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Feb. 27, '62.	
Fisher, John	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Frank, William	Warren,	Aug. 18, 1863	Des. July 2, '65.	
Freeman, Simon	Derby,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., Juue 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Frise, William	Plymouth,	Aug. 20, 1863	Des. Sept. 29 '63.	
Gallagher, John	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Accidentally shot, and died from wound, at Hyattstown, Md., Oct. 8, '61.	
Galloway, Thomas M.	Southington,		(See John Galway.)	
Galway, John	Southington,	Jan. 16, 1864	Missing May 25, '64, Dallas Ga., probably killed; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	
Gavin, John J.	Glastonbury,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9 '62, Cedar Mt.	
Gladney, James	Hartford,	Jan. 12, 1865	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Goodhue, Riley	Farmington,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; cap'd May 25, '64, Atlanta; escaped May 5, '65; m. o. Aug. 23, '65.	
Goodrich, Alfred	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; killed June 22, '64, Culp's Farm.	
Griggs, Uriel	Hartford,	Jan. 30, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	Port Sutton, Can.
Griffin, George B.	Southington,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.	
Hall, George W.	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '65; time ex.	Bristol.
Hanson, Peter	Lyme,	Aug. 18, 1863	Died July 13, '64.	
Harbeck, Henry	Bridgewater,	March 3, 1864	Des. Nov. 9, '64.	
Hawkins, Henry A.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Wallingford.
Hazard, Stephen V.	New Britain,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 20, '62, Beals Station, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Dec. 30, '62.	Meriden.
Henry, Albert L.	Ashford,	July 22, 1861	Died Mch. 25, '63.	
Heusgeau, Frederick	Woodbury,	Aug. 18, 1863	Des. Sept. 10, '63.	
Hilmer, Frederick	Woodbury,	Aug. 18, 1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	

Hills, Percival S.	Bristol,	July	22,	1861	Died Aug. 23, '62.	
Hubbell, Willis S.	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. July 23, '61.	
Johnson, William	Winchester,	Juue	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Kelsey, James W	Harwinton,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Lane, Anton	East Lyme,	Aug.	18,	1863	Died Oct. 23, '64.	
Lane, Horace E. L.	Bristol,	July	22,	1861	Died Feb. 22, '62.	
Lane, Robert O.	Bristol,	July	22,	1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Lee, Truman	Bristol,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Lewis, Barber	Sterling,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex	Killingly or Voluntown.
Maher, John	Lyme,	Aug.	19,	1863	Cap'd Feb. 28, '65, Liberty Hill, S. C.; par'ld Apr. 2, '65; reported at Camp Parole, May 11, '65; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	
Maier, John G.	Enfield,	July	19,	1863	Des. Sept. 10, '63.	
Malcomb, James	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64: disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	
Matthews, Emery S.	Southington,	July	22,	1861	Died July 16, '63.	
Martin. Peter	Sullield,	Aug.	19,	1863	Des. from hospital, July 30, 64.	
May, George	Enfield,	Aug.	19,	1863	Wd. July 20, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
McConnell, James	Southington,	Jan.	5,	1865	Des. July 4, '65.	
McClure, Robert	Griswold,	July	22,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. Nov. 10, '62.	Yantic.
McBride, Hugh		July	25,	1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
McKenzie, Henry	Colchester,	Aug.	19,	1863	Sentenced by G. C. M.. Apr. 11, '65, to five years confinement and dishon. disc. at expiration; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	
McGinnis, John	Branford,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Millard, Frank	Greenwich,	July	22,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9,'62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. Meh. 26'64; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; disc. July 21, '64; time ex.	
Millard, Samuel	Greenwich,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 24, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; des. Jan. 19, '63.	
McKnight, George	Southington,	Jan.	5,	1865	Des. June 25, '65.	
Moore, Jesse	Derby,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Moore, Julius	Hartford,	Feb.	4,	1865	Des. July 4, '65.	
Moore, Thomas	Enfield,	Aug.	20,	1863	Wd. June 3, '64; m. o. July 10, '65.	
Morgan, Edward	East Windsor,	Aug.	20,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Morgan, John	Bloomfield,	Jan.	5,	1864	Cap'd Nov. 20, '64, Madison, Ga.; par'ld Feb. 24, '65; m. o. July 11, '65.	
Morse, James E.	Salisbury,	July	19.	1863	Wd. July 30, '64; died Sept. 2, '64.	
Mudford, Alfred J.	Hartford,	Jan.	12,	1865	Des. June 25, 65.	
Mullar, Hendrick	Derby,	July	25,	1863	Des. Sept. 1, '63.	
Murray, Patrick	Winchester,	July	19,	1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
Mott, Edward S.	Chester,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62 Culpepper; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; cap'd May 3, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-en. vet. Feb. 15, '64; re-trans. Meh. 26, '64; wd. July 20, '64, Atlanta; died of wd. July 21, '64.	
Myers, Henry	Winchester,	July	19,	1863	Des. Aug. 19, '63.	
Myers, Jacob	Greenwich,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Neale, Henry H.	Farmington,	July	22,	1861	Died Sept. 29, '62.	
Northrup, Louis A.	Wallingford,	July	22,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; dise. Feb. 10, '63.	Wallingford.

COMPANY B.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Noyes, Edwin D.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	New Haven.
O'Neil, Patrick	Watertown,	Aug. 19, 1863	Des. Dec. 1, '64.	
Palmer, Daniel	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Wd. and cap'd at Beals Station, Va., Aug. 20, '62, par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Holyoke, Mass.
Patterson, Joseph	Enfield,	Aug. 19, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Pfaus, August	Watertown,	Aug. 20, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Prentice, George W.	Farmington,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. Mch. 16, '63.	Hartford.
Plumley, Walter	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 28, '61.	So. Windham.
Prindle, Henry F.	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Monta Vista, Cal.
Prindle, Isaac	Simsbury.	July 22, 1861	Disc. Sept. 2, '62.	Stafford, Oreg'n.
Prindle. Trowbridge	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Died Sept. 24, '61.	
Purdy, Charles	Greenwich,	Jan. 11, 1865	Des. June 25, '65.	
Reymer, Peter	Woodbury,	Aug. 18, 1863	Disc. Sept. 28, '63.	
Renmin Robert	Washington,	March 1, 1864	Wd. July 20, '64, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Richards, John	Killingworth,	Aug. 1, 1863	Wd. June 22, '64; disc. dis. May 12, '65.	
Riley, John	Watertown,	Aug. 19, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Roberts, William	Watertown,	Aug. 19, 1863	Wd. June 2, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Robinson, John	East Hartford,	Jan. 4, 1865	M. o. July 24, '65.	
Rigby, Ralph G.	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; time ex.	Bristol.
Rowley, George H.	Burlington,	Jan. 10, 1865	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Ross, John	East Haven,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Russell, James B.	Suffield,	Aug. 19, 1863	M. o. May 23, '65.	
Ruth, James P.	Enfield,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 24, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Schmidt, John	Enfield,	Aug. 18, 1863	Des. Sept. 28, '63.	
Scott William	Derby,	July 25, 1863	M. o. June 19, '65.	
Scranton, Lucius P.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. K, July 29, '61.	
Scranton, William W.	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Oct. 25, '62.	
Scranton, William W.	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. K, July 29, '61.	
Shea, Patrick	Enfield,	Aug. 20, 1863	Killed Mch. 16, '65, Silver River, N. C.	
Sherren, James	Suffield,	Aug. 18, 1863	Killed May 27, '64, Dallas, Ga.	
Slater, James	Hartford,	Jan. 12, 1865	Des. June 25, '65.	
Sothergill, Robert	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Mch. 10, '63.	
Smith, Henry	Providence, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd and par'ld May 25, '62, Winchester; disc. dis. June 19, '62.	
Smith, Louis	Monroe,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Snow, Charles W.	Chaplin,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63: m. o. June 23, '65.	Hartford
Spohn, Daniel	East Haven,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	

Stepel, Charles	Plymouth,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Sept. 28, '63.	
Stoddard, Robert	Watertown,	Aug.	19, 1863	Trans. to Co. G, 82d Ill. Vols., Aug. 6, '64, as Robert P. Stoddard, a deserter therefrom; disc. June 27, '65.	
Sullivan, Jeremiah	Roxbury,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Aug. 19 '64.	
Sweeney, James	Wolcott,	July	25, 1863	Wd May 15, '64; trans. from Gen. Hosp., New Albany, Ind., to Co., July 11, '64; failed to report; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	
Sweet, Edward P.	Canterbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 1, '63.	
Tettro, Joseph	Enfield,	Aug.	20, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Thomas, Edmond	Derby,	July	25, 1863	Des. May 12 '64.	
Thompkins, William	Watertown,	Aug.	19 1863	Des. June 25, '65.	
Thompson, Charles E.	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Thompson, James	Enfield,	Aug.	19, 1863	M. o. May 17, '65.	
Thorp, Lauren H.	Southington,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; trans. to 41st Co, 2d Batl. Inv. Corps, Aug. 8, '63; disc. July 21, '64.	
Wade Henry	Litchfield,	Nov.	29, 1864	Trans. from Gen. Hosp., New Haven, to Co., March 10, '65; failed to report; n. f. r.—A. G. O.	Bridgeport.
Warner, John	East Haven,	Nov.	15, 1864	Trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 7. '65.	
Warner, Robert	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. March 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Hartford.
Weaver, John N.	Windham,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 17, '62.	
Watkins, William	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. May 8, '62.	
Welsh, Peter	Suffield,	Aug.	18 1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
Williams, Ralph	Bristol,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Aug 28, '62, Warrenton, Va.; disc. Jan, 7, '63.	Albena, Mich.
Williams, William R.	Farmington,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. March 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Wilson, Thomas	Branford,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Wilson, Albert	Saybrook,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Woodward, Calvin H.	Brooklyn,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; disc. dis. Nov. 13, '62.	Norwich.
Woods, John	Danbury,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. B, 20th C. V., June 12, '65.	
Woods, David G.	Mansfield,	Jan.	11, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	

COMPANY C.

Captains.					
George W. Corliss.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Wd. and cap'd Aug. 9, '62 Cedar Mt.; resigned Jan. 21, '63.	New York City.
Charles H. Sanford,	Milford,	July	22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. 1st Sergt. May 1, '62; 1st Lt. Aug. 9, '62; Capt. Feb. 13, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Cleveland, Ohio.
1st Lieutenants.					
Robert R. Miller.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Resigned Sept. 8, '61.	Southington.
H. Melzar Dutton,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. 2d Lt.; prom. Sept. 19, '61; killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.	
William P. Smith,	Wilmington, Del.,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. F, Feb. 13, '63; Capt. Co. F, Oct. 16, '63.	
Walter Burns,	Milford,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Nov. 1, '61; cap'd Aug. 9, '62. Culpepper, Va.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; prom. Sergt. Sept. 21, '62; 2d Lt. Meh. 1, '63; cap'd May 3, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 23, '63; prom. 1st Lt. Oct. 16, '63; disc. July 19, '65.	New York City.

COMPANY C.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
2d Lieutenants.				
Henry L. Johnson, Jr.,	Griswold,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Com. Sergt. Sept. 8, '61; 1st Lt. Co. F, July 22, '62.	
Adolphus P. Reily,	Cincinnati, O.,	July 22, 1861	Prom. 1st Sergt. Co. F, July 22, '62; 1st Lt. Co. D, Mch. 1, '63.	
Isaac N. Weldon,	Canterbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. 1st Sergt. Aug. 9, '62; 2d Lt. Oct. 16, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
1st Sergeants.				
Charles B. Stevens,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Redc. to ranks June 15, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 16, '62; m. o. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Dennis Beach,	Milford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Aug. 9, '62; 1st Sergt. Oct. 16, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; prom. 1st Lt. Co. D, Jan. 28, '65.	
Erastus W. Hart,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. May 1, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Jan. 1, '64; 1st Sergt. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Barkhamsted.
George F. Selleck,	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. May 1, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 7, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. 1st Sergt. Feb. 1, '65; 1st Lt. Co A, Apr. 29, '65.	New Haven.
Sergeants.				
John Adamson,	Naugatuck,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Jan. 1, '64; Sergt. Feb. 20, '65; disc. June 20, '65.	
John Adams,	Enfield,	Aug. 19, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Feb. 1, '65; Sergt. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
John Fogarty,	Flushing, L. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Aug. 9, '62; re-en. vet Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 25, '64.	
William Higgins,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Wd. and cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 7, '62; died Sept. 25, '62 at Ft. Delaware, Md.	
Patrick Kelly,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Nov. 1, '61; wd. May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; prom. Sergt. Mch. 9, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 25, '64, New Hope Church Ga.; wd. July 20. '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; trans. to 41st Co. 2d Batl. V. R. C., Apr. 22, '65; trans. to 159th Co. Aug. 29, '65; trans. to 4th Co. Nov. 15, '65; trans. to 5th Ind. Co. V. R. C., Jan. 4, '66; prom. 1st Sergt. Aug. 28, '66; disc. Aug. 31, '66.	
William H. Merrill,	Norwalk,	Sept. 18, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. June 4, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Mch. 1, '64; redc to ranks Feb. 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Norwalk.
Luzerne A. Palmer,	Branford,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. 2d Lt. Co. I, Aug. 9, '62.	New Haven.
William E. Plumb,	Milford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Nov. 1, '61; wd. May 25, '62, Winchester; prom. Sergt. Aug. 9, '62; cap'd May 3, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; redc. to ranks Jan. 1, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Birmingham.
Philip Reinhardt,	Durham,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Mch. 9, '63; wd. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
William Roche,	New Britain,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Corp. Mch. 9, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Feb. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	

Corporals.					
John Allen,	Norwalk,	Sept.	17, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Westport.
William Brown,	Hartford,	Sept.	1, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Oct. 16, '63; disc. Aug, 5, '65.	
Joseph O. Blair,	North Haven,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
William Dareey,	Flushing, L. I.,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Aug. 9, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 25, '64.	
Peter Farrell,	Plainfield,	July	22, 1861	Must, priv.; prom. Sept. 21, '63; re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Apr. 1, '64.	
Robert Fitzmorris, 1st,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Aug. 9, '62; redc. to ranks, Sept. 21, '63; trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	355 Howard ave. New Haven.
Lewis Fredericks,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Rede. to ranks; disc. dis. May 31, '62.	
Alexander Griswold,	Hartland,	Dec.	15, 1864	Must. priv.; prom. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Abraham Hendrickson,	Weston,	Sept.	18, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 13, '63.	
Michael Hughes,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Apr. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
James McMahon,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62; prom. Corp. Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. as priv. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
John J. O'Brien,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 14, '61; redc. to ranks June 15, '62; cap'd. Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 29, '63.	Hartford.
Thomas Fallon,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv ; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Apr, 1. '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
John H. Watson,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; wd. Aug. 9, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Feb. 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Henry Winson,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Rede. to ranks; disc. dis. May 1, '62.	New Haven.
Henry Vidmer,	North Haven,	July	22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Musicians.					
Daniel A. Ayers,	Salisbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; detailed musc.; trans. to Co. E, July 1, '62.	
Charles B. Potter,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Trans. from priv. Co. D, Sept. 2, '61; trans. as priv. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as musc. Meh. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
H. Hudson Stoddard,	Wethersfield,	July	22, 1861	Trans. from Co. I, July 23, '61; detailed musc.; ret'd to ranks; disc. dis. Dec. 5, '62.	Newington.
Wagoner.					
James Summersville,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 13, '63.	
Privates.					
Adams, Joseph A.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Drowned July 24, '61, Hartford, Ct.	
Anderson, George	Hartford,	Aug	14, 1863	Disc. dis. July 22, '64.	
Anderson, George	Middlebury,	Dec.	19, 1864	Disc. dis. June 5, '65.	
Andrews, Evelyn M.	Hudson Neck,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc dis. Dec. 17, '62.	
Baker, William H.	Barkhamsted,	Nov.	18, 1864	Deserted.	
Barker, Ammi	Branford,	July	22, 1861	Dise. July 26, '61 (minor).	
Barry, John	Litchfield,	Nov.	25, 1864	Deserted.	
Bedient, William	Norwalk,	Sept.	18, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 21, '64.	Weston.
Bell, Robert	Woodbury,	Aug.	17, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Blanvelt, James	Washington,	Nov.	16, 1864	Deserted.	
Blodgett, Calvin E.	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Waterbury.
Bennett, Charles H.	Norwalk,	Sept.	18, 1861	Disc. dis. May 31, '62.	Norwalk.

COMPANY C.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Boston, Henry	Kent,	Aug. 13, 1863	Des. Aug. 24, '63.	
Bœtler, John H.	Southington,	Dec. 22, 1864	Des. June 27, '65.	
Bogle, Patrick	Winchester,	Nov. 29, 1864	Deserted.	
Bogle, Patrick	Mansfield,	Dec. 15, 1864	Deserted.	
Britton, Henry	Colebrook,	Dec. 14, 1864	Deserted.	
Brennan, Michael	Fairfield,	Dec. 15, 1864	Des. July 10, '65.	
Burke, George	Greenwich,	Dec. 8, 1864	Deserted.	
Burke, John	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 25, '62.	
Burns, John	Winchester,	Aug. 29, 1863	M. o. July 25, '65.	
Burns, John	Winchester,	Nov. 29, 1864	Disc. dis. July 25, '65.	
Burns, Thomas	Fairfield,	Dec. 15, 1864	Des. July 10, '65.	
Button, William M.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Camel, James	Winchester,	Dec. 8, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Campbell, Patrick	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Deserted.	
Carberry, Charles	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 20, '62.	
Carr, Thomas	Derby,	July 22, 1861	Des. Jan 5, '63.	
Cassedy, George	Willington,	Dec. 29, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Clark, George	Glastonbury,	Aug. 31, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Clark, Joseph	Branford,	Dec. 16, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Clarkson, Mauriee	Fairfield,	Dec. 10, 1864	Reported on m. o. rolls as absent, sick, since July 19, '65; n. f. r.	
Cluvane, Michael	Hartford,	Feb. 1, 1864	Des. Mch. 12, '64.	
Cleveland, William H.	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Des. Nov. 28, '62; arrested, sent to Ft. Columbus, N. Y., June 1, '63; n. f. r.	
Cole, Charles E.	Morris,	Feb. 22, 1864	Killed July 30, '64, Atlanta, Ga.	
Colligan, James	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	New Haven.
Conerty, Hugh	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Deserted.	
Cooney, Patrick H.	Hartford,	Dec. 27, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Carman. George	New Milford,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Carmichael, John	Manchester,	Aug. 28, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Cooper, John	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Des July 27, '61.	
Costello, John	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62, des. Dec. 10, '62.	
Coleman. Jeremiah	Meriden,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Colwell Thomas	Branford,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Condon. Lawrenee B.	Killingworth,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Coulin, Edward	Winchester,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Daley, John	Litchfield,	Nov. 26, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Darcey, Michael	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Deserted.	
Devine, James	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	New Haven.
Devine, James H.	Sharon,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. from 8th U. S. Inft.	

Donnelly, Francis	Hampton,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Donnelly, William	Hampton,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Donovan, Jeremiah	Branford,	Dec.	16, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Dorand, John	Philadelphia, Pa.,	Sept.	17, 1861	Des. June 20, '62.	
Driscoll, Michael	Coventry,	Dec.	12, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Driscoll, Oliver	New Hartford,	Nov.	22, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Duffy, Eugene H.	Bridgewater,	Aug.	14, 1863	Killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Dunn, John	Monroe,	Dec.	1, 1864	Des. July 10, '65.	
Dunnegan, Daniel	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Fackby, Martin	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Deserted.	
Farrell, James	Winchester,	Nov.	29, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Farrell, Joseph	Danbury,	Dec.	16, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Farrell, Thomas	Manchester,	June	13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Fehan, Patrick	Plymouth,	June	13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; disc. dis. July 11, '65.	
Fenton, John	Derby,	July	22, 1861	Trans. from Co. E, July 22, '61; des. July 26, '62.	
Fitzsimmons, Robert	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Sept. 3, '63.	New Haven.
Galligan, John	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Giblen, Michael	Mansfield,	Dec.	22, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Gibson, John	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	64 Monitor St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goodnough, Elbert	New Haven,	June	21, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. Dec. 30, '63.	New Haven.
Granfield, John	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Drummed out of camp, July, '61, Hartford, Ct.	
Granger, Lorenzo	South Windsor,	Aug.	22, 1863	Des. Mch. 21, '64.	
Green, Charles	Willington,	Dec.	20, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Green, William	New Haven,	Jan.	23, 1864	Des. Mch. 12, '64.	
Griswold, Edward C.	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. I, July 23, '61.	
Haller, Henry	Norwalk,	Sept.	25, 1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. Sept. 23, '64; tm. ex.	Yalesville.
Hamblet, David	Bridgewater,	Aug.	17, 1863	Des. Aug. 25, '63.	
Hanley, John	East Hartford,	June	13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Hancock, Timothy	Madison,	June	13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Hayes, James	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Des. July 27, '61.	
Hermington, George F.	Woodbury,	Aug.	17, 1863	Des. Nov 1, '63.	
Highland, William	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Des. Aug. 8, '62.	
Hoffman, William	Colebrook,	Dec	7, 1864	Drowned Jan. 10. '65, from Stm'r Fulton.	
Hope, Francis	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. C, 6th Inv. Corps, Sept. 23, '63; disc. July 27, '64.	
Hoyt, Augustus W.,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Killed May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.	
Howard, Samuel	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. July 9, '62.	New Haven.
Hughes, Francis	New Haven,	Feb.	13, 1864	Wd. May 25, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Hyde, Thomas	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Deserted.	
Hudnite, Jacob	Hamden,	June	13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Johnson, Thomas I.	Norwalk,	Sept.	18, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec 17, '61.	
Johnston, George	New Hartford,	Dec.	9, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	

COMPANY C.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Karl, George	East Lyme,	Aug. 17, 1863	M. o. May 22, '65.	
Karland, James	Kent,	Aug. 12, 1863	Reported trans. to 3d and 9th N. Y. Inft., June, '64.	
Keefe, James	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. D, Sept. 2, '61.	
Keenan, Charles	Hartford,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Kennedy, Michael	Southington,	Dec. 20, 1864	Disc. July 19 '65.	
Kenry, Patrick	Sharon,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Aug. 26, '63.	
Keys, Thomas	Mansfield,	Dec. 22, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Kidney, Asa H.	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 3, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63, disc. dis. June 19, '65.	
Kidney, John H.	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 3d Regt. V. R. C., Aug. 1, '63; disc. Sept. 14, '64.	
King, James P.	Manchester,	Aug. 28, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Knapp, William R.	Norwalk,	Sept. 17, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 19th Regt. V. R. C., Oct. 14, '63; disc. Oct. 3, '64.	Norwalk.
Krug, Charles	Middlebury,	Dec. 19, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Lathrop, Chauncey	Norwalk,	Sept. 28, 1861	Des. June 2, '62.	
Lawler, William	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 25, '64.	
Lawrence, James	New Haven,	Aug. 18, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Lynch, John	Cornwall,	Dec. 23, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Mack, John	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Des. Dec., '62.	
Mackey, Robert	New Hartford,	Nov. 22, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
McAndrew, John	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Des. Dec. 10, '62.	
McCluskey, Patrick	New Britain,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
McCormick, Thomas	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Deserted.	
McGahey, Hugh	Plainfield,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. dis. Jan. 15, '63.	
McGinnis, Patrick	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Died Dec. 23 '61, Middletown, Md., drinking quart of whiskey.	
McGiveney, Peter	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. June 12, '65.	
McDermott, James	Derby,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. Nov. 3, '63.	
McGowan, John	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Deserted.	
McKeagany, William	New Milford,	Aug. 18, 1863	Des. July 10, '65.	
McLaughlin, William	Plainfield,	Aug. 27, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
McMahon, Thomas	Enfield,	Aug. 2, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Marshall, Richard	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Discharged.	
Meagher, Daniel	New Hampshire,	Sept. 28, 1861	Wd., cap'd and par'ld Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. Oct. 25, 62.	Sacramento, Cal.
Mehan, David	Fairfield,	Dec. 15, 1864	Trans. from draft rendezvous, New Haven, to Regt. Jan. 7,'65; des. en route.	
Meyres, Patrick	New Britain,	July 22, 1861	Deserted.	
Miller, Jacob	Woodbury,	Aug. 17, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Minor, Albert H.	Bozrah,	Aug. 13, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Mooney, Michael	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9. '62; died Aug. 23, '62, Culpepper, Va.	
Mooney, Thomas	Danbury,	Dec. 22, 1864	Des. Mch , '65.	
Moore, Paul	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.	

Morgan, William	New Milford,	Aug.	12,	1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Morris, Charles A.	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	New Haven.
Morrison, James	Derby,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 31, '61.	
Mullin, Daniel	Greenwich,	Dec.	20,	1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Mountjoy, Thomas	Waterford,	Aug.	13,	1863	Cap'd Aug. 26, '64, Atlanta, Ga.; died Nov. 23, '64, Andersonville, Ga.	
Murphy, Michael	New Milford,	Aug.	12,	1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Myers, George W.	Branford,	July	28,	1863	Des. June 1, '64.	
Neal, James W.	Norwalk,	Sept.	28,	1861	Disc. Sept. 28, '64; tm. ex.	
Nestron, Henry	Sharon,	Aug.	14,	1863	Des. Sept. 13, '63.	
Newton, Thomas E.	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Nolan, John	Meriden,	Aug.	8,	1863	Des. Mch., 21, '64.	
O'Neill, Edward	Willington,	Dec.	28,	1864	Des. Mch , '65.	
Owens, John	Bethel,	Dec.	15,	1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Palmer, Stephen T.	Norwalk,	Sept.	17,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Parker, Joseph H.	Litchfield,	Nov.	25,	1864	(See priv. Rifle Co. B, 3d C. V.)	
Phelps, Robert	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Sept. 19, '61.	
Pogles, Albert	Colchester,	Aug.	13,	1863	Des. July 10, '65.	
Potter, Robert	Winchester,	Dec.	8,	1864	Drowned July 10, '65 from Stm'r Fulton.	
Quinlan, John	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Aug. 28, '64.	
Rayner, Richard	Stonington,	Aug.	25,	1863	Dishon. disc. by G. C. M., Aug. 14, '65.	
Reynolds, James	No. Canaan,	Dec.	9,	1864	Des Mch., '65.	
Reynolds, Stephen	Branford,	Dec.	7,	1864	M. o. May 17, '65.	
Rice, Eli	Avon,	Feb.	29,	1864	Died Sept. 20, '64.	
Riley, Edward	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 29, '61.	
Riley, James	Hartford,	June	21,	1861	Died Sept. 19, '61.	
Riley, Peter	Willington,	Dec.	28,	1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Roberts, James H.	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Des. June 2, '62.	
Russell, Henry	Danbury,	Dec.	19,	1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Ryan, James	Monroe,	Nov.	29,	1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Sanford, Frank	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Feb. 13, '62.	
Sbanley, Michael	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Disc July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Sheehan, Joseph	Coventry,	Dec.	12,	1864	Died Apr. 30, '65.	
Shelley, Frederick F.	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Des. Nov. 17, '61.	
Skehon, Dennis	Meriden,	July	22,	1861	Disc. Jan. 25, 62.	
Sinclair, John B.	Winchester,	Aug.	28,	1863	Wd. May 15, '64; died July 15, '64.	
Smith, Emanuel	Greenwich,	Dec.	8,	1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Smith, Thomas	Kent,	Aug.	13,	1863	M. o. May 16, '65.	
Strong, John	Norfolk,	Nov.	16,	1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Sweeney, Edward	Madison,	Aug.	17,	1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Tallon, Thomas	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21 '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Thomas, Henry E.	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 13, '65.	New Haven.
Thompson, John	Lyme,	Aug.	18,	1863	Wd. May 25, '64; m. o. Aug. 11, '65.	
Thilo, Lewis	East Haven,	Aug.	1,	1863	Cap'd July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; par'ld Nov. 22, '64; des. Mch. 27, '65.	
Thomas, William	Farmington,	Aug.	28,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Van Wagner, Alfred	Watertown,	Aug.	18,	1863	M. o. July 20, '65.	

COMPANY C.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Viscount, Edward	Lyme,	Aug. 19, 1863	Absent, sick, at m. o. July 19, '65.	
Waldron, William	Litchfield,	Nov. 25, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Walsh, Michael	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to 21st Co., 2d Batl. V R. C., Aug. 10, '63; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Walton, Richard	Greenwich,	Dec. 19, 1864	Des. July 9, '65.	
Ward, John H.	Barkhamsted,	Aug. 27, 1863	Des. Nov. 1 '63.	
Watts, Henry	Barkhamsted,	Nov. 18, 1864	Des. Mch , '65.	
Weaver, Christopher	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld. Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 17, '63.	
Whally, Joseph B.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 25, '62.	
Williams, Charles W.	Wethersfield,	Nov. 13, 1862	Des. Jan. 17, '63.	
Williams, George	Hartford,	Aug. 15, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Williams, James	Mansfield,	Dec. 15, 1864	Des. Mch., '65.	
Wilson, Benjamin	Sharon,	Aug. 15, 1863	Des. May 24, '64.	
Yax, John	Buffalo, N. Y.,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	

COMPANY D.

Captains.				
David F. Lane,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Wd. May 9, '62; prom. Major Mch. 1, '63.	Darien.
Alfred L. Packer,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. G, to 1st Lt., Feb. 13, '63; Capt. Mch. 1, '63; disc. Oct. 30, '64.	
Isaac Kellum,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. I, Dec. 15, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
1st Lieutenants.				
David B. Hamilton,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. Capt. Co. K, Sept. 13, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 10, '63.	Waterbury.
Henry Owen,	Vernon,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. F, Sept. 13, '62; dismissed Jan. 13, '63, for attempting to rejoin regiment on a made up pass, rather than serve in convalescent camp; re enlisted Co. D, 14th C. V.; died of wds. Feb. 25, '64.	
Adolphus P Reilly,	Cincinnati, O.,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. C, Mch. 1, '63; cap'd May 2, '62; Capt. Co. H, Nov. 1, '63.	
Eugene H. Covey,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. G, Oct. 16, '63; disc. dis. Oct. 4, '64.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Dennis C. Beach,	Milford,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. C, Jan. 28, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	New York City.
2d Lieutenants.				
Edward J. Rice,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. I, Nov. 7, '61.	New York City.
William T. Darrow,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt., July 22, '61; prom. Nov. 7, '61; resigned May 2, '62.	
Charles Doyle,	Colchester,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; ap. Sergt Maj., Jan. 30, '62; prom. from Sergt. Maj., May 19, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Capt. Co. K, Feb. 13, '63.	

2d Lieutenants—contin'd.				
Stiles G. Hyatt,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. to Co. E, Feb. 13, '63; resig'd Aug. 20, '63.	
Michael Donovan,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Oct. 20, '61: Sergt. Dec. 9, '62; 2d Lt. Oct. 16, '63; Capt. Co. I, Dec. 15, '64.	
1st Sergeants.					
William Fuller,	Orange,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Feb. 14, '63.	
Noyes D. Pardee,	Derby,	July	22, 1861	Must Corp; prom. Sergt. Dec. 1, '61; 1st Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; cap'd July 2,'63, Gettysburg; par'ld Aug. 29, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. C, 20th C. V Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as 1st Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	Birmingham.
Frederick G. Rixecker,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Must priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Corp. Dec. 1, '62; Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. July 22, '64; wd. July 30, '64, Atlanta, Ga.; killed Mch. 16, '65, SilverRun, N. C.	
John H. McCormick,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp, Dec. 14, '61; wd. Aug. 9, '62; prom. Sergt. Sept. 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21. '63; prom. Mch. 16, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Sergeants.					
James Barber.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Jan. 27, '62; disc. dis. Dec. 10, '62.	
James Butterfield,	Westport,	Aug.	16, 1862	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Mch. 1, '63; wd. May 3, '63, Chanellorsville; prom. Sergt. Oct. 16, '63; 1st Lt. Co. B, Dec. 15, '64.	
John M. Cahill,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; cap'd May 2, 63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Jan. 1,'65, Sergt. Mch. 16,'65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Patrick Healey,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Oct. 26, '61; des. Aug. 23, '62.	New Haven.
James Hewison,	Naugatuck,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. 2d Lt. Co. K, Dec. 31, '62.	
William H. Judd,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Dec. 14 '61; Sergt. Nov. 1, '62; trans. as priv. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Frederick Madden,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Dec. 14, '61; died Oct. 17, '63.	
Robert C. Morrison,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. Corp.; redc. to ranks; prom. Corp. June 17, '62; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Jan. 1, '63; died Sept. 14, '63.	
John O'Brien,	New Britain,	July	22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; cap'd Aug 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; prom. Corp. Oct. 16, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. July 22, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
William E. Shelton,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville, par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Jan. 1, '65; Sergt. Mch. 16, '65; m. o. Jnly 19, '65.	Bristol.
Samuel J. Woodruff,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Dec. 1, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Jan. 1, '65; m. o. July 19 '65.	New Haven.
Corporals.					
Gould Anthony,	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom Jan. 29, '62; trans. to U. S. Sig. Corps Aug. 12, '63; prom. 1st class priv. Nov. 1, '63; Sergt. Jan. 1, '64; died June 24, '64.	
Alvin T. Barnes,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.	
James Barnes,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd July 2, '63, Gettysburg; par'ld Aug. 25, '63; prom. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Bridgeport.

COMPANY D.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Corporals—continued.				
George Barnes,	Hancock, Md.,	Feb. 1, 1862	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; prom. Mch. 16, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Haven.
Charles Bayard,	Sharon,	July 15, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. July 22, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Charles Dieutch,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Haven.
Michael Green,	Naugatuck,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.: prom. Sept. 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; redc. to ranks Jan. 1, '65; detached; prom. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Daniel Hawthorne,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Redc. to ranks, at own request, Jan. 25, '62; killed Aug. 9 '62 Cedar Mt., Va.	
Charles Holsapple,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 4, '62; wd. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; trans. as priv. to Co. C, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	
John McNabo,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Oct. 21, '61; trans. as priv. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Hartford.
James H. Mintie,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; prom. Nov. 1, '63; trans. to Co. D, 20th C. V. Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Waterbury.
James P. Pellett,	Canterbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Mch. 1, '63; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. dis. July 15, '65.	Central Village.
Henry L. Porter,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 25, '62; redc. to ranks June 1, '62; prom. Dec. 9, '62; redc. to ranks Feb. 16, '63, re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Patrick Stevens,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Waterbury.
Sherman D. Taylor,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Musicians.				
John V. Main,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to 132d Co. 2d Regt. Batl. V R. C. Jan. 29, '64; disc. July 21, '64.	
Frank M. Winchester,	Manchester,	July 22, 1861	Trans, to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Wagoner.				
Albert Briggs,	Seymour,	July 21, 1861	Disc. dis. Sept. 19. '61.	Waterbury.
Privates.				
Abbott, William H.	Wallingford,	Feb. 29, 1864	M. o. June 19, '65.	
Aldenhofen, Joseph	East Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 19, '63.	
Atkinson, John D.	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Des. Jan. 18, '63.	
Baierle, Jacob	Southington,	July 22, 1861	Drowned Aug. 12, '63, Kelly's Ford, Va.	
Balfe, William	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 2, '63; par'ld May 14, '63; trans. to Co. D. 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Waterbury.
Ball, Horatio	Glastonbury,	Sept. 1, 1863	Des. Oct. 3, '63.	
Barker, Joseph N.	Watertown,	Aug. 18, 1863	Des. Oct. 5, '63.	

Barre, Adolphus H.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Apr. 21, '62, Woodstock, Va.; par'ld. Sept. 15, '62; cap'd May 2, '63; par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet.; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.	
Bartlett, Henry L.	Hartford,	July	20, 1863	M. o. June 19, '65.	Hartford.
Bertrame, Albert	Bridgewater,	July	15, 1863	Des. Aug. 23, '63.	
Barnard, George M.	Berlin,	July	22, 1861	Died Nov. 21, '62.	
Brady, John	Enfield,	Aug.	17, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Bridgewater, William	Plymouth,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, 65.	
Briker, John	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Brown, Edward	East Hartford,	Sept.	1, 1863	Trans. to gen. hosp., Louisville, Oct. 15, '64; n. f. r.	
Buck, Elisha A.	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15,'62; trans. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Winsted.
Bolster, Horatio H.	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Washington, D. C.
Butler, Robert J.	Enfield,	Sept.	1, 1863	Des. Oct. 7, '63.	
Canfield, Joseph A.	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 16, '63.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cassidy, Patrick	Norwich,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Sept. 19, '61.	
Clark, Charles H.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 14, '61.	New Haven.
Crossland, William B.	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 10, '61.	
Darwin, John	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64, tm. ex.	Waterbury.
Dewey, Elias H.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Sept. 19, '61.	
Dilso, John	Norwich,	Aug.	13, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Dunn, James	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; trans. to Co. C, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc, July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Dewitt, John	Bridgeport,	July	22, 1861	Des. Aug. 1, '61.	
Ellis, John G.	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 25, '62.	
Ellivett, Edward A.	Manchester,	July	22, 1861	Des. June 9, '62.	
Evans, Thomas	Killingly,	Aug.	22, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; died Oct 10, '64.	
Everett, Frank B.	New Haven,	Feb.	29, 1864	Wd. May 15, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	West Haven.
Everett, Franklin	Farmington,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Feb. 6, '63.	
Farren, Charles A.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en vet.; wd. July 20, '64. Peach Tree Creek; absent from hospital without leave May 27, '65.	New Haven.
Farren, Francis H.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 10, '62.	Fair Haven.
Fisher, John	Hartford,	Aug.	12, 1863	Des. Sept. 15, '63.	
Fuller, Jared P.	Sterling,	Aug.	9, 1862	Wd. May 3, '63; died Oct. 6, '63.	
Foley, Patrick	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 24, '62.	
Foley, Thomas	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Des. Aug. 11, '62.	New Haven.
Gannon, Owen	Naugatuck,	July	22, 1861	Des. Feb. 15, '63.	
Gearin, John	Goshen,	Aug.	12, 1863	Des. Oct. 4, '63.	
Girney, John	New Haven,	July	18, 1863	Des. Oct. 8, '63.	
Gough, John F.	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 3, '63.	
Gridley, William	Watertown,	July	22, 1861	Died Dec. 18, '61.	
Hagan, Edward	Middletown,	Feb.	26, 1864	Des. Mch. 12, '64.	
Halling, William	Branford,	July	25, 1863	Des. Oct. 6, '63.	
Hart, John	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Hearn, James	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Des. Dec. 10, '62.	

COMPANY D.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Held, Lorenzo	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Higbee, Charles C.	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. D, 20th C.V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; wd. May 25,'64. disc. July 21,'64; tm. ex.	New Britain.
Hill, John	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Hesselbacker, William	Lyme,	Aug. 15, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Howland, Elias H.	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Died Sept. 3, '61.	
Hughes, Francis	Cornwall,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Nov. 15, '64.	
Johnson, William	Sharon,	Aug. 15, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Jones, Robert	Bridgewater,	March 3, 1864	Des. Mch. 12, '64.	
Junghaus, Herman	Hartford,	Aug. 15, 1863	Des. Oct. 9, '63.	
Johnson, Franklin	Hamden,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Keefe, James	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. C, Sept. 2, '61; cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; des. Mch. 9, '64.	
Kelley, James	Marlboro,	Aug. 25, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Killien, James	Southington,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm ex..	
Leaden, James	New Haven,	Nov. 15, 1862	M. o. July 14. '65.	New York City.
Lee, John	Enfield,	Aug. 17, 1863	Des. Oct. 7, '63.	
Locher, August	Cheshire,	July 25, 1863	Des. Oct. 3, '63.	
Malcolm, James R.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Sept. 19, '61.	
Malone, Owen		July 22, 1861	Disc. July 29, '61.	
Mason, James	Enfield,	Aug. 17, 1863	Des. April 5, '64	
McCallum, Donald	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Dec. 17, '62.	
McCormick, John	North Haven,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
McKenney, John	Roxbury,	Aug. 15, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; trans. to 93d Co. 2d Batl. V R. C., Mch. 22, '65; trans. to 20th Co. Aug. 2, '65; disc. dis. Mch. 8, '66.	
Meyer, August	Waterbury,	July 18, 1863	Killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Michaels, Gustave	East Haven,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Mintie, Robert L.	Hebron,	Feb. 25, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	Chicago, Ill.
Mitchell, Henry L.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Apr. 21, '62, Edinburg, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; des. Oct. 4, '64.	
Mooney, James	Plymouth,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19 '65.	
Morley, Lawrence F.		July 22, 1861	Disc. July 23, '61, as a minor.	
Morris, Simon	Guilford,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Molahan, James	Warren,	Aug. 15, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Mortimer, Charles	Plymouth,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Mullens, Patrick	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Des. Apr. 1, '63.	
Murname, Timothy	Naugatuck,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. C, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; died June 28, '64.	

Mulling, Daniel	Enfield,	Aug.	17,	1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Murphy, John Edward	Killingly,	Aug.	22,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Myer, Matthew	Cornwall,	July	17,	1863	Des. Aug. 25, '63.	
Neeson, John	Roxbury,	Aug.	15,	1863	Des. July 21, '64.	
Norton, Amon L.	Wolcott,	July	22,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. Oct. 29, '62.	
Oberempt, Hugo	Waterbury,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd Aug. 8,'62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15,'62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; m. o. July 19, '65.	Northampton, Mass.
O'Brien, William	Waterbury,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed by R. R. cars, in Ct., Feb. 17, '64.	
O'Brien, Robert	New Britain,	Jan.	21,	1865	M. o. July 19, '65.	New Britain.
O'Donnell, John	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Des. June 3, '62.	
Oswald, Henry	Enfield,	July	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Potter, Charles B.	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. C, as musc. Sept. 2, '61; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	New Haven.
Price, William	Enfield,	Aug.	17,	1863	Des. Sept. 13, '63.	
Pritchard, Edward	New Britain,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. F, 13th Regt. V. R. C., July 8, '63; disc. dis. Oct. 1, '63, as Edward Pitschel.	
Quinn, Timothy	Waterbury,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. D 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Ray, Matthias H.	Waterbury,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Reilly, John	Hamden,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Rice, Joseph H.	Berlin,	Aug.	28,	1863	Des. Sept. 5, '63.	
Roach, David	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Des. June 7, '62.	
Robinson, James	Norwalk,	July	22,	1861	Re en. vet. Dec. 21 '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Ritchel, Edward	New Britain,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Invalid Corps July 1, '63.	
Russell, John	Kent,	July	17,	1863	Des. Aug. 25, '63.	
Rudolph, Charles	East Haven,	Aug.	1,	1863	Des. Oct. 4, '63.	
Rudolph, William	Madison,	Aug.	1,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Schandal, Isaac	Windham,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. 1, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Schmidt, George F.	Southington,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Haven.
Schultz, Conrad	Bethany,	July	25,	1863	Des. Oct. 6, '62.	
Shaffer, Henry L.	Branford,	July	25,	1863	Wd. June 19, '64, skirmish line Marietta, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Shaver, William	Bridgewater,	July	15,	1863	Des. Aug. 20, '63.	
Southerton, Joseph W.	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. D, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	30 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Smith, Patrick	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Strong, Thomas G.	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Sugrue, Eugene	Waterbury,	July	22,	1861	Wd. and cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Aug. 14, '62; disc. on account of wounds, Oct. 29, '62.	
Smith, John	East Hartford,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Sykes, Lafayette S.	Suffield,	July	23,	1861	Trans. from Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 19, '61; disc. dis. Oct. 10, '62.	
Thompson, Joseph	Waterbury,	July	22,	1861	Died May 27, '62.	
Waldron, Johu	New Haven,	July	25,	1863	Died Dec. 28, '63.	
Walker, James	Suffield,	July	19,	1863	Wd. Aug. 16, '64, Atlanta, Ga.; furloughed from hosp. Mch. 24, '65; failed to return; n. f. r.	
Walter, Max	East Haven,	Aug.	1,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	

COMPANY D.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Wallace, James A.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Oct. 22, '62.	
Warner, Samuel	Southbury,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Woodbury.
Wedge, Minor C.	Plymouth,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 31, '62.	
Welch, Peter	Sharon,	Aug. 15, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Welton, Nelson C.	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Prospect.
Werner, Frederick	Derby,	July 25, 1863	Des. Sept. 3, '63.	
West, Henry G.	Litchfield,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. May 18, '63.	
White, George	Easton,	Aug. 28, 1863	Des. Oct. 5 '63.	
Wilcox, John	Derby,	July 25, 1863	Killed May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.	
Wingestman, John	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. C, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Waterbury.
Willard, John	Winchester,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co I, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Williams, John	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Died Feb. 28, '62, Williamsport, Md.; supposed suicide.	
Williams, John N.	Enfield,	July 19, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; trans. to Co. I, 17th Regt. V. R. C., Jan. 21, '65; disc. dis. Mch. 4, '65.	
Wilson, John	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; absent; sick in hosp. at m. o. of Co.; n. f. r.	
Wilson, John, 2d	Plymouth,	Aug. 20, 1863	Des. Sept. 9 '63.	

COMPANY E.

Captains.				
Wilson Wyant,	Seymour,	July 22, 1861	Com'd 1st Lt. June 21, '61, not must.; must. Capt.; resig'd Jan. 31, '63.	Seymour.
Alfred A. Chinnery,	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Must. 1st Lt.; cap'd Aug. 9,'62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Jan. 31,'63; disc. Oct. 24,'64.	South Norwalk.
Albert L. Gavitt,	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. G, Dec. 15, '64; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
1st Lieutenants.				
Theodore H. Dibble,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Maj. to 2d Lt. Sept. 23, '61; 1st Lt. Jan. 31, '63; Capt. Co. I, Oct. 16, '63.	
Charles Reynolds,	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp. prom. Sergt. Aug. 1, '62; 1st Sergt. Dec. 17, '62; 1st Lt. Oct. 16, '63; resig'd Aug. 8 '64.	Norwalk.
Philander Alden,	Vernon,	July 22. 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. F, May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
2d Lieutenants.				
DeGrasse Fowler,	Seymour,	July 22, 1861	Resig'd Sept. 23, '64.	
James Stewart, Jr.,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. A, Feb. 22, '63; 1st Lt. Co. I, Oct. 16, '63.	
George Titus,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Maj. Oct. 16, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; resig'd Aug. 4, '64.	

1st Sergeants.					
Monson Hoyt,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 17, '62.	Norwalk.
Edward Benedict,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Dec. 17, '62, 1st. Sergt. Oct. 16, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; app. Sergt. Maj. Apr. 29, '65.	Springfield, Dak.
Calvin A. Hubbard,	Seymour,	July	22, 1861	Must priv.; prom. Corp. Dec. 23, '62; cap'd July 2, '63, Gettysburg; par'ld. Aug. 29, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm; prom. Sergt. Sept. 1, '64; 1st Sergt. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Sergeants.					
Edgar A. Alvord,	Litchfield,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Sept. 1, '64; Sergt. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Morris.
William A. Ambler,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Nov. 3, '61; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 7, '62; disc. dis. Dec. 15, '62.	South Norwalk.
Henry E. Barnes,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. July 25, '62; Sergt. Dec. 17, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	East Haven.
Henry E. Camp,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. June 25, '62; Sergt. Dec. 17, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Myron G. Bishop,	Woodbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Aug. 1, '62; Sergt. Jan. 1, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; died July 24, '64.	
Frederick Danneth,	Middletown,	July	22, 1861	Prom. Corp. Dec. 23, '62; Sergt. Feb. 13, '63; cap'd July 2, '63, Gettysburg; par'ld Aug. 29, '63. re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; redc. to ranks; disc. July 19, '65,	
Elisha Fonda,	Madison,	July	22, 1861	Des. Aug. 10, '62.	
John Frye,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63. disc. dis. June 28, '65.	Springfield, Dak.
Samuel H. Hoyt,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Dec. 23, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15; '64; Resaca; prom. Sept. 1, '64; disc. June 28, '65.	Norwich.
Stiles G. Hyatt,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Prom. 2d Lt. Co. D Feb. 13, '63.	New York City.
Elijah B. Jones,	Wilton,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
George R. Rowe,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Aug. 1, '62; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt; disc. dis. Dec. 17, '62.	Seaford, Del.
Charles A. Squires,	Roxbury,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Dec. 1, '62; cap'd July 2, '63, Gettysburg; par'ld Aug. 29, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Oct. 16, '63; killed June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm Ga.	
Corporals.					
Charles H. Beers,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Aug. 1, '62; disc. dis. Mch. 16, '63.	
Oliver S. Brady,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, 62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Lewis J. Dayton,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 14, '61; des. Aug. 20, 62.	Fair Haven.
George Gilbert,	Ridgefield,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Feb. 13, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, 64, Peach Tree Creek; died Aug. 2, '64.	
Edwin R. Gilbert,	Ridgefield,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom Sept. 1, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Danbury.
Charles F. Hallock,	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sept. 1, '64; m. o. July 19, '65,	South Norwalk.
William A. Jennings,	Norwalk,	Aug.	15, 1862	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 1, '64; disc. June 10, '65. (See priv. Co. D, 3d C. V.)	New York City.
Edward Keene,	Plainfield,	Aug.	27, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. June 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65. (True name Edward Dean.)	
Lawrence W. Keuyon,	Norwalk,	July	23, 1861	Redc. to ranks; cap'd Aug. 9, 62, Cedar Mt.; disc. dis. Dec. 1, '62.	Florida.
Atwood Linsley,	Branford,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sept. 1, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Branford.
George McCan,	Weston,	July	22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 1, '61; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. dis. Nov. 18, '62.	New Preston.
Franklin Newton,	Preston,	July	22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; des. June 3, '62. (See Charles Smith, Corp. Co. F, 16th	

COMPANY E.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Corporals—continued.				
Henry Palmer,	Plymouth,	Aug. 27, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 1, '64; died Dec. 29, '64.	
John Robinson,	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 23, '62; cap'd July 2, '63, Gettysburg; par'ld Aug. 29, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. June 3, '64 Dallas, Ga.; disc. July 6, '65.	Westport.
Edward A. Root,	Roxbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar, Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Jan. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; redc. to ranks; m. o. July 19, '65.	Huntington.
George A. Smith,	Seymour,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Dec. 1, '62; trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Seymour.
Anson Smith,	Seymour,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 14, '61; redc. to ranks Dec. 23, '62; des. Jan. 18, '63; arrested and returned; des. Apr. 24, '64.	
Albert B. Winton,	Woodbury,	July 22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Long Hill.
Musicians.				
Squire G. Merrill,	Farmington,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 31, '62.	Wash'gton, D.C.
Daniel A. Ayers,	Salisbury,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. C July 1, '62; trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-en. vet. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Wagoner.				
Edward Nelson,	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to ranks; disc. dis. Nov. 22, '62.	South Norwalk.
Sylvester Schofield,	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; detailed wagoner; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; returned to ranks; disc. July 19, '65.	Norwich.
Privates.				
Alberts, John	Glastonbury,	Sept. 2, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Avery, Walter W.	Dover, N. Y.,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Baldwin, Henry T.	East Haven,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Baltimore, Md.
Barry, Joseph	Waterford,	Aug. 21, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Beecher, Lewis	Norwalk,	Dec. 1, 1863	Cap'd Nov. 20, '64, on the march; died July 25, '65, Florence, S. C.	
Beard, Alexander M.	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Beckner, Jacob	Cheshire,	July 25, 1863	Des. Sept. 13, '63.	
Beuter, George	Norwalk,	Aug. 8, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Bishop, Edwin D.	Woodbury,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Roxbury.
Bottsford, Edward	Seymour,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 17, '62.	Seymour.
Brown, Peter	Lyme,	Aug. 21, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Bradshaw, Joseph	Salisbury,	July 15, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Buckbee, George W.	Weston,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. dis. July 25, '65.	Texas.
Burke, Patrick	Naugatuck,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Oct. 13, '64.	
Butler, George	Naugatuck,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62, trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Reynolds Bridge
Cherdin, Charles	Suffield,	Aug. 21, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	

Clow, Michael	Naugatuck,	July	22, 1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Condon, Michael	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, July 22, '61.	
Condon, Richard	Seymour,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. G, July 22, '61.	
Cone, William H.	Washington,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Warren.
Craft, George W.	Easton,	July	22, 1861	Des. June 3, '62.	
Crawley, Jeremiah	Bristol,	Aug.	31, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
Crofutt, Jerome B.	Weston,	July	22, 1861	Des. Aug. 4, '62.	Ansonia.
Dawson, Henry M.	Woodbury,	July	22, 1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Davis, John	Middletown,	March	8, 1864	Wd. July 20, '64, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; died July 24, '64.	
Dennis, Thomas	Norfolk,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	South Norwalk.
Dixon, Horace A.	Sterling,	Aug.	19, 1862	Disc. June 10, '65.	Danielsonville.
Evans, Charles	East Haven,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Aug. 1, '64; supposed died while absent without leave. (See priv. Rifle Co. C, 3rd C. V.)	
Faraso, Joseph	East Haven,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Sept. 25, '63.	
Fenton, John	Derby,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. C, July 22, '61.	
Finn, John	Cheshire,	July	25, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Fisher, John	Wolcott,	July	25, 1863	Des. Sept. 14, '63.	
Goslee, Charles F.	Litchfield,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 22, '62. (See Q. M. Sergt. Co. A, 2d C. V. H. A.)	
Gosley, Hugh S.	Litchfield,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 23, '62, Front Royal; died Aug. 22, '62, Belle Island.	
Gordon, John	Oxford,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Gregory Elijah F.	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Norwalk.
Gray, David D.	Weston,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 17, '62.	
Griffith, Oliver	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. July 22, '62; tm. ex.	
Grummann, Fred'k. A.	Ridgefield,	March	3, 1864	Died Sept. 7, '64.	
Hall, Abraham D.	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Chester, Penn.
Hargreaves, Edwin C.	Plainfield,	Aug.	25, 1862	Disc. dis. July 22, '65.	
Harris, John T.	Bridgeport,	July	22, 1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Hayes, James I.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	App. Q. M. Sergt. July 20, '62; trans. from Sergt. Maj. Jan. 15, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Henderson, John	Hartford,	Aug.	12, 1863	Des. Sept. 14, '63.	
Holcomb, John W.	Seymour,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Howard, William	Easton,	July	22, 1861	Des. July 20, '62.	
Hull, John G.	Washington,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died Aug. 24, '62.	
Johnson, Charles W.	Westport,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25,'62; Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. July 21,'64; tm. ex.	Birmingham.
Johnson, William A.	Derby,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Apr. 22,'62, Rockingham Co., Va.; par'ld May 11,'62; disc. May 21,'62.	
Johnson, William C.	Westport,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Apr. 22,'62, Rockingham Co., Va.; par'ld May 11,'62; disc. May 21,'62.	Seymour.
Jones, Lewis	Norwalk,	March	3, 1864	Disc. dis. Aug. 10, '65.	South Norwalk.
Kansstler, William	Bridgewater,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Sept. 1, '61.	
Keene John	Plymouth,	Aug.	27, 1863	Des. May 23, '65.	
Kelly, John	Willington,	March	4, 1864	Des. June 15, '64.	
Kingman, Charles F.	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Des. June 3, '62.	
Knickerbocker, Edward	Warren,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 1, '62.	
Knickerbocker, Oscar	Plymouth,	Aug.	27, 1863	Des. Sept. 28, '63.	
Lee, Thomas	Waterford,	Aug.	13, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
Lees, Henry	Killingly,	Aug.	5, 1863	Disc. June 15, '65.	Plainfield.
Lane, Patrick	Madison,	Aug.	1, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	

COMPANY E.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Leggett, Elijah	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Died Feb. 15, '62.	
Leggett, John	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died Aug. 22, '63.	
Leob, Theodore	Glastonbury,	Aug. 27, 1863	Des. Sept. 20, '63.	
Maguire, John	Bloomfield,	Feb. 9, 1864	Des. June 19, '64.	
Marien, Joseph	Sharon,	Aug. 27, 1863	Des. Sept. 28, '63.	
Matteson, Daniel H.	Plainfield,	July 26, 1862	M. o. June 10, '65.	Sterling.
McDermott, Charles A.		Aug. 8, 1863	Disc. June 23, '65.	Wash'gton, D.C.
McKay William H.	Woodbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Feb. 16, '62.	Ansonia.
Meramble, George B.	Roxbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Feb. 16, '62.	
Miner, Charles E.	Hartford,	Dec. 17, 1862	M. o. July 19, '65.	Wash'gton, D.C.
Mitchell, William F.	Hartford,	Sept. 9, 1862	Disc. June 10, '65.	Hartford.
Moore, Joseph	Norwalk,	July 22, 1862	Disc. dis. Apr. 1, '62.	
Murphy, Owen	Norwalk,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died Aug. 20, '62.	
Murray, John H.	Killingly,	Aug. 11, 1862	Disc. June 10, '65.	
Murray, Thomas	Colchester,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
Mayer, Charles	Woodbury,	Aug. 27, 1863	Disc. May 21, '65.	
Newton, James	Colchester,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
O'Donnell, John	Naugatuck,	July 22, 1861	Died Oct. 16, '61.	
Olmstead, Charles	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Westport.
O'Neil, John	Hartford,	Nov. 7, 1862	Disc. Apr. 23, '63.	
Pelkey, Peter	Weston,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. June. 25, '65.	
Phol, William	Seymour,	Aug. 15, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Quinn, John M.	Derby,	July 22, 1861	Des. Aug. 4, '62.	
Raymaker, Arnold	Washington,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to 49th Co. 2d Batl. V. R. C., Jan. 24, '64; disc. as Arnold Raagmaker July 21, '64.	
Rhodes, Henry E.	Glen Cove, L. I.,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 16, '63.	New York City
Rice, George W.	Norwalk,	March 3, 1862	Disc Sept. 17, '63.	
Robinson, William	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Des. June 25, '62.	
Rodgers, Philip	Southbury,	Aug. 8, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Rowe, Henry	Weston,	July 22, 1861	Died Feb. 10, '62.	
Rutledge, Thomas F.	East Lyme,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Sep. 27, '63.	
Scofield, Sylvester	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Scranton, James A.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Wallingford.
Sheldon, Charles	Hartford,	July 31, 1863	Des. Sept. 25, '63.	
Selleck, Joel F.	Bridgeport,	July 23, 1861	Trans. from Com. Sergt. Aug. 28, '61; disc. dis. May 31, '62.	New Haven.
Saunders, Gilbert	Manchester,	Aug. 27, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; trans. to Co. from gen. hosp. Dec. 26, '64; failed to report; n. f. r.	
Sherwood, Lorenzo	Westport,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to 41st Co. 2d Batl. V. R. C. Aug. 8, '63; disc. dis. Aug. 28, '64.	
Shepard, Charles B.	Branford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Aug. 26, '62.	New Haven.

Skinner, John	Madison,	Aug.	1, 1863	Wd. and cap'd June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm, Ga.; par'ld Nov. 20, '64; disc. dis. Aug. 21, '65.	
Skinner, George W.	New London,	July	18, 1863	Des. Aug. 1, '64.	
Slawson, Lewis	New Canaan,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 17, '62.	New Canaan.
Smith, Henry	Colchester,	Aug.	12, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
Smith, John	New London,	Aug.	13, 1863	Des. Sept. 25, '63.	
Smally, Elisha F.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Died Oct. 2, '61, Baltimore, Md.	
Snagg, William	Westport,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. Aug. 5, '65.	Waterbury.
Sommers, William	Litchfield,	July	22, 1861	Des. Aug. 1, '61.	
Spring, Richard	Woodbury,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Staples, Michael	Westport,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Starr, Samuel A.	Middletown,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; m. o. July 19, '65.	Plymouth.
Sullivan, Peter	Waterbury,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
Thayer, Reuben W.	Seymour,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Thomaston.
Thornley, Peter	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept, 15, '62; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; m. o. July 19, '65.	Thomaston.
Vailin, Isaac	New Canaan,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Canaan.
Vanderbeck, Albert	Roxbury,	Aug.	14, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
Vandorn, Henry	Cheshire,	July	25, 1863	Des. Sept. 14, '63.	
Vanvorst, William H.	Weston,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, 64, Peach Tree Creek; disc. Aug. 11, '65.	Baltimore, Md.
Walker, Joseph	Woodbury,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. Sept. 13, '63.	
Wells, Henry	Roxbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 4, '62.	
Wells, Philip	Washington,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Wheeler, Nathan S.	Norwalk,	July	22, 1861	Died Aug. 28, '61.	
White, Thomas	Woonsocket, R. I.,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Nov. 19, '64, Madison, Ga.; disc. June 19, '65.	
Wiedebusch, William	Watertown,	Aug.	20, 1863	Des. Sept. 13, '63.	
Wilson, Charles	Waterford,	Aug.	13, 1863	Disc. July 2, 65.	
Youngs, Thadeus	Sterling,	July	26, 1862	Trans. to Co. B, 3d Regt. V. R. C., July 1, '63; disc. July 12, '65.	

COMPANY F

Captains.					
Edward P. Allen,	Rockville,	July	22, 1861	Resigned Oct. 25, '61.	Lynn, Mass.
Brayton Ives,	New Haven,	July	25, 1861	Prom. from Adjt. Sept. 25, '61; ap. A. A. G. U. S. Vols. May 14, '62; com'd Lt. Col. June 10, '63; declined Aug. 8, '63; resig'd Aug. 5, '63. (See Col. 1st C. V Cav.)	Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Edwin E. Marvin,	Rockville,	July	22, 1861	Must. 1st Lt.; prom. May 14, '62; resig'd dis. Jan. 11, '63; m. o. Feb. 12, '63.	Hartford.
George S. Benton,	New Haven,	July	23, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. H, Feb. 13, '63; killed May 3, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.	
William P. Smith,	Wilmington, Del.,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Maj. to 2d Lt. Sept. 13, '62; 1st Lt. Co. C, Feb. 13, '63; prom. from 1st Lt. Co. C, Oct. 16, '63; disc. Nov. 1, '64.	335 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Harlan P. Rugg,	Winchester,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. I, to 2d Lt. Dec. 25, '63; Capt. Dec. 15, '64, m. o. July	Bridgeport.

COMPANY F.—Continued.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
1st Lieutenants.				
Henry L. Johnson, Jr.,	Griswold,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. C, July 22, '62; ap. A. A. G. U. S. Vols. Sept. 19, '63; resig'd April 17, '55.	Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Albert C. Burdick,	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. G, Dec. 15, 64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
2d Lieutenants.				
Henry Owen,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. D, Sept 13, '62.	
Edwin E. Carter,	Brooklyn,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. H, Feb. 13, '63; 1st Lt. Co. G, Oct. 16, '63.	
1st Sergeants.				
Joseph Webster,	Tolland,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 24, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 15, '63.	Rockville.
Edwin E. Symonds,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. July 22, '62; trans. as priv. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as 1st. Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Rockville.
Adolphus P. Reily,	Cincinnati, O.,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. Nov. 1, '61; 2d Lt. Co. C, July 2, '62.	
James P. Henderson,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom Sergt. Jan. 5, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Apr. 1, '64; 1st Lt. Co. A, Dec. 15, '64.	
John H. Brewster,	Newtown,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Nov. 1, '61; wd. May 25, '62; Sergt. Sept. 20, '62; wd. May 2, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga. prom. Dec. 15, '64; ap. Sergt. Maj. Jan. 15, '65.	Birmingham.
Philander Alden,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Apr. 1, '64; 1st Sergt. Jan. 15, '65; 1st Lt. Co. E, May 20, '65.	
Alexander White,	Thompson,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Apr. 1, '64; Sergt. Jan. 1, '65; 1st Sergt. May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Putnam.
Sergeants.				
William H. Ingraham,	Chaplin,	July 22, 1861	Redc. to ranks Sept. 20, '62; prom. Sergt. Oct. 15,'62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
T. Dwight Kendall,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Ap. Q. M. Sergt. Sept. 20, '61; trans. from Q. M. Sergt. to priv. June 30, '62; trans. to Co A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
George N. Albee,	Thompson,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Jan. 1, '65; Sergt. May 21, '65; disc. Aug. 1, '65.	
William H. Clements,	New Britain,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Jan. 1, '63; Sergt. Dec. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; redc to ranks; disc. dis. July 28, '64.	
Nathan S. Dean,	East Windsor,	July 22, 1861	Must Corp.; prom. Oct. 19, '61; redc. to ranks Nov. 1, '61; trans. as priv. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-en. vet. Feb. 27 '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. July 11, '65.	
James A. Dilworth,	Colchester,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Nov. 1,'61; redc. to ranks Dec. 1, '63, (sick); trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Andover Dak.

William J. Noad,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Sept. 20, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. July 22, '64; disc. July 25, '65.	Rockville.
George W. Rich,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; prom. Corp. Dec. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec .21, '63; prom. Mch. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Corporals.				
Charles H. Boardman,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; prom. June 3, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Joseph H. Canfield,	Brookfield,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Oct. 19, '61; des. Dec. 10, '62.	
William B. Coffey,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Must priv.; prom. Oct. 19, '61; wd. May 25, '62, Winchester; redc. to ranks Sept. 25, '62; trans as priv. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64: disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Chadron, Neb.
John Conway,	Woodbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Mch. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
John Dixon,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 25, '62; trans. as priv. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	New Haven.
Stephen Duffy,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. July 22, '64; redc. to ranks June 2, '65; m. o July 19, '65.	
Edward Dunn,	Sharon,	Aug. 14, 1863	Must. priv.; wd. May 25,'64, Dallas, Ga.; prom. May 1,'65; m. o. July 19,'65.	
Thomas Falkner,	Cheshire,	July 20, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Mch. 1, '65; disc. July 8, '65.	
Patrick J. Gavin,	Vernon,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 24,'62, Winchester; wd. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Apr. 1 '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	45 E. Cayuga St., Oswego, N. Y.
Henry J. Glover,	Newtown,	July 22, 1861	Trans. as priv. to Co. A, 20th C.V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26,'64; redc. to ranks; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Eng.9th Av.R.R. N. Y. City.
Willard Griswold,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 24,'62; redc. to ranks; trans. to Co. F, 20th, C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Rockville.
Horace Hall,	Thompson,	July 22, 1861	Died Jan. 31, '63, at Stafford Court House, Va.	
Thomas J. Montgomery,	Rocky Hill,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. July 20, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Pine Street, N. Y. City.
Eleazer W. Pinney,	Ellington,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 5, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Charles E. Rich,	Glastonbury,	June 14, 1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June. 14, '65, as priv.; prom July 1,'65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Albert S. Rix,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. F, 20th C. V. Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Richard S. Skinner,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Jan. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Westchester.
William A. Taylor,	Thompson,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 31, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Musicians.				
J. Conrad Stangle,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; trans. to ranks; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Leroy G. Wester,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	[illegible]	Newb. p't M.

COMPANY F.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Wagoners.				
Lafayette Johnson,	East Granby,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; detailed wag.; disc. dis. Jan. 30, '62.	
Peter Clark,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; detailed wag.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; returned to ranks; m. o. July 19, '65.	Springfield, Mass
Patrick McGuire,	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to ranks; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Southington.
Privates.				
Alden, John A.	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 10. '62.	Bristol.
Bauman, John		July 25, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Becket, Francis	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Wd. May 2,'63; trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V. Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Windsor Locks.
Beckwith, George B.	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Des. Jan 18, '63.	
Belmont, Harvey	Sharon,	Aug. 13, 1863	Disc. dis. Dec. 8, '63.	
Bond, Patrick S.	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64, tm. ex.	
Boyle, Patrick	Winchester,	Aug. 17, 1863	Des. April 26, '64	
Braman, Marcus L.	Union,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 24, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 13, '63.	Worcester, Mass
Brady, George	East Windsor,	June 14, 1865	Trans. from Co C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Briggs, Samuel	Colchester,	Aug. 17, 1863	Wd. May 15, '64; disc. dis. May 31, '65.	
Brown, George	Killingly,	June 14, 1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Button, Nelson	East Haddam,	June 14, 1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Butz, Ignatz	Weston, Mass.,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	Webster, Mass.
Campbell, George	Wethersfield,	Sept. 2, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; died July 28, '64.	
Cavener, John	Troy, N. Y.,	July 22, 1861	Des. Apr. 20, '62.	
Chappell, George H.	Enfield,	Aug. 13, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	Windham.
Church, James	Sprague,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Chaplin.
Champlin, Russell C.	Sprague,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 29, '61.	
Claffy, John	Middletown,	Feb. 26, 1864	M. o. July 19. '65.	Hartford.
Clary, Felix	Bethlem,	Aug. 17, 1863	Killed July 30, '64, Atlanta, Ga.	
Cobden, John	Sharon,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Clark, John O.	Middletown,	June 14, 1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Cone, Lewis N.	Sprague,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Apr 1, '62.	
Conley, William	Newtown,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 5, '63.	
Conlist, John	New Haven,	June 14, 1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Covel, Frederick T.	Tolland,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Parkville.
Craige, Patrick	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 13, '63.	
Crowley, John	Berlin,	Sept. 1, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Cunio, Francisco	Glastonbury,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Sept. 11, '63.	

Dailey, Thomas	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Died Sept. 20, '62, of wds. rec'd at Cedar, Mt.	
Davis Eugene	Wethersfield,	June	14,	1865	Trans. from Co C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Dayamand, William	Hartford,	Aug.	12,	1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Denley, Richard	Rockville,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 26, '62.	
Dinigan, John	Coventry,	March	12,	1864	Des. Apr. 25, '64.	
Donnoly, James	Colchester,	Aug.	14,	1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Dunn, John H.	Coventry,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 2, '61.	Niantic.
Earl, Ray	East Granby,	July	22,	1861	Des. Oct. 7, '61.	
Elliott, John	New Haven,	Jan.	25,	1864	Wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm, Ga.; died July 12, '64.	
Falkner, John H.	Newtown,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 24, '62.	
Fenton, James E.	Coventry,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Windsor Locks.
Gavin, Hugh B.	Rockville,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 30, '63.	Poquonnock.
Gilson, Andrew J.	Bridgeport,	July	22,	1861	Ap. Ass't Surg. Jan. 26, '63.	Roscoe, Dak.
Goodrich, Stephen A.	Glastonbury,	June	14,	1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; disc. July 19, '65.	
Goodman, William H.	Old Lyme,	Aug.	17,	1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Graham, John L.	Guilford,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 24, '62; died May 29, '62.	
Griswold, Arnold A.	Somers,	Feb.	26,	1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Gurnett, Thomas	Chicopee Falls, Mass.	July	22,	1861	Trans. from Co. A, Oct. 1, '61; trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Brooklyn.
Harber, Charles E.	Enfield,	Aug.	21,	1863	Des. Mch. 20, '64.	
Harper, James	Hartland,	March	9,	1864	Des Apr. 25 '64.	
Harrington, John	Hartford,	Aug.	12,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Harvey, Francis	Hartford,	Aug.	13,	1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Healey, James W.	Newark, N. J.,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	Fortress Monroe
Healey, Waldo H.	Woodstock,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd Aug. 30, '62 Bull Run, Va.; par'ld Sept. 3, '62; des. Oct. '62.	
Higgins, James	Rockville,	July	22,	1861	Killed May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.	
Holeren, James	Seymour,	July	22,	1861	Wd. May 25 '62, at Winchester; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; absent, in confinement for des. at m. o.	Waterbury.
Jackson, Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-en. vet. Mch. 21, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; des. Sept. 30, '64.	
James, Benjamin F.	Rockville,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. July 17, '62.	
Jones, Joel S.	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; disc. Aug. 1, '65.	
Kernon, Francis E.	Rockville,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Koerner, Louis,	Derby,	July	25,	1863	Cap'd Nov. 19, '64 on march from Atlanta to Savanah; par'ld Mch. 26, '65; disc. July 3, '65.	
Krome, Lewis	Enfield,	Aug.	21,	1863	Died Dec. 10, '63.	
Key, Charles	Derby,	June	14,	1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
King, William	East Hartford,	June	14,	1865	Trans. from Co. F, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Ledger, John	Woodbury,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Sig. Corps Aug. 22, '63; disc. July 22, '64.	
Lewis, John	Waterford,	Aug.	21,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Mademach, Matthew J.	Rockville,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd Aug. 30, '62, Bull Run, Va.; trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; killed May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.	
Mahoney, James	Hartford,	Aug.	12,	1863	Killed by cars Sept. 27, '63, Relay Ho. Md.	
McCabe James	Kent,	Aug.	14,	1863	Des. Aug. 28, '63.	

COMPANY F.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
McDonald, Peter	Guilford,	Aug. 1, 1863	Wd. July 30, '64, Peach Tree Creek,Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
McCartney, John	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga ; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	New Britain.
McCardle, Patrick	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Fortress Monroe
McGee, Thomas	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Po'keepsie, N.Y.
McGraw, Francis	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 23, '62.	Little Falls, N.Y.
Manion, Thomas	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; left camp without leave, July 14, '65.	
Michael, William	Enfield,	Aug. 21, 1863	Cap'd Nov. 18, '64, on march from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga.; par'ld Mch. 26, '65; disc. June 10, '65.	
Mooney, William	Sharon,	Aug. 12, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65. (Correct name Wm. Moore.)	
Moore, James	Vernon,	Feb. 27, 1864	Des. Apr. 25, '64.	
Morse, James	Coventry,	March 12, 1864	Des. Apr. 25, '64.	
Murph, James	Canaan,	March 5, 1864	Des. Mch. 20, '64.	
Murphy, Patrick	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to 143d Co. 2d Batl. V R. C. Feb. 29, '64; disc. July 22, '64.	Hartford.
Moylett, James	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Des. July 24, '62.	
Nichols, John A.	Willington,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Willington.
Noon, Patrick	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 21, '63.	Rockville.
Norton, Thomas W.	Baltic,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 7, '61.	Darien.
O'Brien, John		Aug. 8, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
O'Connell, James	Warren	Aug. 17, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
O'Carre, John	Salisbury,	March 10, 1864	Des. Apr. 25, '64. (Name carried on company roll as Henry Finley.)	
Phalan, John	Guilford,	Aug. 1, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Penny, Henry	Bethel,	Aug. 24, 1864	Absent without leave, July 14, '65.	
Phippenny, David S.	South Windsor,	Aug. 27, 1863	Wd. June 19, '64; disc. dis. Jan 31, '65.	
Pratt, John	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Trans to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Togus, Me.
Rossie, William J.	Hartford,	June 21, 1861	Wd. May 3, '63; trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22. '64; tm.ex.	
Rich, Albert L.	Rockville,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 21, '62.	
Riely, Thomas	Suffield,	Aug. 21, 1863	Cap'd Nov. 18, '64, Madison, Ga.; par'ld Dec. 13, '64; furloughed from Annapolis, Md., Feb. 28, '65; failed to return; n. f. r.	
Roberson, Joseph	Seymour,	Aug. 15, 1863	Died Oct 19, '64, Atlanta, Ga.	
Rogers, Edward	Hartland,	March 9, 1864	Des. Apr. 25, '64.	
Rose, Daniel	Manchester,	Aug. 27, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Rugg, William H.	Hartford,	Jan. 27, 1865	M. o. July 19, '65.	Riverton.
Ryan, John	Providence, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Des. May 26, '62.	
Sailor, Christopher	Hartford,	Aug. 13, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; disc. July 19, 65.	
Salbride, William	Guilford,	Aug. 1, 1863	Des. Sept. 17, '63.	

Scarborough, John W.	East Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd and par'ld Aug. 30, '62, Bull Run, Va.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; miss. May 25, '64, sup. killed.	
Schmidt, Charles G.	Vernon,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Aug. 16, '61.	
Schreckler, Matthew	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 21, '63.	
Shannon, Peter	Bridgeport,	Aug	13, 1863	Des. Apr. 21, '64.	
Shaw, Henry J.	Somers,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Somers.
Smith, George	Hartford,	Aug.	15, 1863	Disc. dis. May 24, '65.	
Sloan, William	Vernon,	March	8, 1864	Wd. July 30, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Huntingt'n, N.J.
Smith, William	Middletown,	Feb.	29, 1864	Des. Mch. 20, '64.	
Starr, George	Pittsfield, Mass.,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd and par'ld July 26, '62, Little Washington, Va., re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; died Feb. 3, '64, at Hartford.	
St. Clair, Charles	Ellington,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o July 19, '65.	
Smith, James M.	East Windsor,	July	22, 1861	Trans. from Co. A, Jan. 1, '62; disc. dis. May 5, '62.	
Stebbins, William W.	Glastonbury,	June	14, 1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; disc. July 19, '65.	
Stuttler, Jacob	Salisbury,	Aug.	12, 1863	Des. Nov. 1, '63.	
Sullivan, Daniel	New Haven,	July	18, 1863	Des. Nov 1, '63.	
Sullivan, James	Danbury,	July	22, 1861	Trans. from Co. A, Jan. 1, '62; des. Jan. 18, '63.	
Tenison, David	Greenwich,	June	14, 1865	Trans. from Co. C, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; des. July 14, '65.	
Thomson, Richard	Hartford,	Aug.	12, 1863	Des. Apr. 21, '64.	
Tracy, Simon K.	Vernon,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 24, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 21, '63.	
Walker, John	Slatersville, R. I.,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. A, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Wells, Curtiss B.	Deerfield, Mass.,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 24, '62; disc dis. Apr. 13, '63.	Springfield, Mass
Woodworth, George H.	Norwalk.	July	22, 1861	Trans. from Co. A, Oct. 1, '61; disc. dis. Apr. 15, '63.	

COMPANY G.

Captains.					
Warren W. Packer,	Groton,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Maj. Aug. 9, '62.	Mystic River.
Edward J. Rice,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Lt. Co. I, Oct. 14, '62; resig'd July 22, '63.	New York City.
William C. Rockwell,	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Must. 1st Sergt.; ap. Sergt. Maj. Sept. 30, '61; prom. from Sergt. Maj. to 2d Lt. Nov. 2, '61; 1st Lt. June 12, '62.	Mystic River.
1st Lieutenants.					
Henry W. Daboll,	Groton,	July	22, 1861	Prom. Capt. Co. H, Nov. 2, '61.	
Heber S. Smith,	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Must. 2d Lt.; prom. Nov. 2, '61; ap. Adjt. June 12, '62.	
Edwin E. Carter,	Brooklyn,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. F, Oct 16, '63; disc. June 18, '64.	
Napoleon J. Stone,	Killingly.	July	23, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. H, Dec, 15, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
2d Lieutenants.					
Alfred L. Packer,	Groton,	July	22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. 1st Sergt. Sept. 30, '61; 2d Lt. July 12, '62; 1st Lt. Co. D, Feb. 13, '63.	New Bedford, Mass.
Eugene H. Covey,	Groton,	July	22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. 1st Sergt. July 1, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; parl'd Sept. 13, '62; prom. Feb. 13, '63; 1st Lt. Co. D, Oct. 16, '63.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Albert L. Gavitt,	Stonington,	July	22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; prom. 1st Sergt. Feb. 13, '63; 2d Lt. Oct. 16, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga., prom. Capt. Co. F, Dec. 15, '64.	

COMPANY G.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
1st Sergeant.				
Warren J. Moore,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Sept. 30, '61; 1st Sergt. Oct. 16, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Ashway, R. I.
Sergeants.				
John A. Boweu,	Westerly, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Aug. 9, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; prom. July 23,'64; disc. July 17,'65.	Norwich.
George W. Briggs,	Douglass, Mass.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Sept. 30, '61; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Dec. 22, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Albert C. Burdick,	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Oct. 16,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. 1st Lt. Co. F, Dec. 15, '64.	
James P. Howard,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld June 3 '62; prom. Corp. July 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; prom. Sergt. July 23, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	New London.
Patrick Kelly,	Wallingford,	July 22, 1861	Must priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Dec. 22,'63; Sergt. Jan. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Burrows Partelo,	No. Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. July 1, '62; wd. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; traus. to 96th Co. 2d Batl. V R. C., Nov. 25, '63; died Dec. 14, '63.	
George Russell,	Westerly, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; redc. to ranks; prom. Feb. 13, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. C 20th C. V. Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Sergt. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
James M. Starr,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Nov. 30, '61; disc. dis. Jan. 6,'63.	
George W. Wilcox,	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Jan. 6, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed July 20, '64. Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Charles H. Terry,	Monticello, N. Y.,	July 22, 1861	Prom. Sergt. Maj. Nov. 28, '61; trans. to priv. from Sergt. Maj. Jan. 29, '62; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Corporals.				
George F. Barker,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Msut. priv.; prom. Mch. 13, '62; disc. dis. Dec. 13, '62.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles H. Corey,	Lisbon,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9,'62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15,'62; wd. May 3,'63, Chancellorsville; redc. to ranks July 1,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; prom. Corp. Jan. 1,'64; wd. July 20,'64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	Coventry.
Edward Fowler,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Corp. Feb. 13,'63; wd. July 3, '63, Gettysburg; re-en. vet Dec. 21, '63; disc. June 24, '65.	Noank.
Theodore A. Goff,	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. July 1,'62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Minot C. Hale,	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 6, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; died July 22, '64. (See priv. Co. C, 3d C. V.)	
Bernard Halpin,	Westerly, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Dec. 13, '62; trans. as priv. to Co. C, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	

Burton Hodges,	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; prom. Corp. July 23, '64; disc. dis. Feb. 10, '65.	Hartford.
William Jinks,	East Haven,	Aug. 1, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Augustus Leyton,	Hartford,	Aug. 15, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Oct. 16, '63; redc. to rauks, Jan. 1, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
George F Lane,	Westerly, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.. Va.	
Horace E. Partelo,	No. Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; wd. May 25,'64, New Hope Church, Ga.; prom. Corp. July 21, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Stafford.
James Richards,	Canaan,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom Nov. 30, '61; died Mch. 15; '62.	
Joseph A. Schofield,	Westerly, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; prom. Corp. July 22,'64; m.o. July 19,'65.	
Leander N. Tucker,	Southington,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62. Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21. '63; prom. Corp. July 23, '64; m. o. July 19. '65.	Naubuc.
Musicians.				
John H. Scranton,	Plainfield,	July 22, 1861	Trans. as priv. to Co. C, 20th C. V. Jan. 11, '64; re-en. vet. Mch. 21, '64; re-trans. as musc. Mch. 26,'64; trans. to ranks Mch. 27,'64; m.o. July 19,'65.	Willimantic.
Otis F. Porter,	Bridgeport,	July 22. 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; trans. to ranks, (dctachcd); m. o. July 19, '65.	
Wagoners.				
Albert C. Andrews,	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Died Apr. 11, '62.	
Richard Austin,	Hancock, Md.,	Jan. 22, 1862	Must. priv.; detailed wag. Sept, '62; detailed Brig. wag. Oct. 7, '62; cap'd. (date and place not given); died Nov. 20, '64, Andersonville, Ga.	
William A. Gunn,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; detailed wag. returned to ranks; killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.	
Privates.				
Alexander, Charles	Bridgewater,	March 3, 1864	M. o. June 19, '65.	
Alvey, Francis	Stonington,	Aug. 10, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Anderson, John	Sharon,	Aug. 13, 1863	Des. Oct. 30, '64.	
Armitage, William H.	Bridgewater,	Aug. 14, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Arnt, Henry	Plainfield,	March 5, 1864	Des. Mch. 26, '64.	
Baker, Edward	Sharon,	March 9, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Baldwin, William	Cheshire,	July 25, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Bamber, John	Middletown,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Banning, James J.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 23, '61, (minor).	
Bartlett, William	Sharon,	Aug. 13, 1863	Wd. May 27, '64, Dallas, Ga.; trans. to Co. E, 5th Regt. V. R. C., Jan. 22,'65; disc. July 24. '65.	
Bassett Noyes E.	Seymour,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Bedford, George	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Bennett, Robert	Hartford,	Aug. 14, 1863	Wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; des. July 14, '64.	
Betts, William H.	Ridgefield,	March 17, 1862	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; des. Oct. 17, '63.	
Boughtou, John H.	Wallingford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 27, '62.	
Boughton, Joseph	Wallingford,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Braun, August	Manchester,	Aug. 22, 1863	Des. Sept. 3, '63.	
Brightman, Charles C.	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Mystic River.
Briggs, John C.	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Died Jan. 15, '63.	
Brown, James A.	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; Wd. May 25, '64; cap'd Nov. 20, '64, on march from Atlanta to Savannah; par'ld Mch. 26, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Brown John	Watertown	[illegible] 12, 1862	[illegible] July 19, '65	

COMPANY G.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Buckman, David, Jr.	Hartford,	July 29, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62. Cedar Mt.; pa'ld Sept. 15, '62; cap'd. May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. dis. Oct. 15, '64.	
Buell, Giles P.	Norwalk,	Sept. 23, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Campbell, Patrick	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Des. July 23, '61.	
Canary, Michael	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Des. Mch. 29, '62.	
Canfield, George	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Re-en. vet Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Norwalk.
Carr, John	Bridgewater,	Aug. 14, 1863	Killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Carr, John, 2d	Glastonbury,	Sept. 1, 1863	Trans. to U. S. A., being des. therefrom.	
Carriel, John	Killingly,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25 '62; Winchester; released June 3, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Clark, Theodore F.	Farmington,	July 23, 1861	Des. Oct. 6, '61.	
Clay, John	Glastonbury,	Aug. 28, 1863	Killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Clendenen, Andrew J.	Norwalk,	Feb. 27, 1862	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; trans. to Co. A. 9th Regt. V R. C., June 9, '63; disc. Mch. 1, '65. (See priv. Co. A. 3d C. V.)	
Condon, Richard	Seymour,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. E, July 22, '61; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Condon, Michael	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. E, July 22, '61; disc. Oct. 25, '62.	
Conrow, Daniel	Glastonbury,	Sept. 1, 1863	Des. Sept. 15, '63.	
Cook John S.	Manchester,	Sept. 1, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Darley, George	Buffalo, N. Y.,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Dayton, Sherman B.	Norwalk,	Sept. 23, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Dempsey, Martin	Glastonbury,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Doyle, William	Bridgewater,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Ellsworth, Nelson T.	Chatham 4 Corners,	July 22, 1861	Disc dis Dec. 17, '62.	
Ellsworth, William D.	Canaan,	July 22, 1861	Died Jan. 16, '62.	
Esty, Josiah F.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 16, '63.	
Field, William H.	Canaan,	July 22, 1861	Wd. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Fish, Asa B.	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 6, '63.	Groton.
Forcyth, Joseph S.	Lebanon,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 23, '64; tm. ex.	Mansfield.
Fox, James	Winchester,	Aug. 19, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Gay, Joseph	Bridgewater,	Aug. 15, 1863	Cap'd Mch. 6, '65, Pedee River, N. C.; par'ld Mch. 28, '65; des. Apr. 30, '65.	
Gaul, Thomas	Sterling,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, 65.	
Gilbert, Cyrus	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Disc. Sept. 12, '64; tm. ex.	
Godfrey, David E.	Norwalk,	Sept. 27, 1861	Cap'd July 11, '63, Darnsville, Md.; par'ld Sept. 23, '63; disc. Sept. 12, '64; tm. ex.	Norwalk.
Gray, George B.	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Dis. May 23, '62.	
Hanlin, John C.	Canterbury,	July 23, 1861	Trans. to Co. C, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Hanshaw, Edward	**Middletown,**	**June 12, 1865**	**Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.**	

Hawley, Eugene F.	New Haven,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; cap'd July 10, '63, Danville, Va.; par'ld Sept. 22, '63; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Collinsville.
Hogan, John	Watertown,	Aug.	13, 1863	Des. Jan. 23, '64.	
Hoyle, James	Plymouth,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C.V., June 12,'65; reported on m. o. roll as "absent, sick, since Dec. 16, '63;" n. f. r.	
Jones, Amos	Meriden,	Aug.	8, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Jones, Charles	Wethersfield,	Aug.	27, 1863	Des. Jan. 15, '65.	
Jones, John	Plymouth,	Aug.	27, 1863	Wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Kinney, David	Madison,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Kite, James	Westerly, R. I.,	July	22, 1861	Disc. Oct. 25, '62.	
Lamb, John	Hamden,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Oct. 2 '63.	
Leary, James	Manchester,	Aug.	28, 1863	Des. Sept. 24, '63.	
Lee, John	Kent,	Aug.	14, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Letesch, Frederick W.	Granby,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. C, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Lewis, George	Westerly, R. I.,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. H, 19th V. R. C., Mch. 23, '64; disc. Aug. 11, '64.	
Marcus, Peter	Plymouth,	Aug.	28, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Mattoon, Charles B.	Canaan,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Frederick, Md.,
McCarthy, Timothy	Killingly,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19 '65.	
McCoy, Edward	Westerly, R. I.,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 6, '63.	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Meyer, Philip	Guilford,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
McDonald, Joseph	Berlin,	Aug.	22, 1863	Disc. dis. July 25, '65.	
McMahon, William	Berlin,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; disc. Apr. 6, '66.	
Moore, Daniel	New Haven,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Moran, Peter	Farmington,	Aug.	22, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Mudge, Frederick R.	Hartford,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 3, '61.	
Murphy, John	Norwich,	Aug.	27, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Murray, William	Winchester,	Aug.	15, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; disc. dis. Feb. 23, '65.	
Neval, James	Danbury,	March	10, 1864	Re-en. vet. Mch. 21, '64; wd. July 20, '64, Atlanta, Ga.; des. Oct. 30, '64.	
Newbury, William H.	Groton,	July	22, 1861	Disc. July 23, '64; tm. ex.	New London.
Norman, Isaac E.	Stonington,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 6, '63.	Mystic.
Noyes, William H.	Stonington,	July	22, 1861	Prom. 2d Lt. Co. K, Feb. 22, '63; resig'd Nov. 10, '63.	
Nunan, Maurace L.	Stonington,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
O'Brien, Peter	Windham,	Aug.	27, 1863	Died May 4, '64.	
O'Connor, Charles	Enfield,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Parker, George	Hartford,	Aug.	15, 1863	Adm. to gen. hosp., Nashville, Tenn., with gun shot wd July 27,'64; date of action and wd. not given; trans. to Co. Aug. 28,'64; failed to report; n. f. r.	
Partritt, Sylvester	Wilton,	Feb.	26, 1864	Killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Pellet, Pascal	Canterbury,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. Nov. 27, '62. (See Wag. Co. K, 1st C. V. Cav.)	
Place, Samuel H.	Plainfield,	July	22, 1861	Disc. July 22, 64; tm. ex.	Montville.
Place, Lucius	Plainfield,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Pole, Charles W.	East Windsor,	June	12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Pollard, Horatio H.	Groton,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd May 24, '62, Strasburg, Va.; disc. June 17, '62, by reason being a par'ld prisoner.	
Porter, James H.	Guilford,	Aug.	1, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Preston, Henry B.	Vernon,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 19, '62.	Wapping.

COMPANY G.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Rafferty, John H.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Re-en vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. Mch. 14, '65.	Hartford.
Ridley, George J.	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; par'ld May 14, '63; trans. to Co. F, 1st Regt. V. R. C., Oct. 28, '63; disc. July 23, '64.	
Scribner, Charles B.	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Died Mch. 2, '62.	
Scribner, Eben E.	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek; disc. dis. June 23, '65.	
Schmidt, Gustave	Manchester,	Aug. 22, 1863	Des. Sept. 3, '63.	
Schurr, Christopher	Middletown,	March 24, 1864	Re-en. vet. Mch. 30, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Sharp, Chauncey A.	Bridgeport,	July 29, 1861	Des. June 15, '62.	
Sheridan, Michael	Portland,	March 18, 1862	Des. Oct. 10, '62.	
Shelley, Andrew	Middletown,	March 7, 1864	Des. Mch. 7, '64.	
Smith, Thomas	Waterbury,	Aug. 23, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Smith, William	Salisbury,	March 10, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Smith, William	Berlin,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. G, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Stuart, Henry	Meriden,	Aug. 8, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
St. Clair, Robert	Winchester,	Aug. 27, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Sullivan, William	New Haven,	Jan. 25, 1864	Des. Mch. 1, '64.	
Supple, Henry	Wilton,	Feb. 20, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Tripp, Charles H.	New London,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Jan. 16, '63.	New London.
Tennyson, James	Seymour,	July 22, 1861	Des. Dec. 10, '62.	
Tuttle, Edwin L.	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Disc. dis. Mch. 29, '63.	
Vananken, Frank	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Died Feb. 21, '62.	
Wakely, Charles W.	Fairfield,	July 22, 1861	Ap. Com. Sergt. Oct. 18 '61; trans. from Com. Sergt. Dec. 6, '61; prom. 2d Lt. Co. K, Oct. 16, '63.	
Wallace, William	Lyme,	Aug. 20, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Warner, James L.	Hartford,	July 29, 1861	Re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. dis. June 19, '65.	
Walsh, Michael	Simsbury,	July 22, 1861	Des. Dec. 10, '62.	
Welch, Charles B.	Bristol,	July 22, 1861	Des. July 23, '61.	
Welch, John	Meriden,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 19, '63.	
Whalen, James B.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 23, '61, (minor.)	
Whittaker, Samuel	Wallingford,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. dis. Mch. 20, '63.	Wallingford.
Williams, Charles	Derby,	July 25, 1863	Des. Oct. 2, '63.	
Williams, Henry	East Haven,	Aug. 1, 1863	Des. Sept. 15, '63.	
Williams, Irad F.	Norwalk,	Sept. 12, 1861	Disc. Sept. 12, '64; tm. ex.	

COMPANY H.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Captains.				
Albert S. Grauger,	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Resig'd Nov. 2, '61. (See 1st Lt. Co. G, 18th C. V.)	
Henry W. Daboll,	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Lt. Co. G, Nov. 2, '61; Maj. Aug. 3, '63.	
Adolphus P. Reily,	Cincinnati, O.,	July 22, 1861	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. D, Nov. 1, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
1st Lieutenants.				
Julius M. Keeler,	Malone, N. Y.,	July 23, 1861	Resig'd May 21, '63; ap. Provost Marshal of Oregon, rank Capt. of Cav. May 22, '63; disc. July 15, '65.	Keelersville,Cal.
William S. Purrington,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Prom. 1st Sergt. Co. B, to 2d Lt. Feb. 13, '63; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; par'ld May 22, '64; prom. Oct. 16, '63; disc. Oct. 31, '64.	Willlmantlc.
John H. Brewster,	Newtown,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Maj. Apr. 25, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Birmingham.
2d Lieutenants.				
Putnam Day,	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Died Aug. 19, '61.	
George S. Benton,	New Haven,	July 23, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Maj. Aug. 19, '61; Capt. Co. F, Feb. 13 '63.	
Perry P. Wilson,	Woodstock,	July 23, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Feb. 20, '62; 1st Sergt. Apr. 2, '63; 2d Lt. Oct 16, '63; wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm; prom. 1st Lt. Nov. 17, '64; (not must.); disc. dis. Dec. 22, '64.	Putnam.
1st Sergeants.				
Marcus F. Bennett,	Sterling,	July 23, 1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 2, '63.	Mystic.
John W. Burley,	Woodstock,	July 23, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. Feb. 13, '63; 1st Sergt. Nov. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; died Apr. 8, '64.	
John S. Arnold,	Eastford,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Aug. 15, '62, Sergt. Nov. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. 1st. Sergt. May 1, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Eastford.
Sergeants.				
Stephen A. Case,	Woodstock,	July 23, 1861	Redc. to ranks (sick) Feb. 20, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 5, '63.	
Edwin E. Carter,	Brooklyn,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from priv. Co. B, Aug. 12, '61; 2d Lt. Co F, Feb. 13, '63.	
George F. Cheeney,	Eastford,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Aug. 23, '62; Sergt. Nov. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
James Gamble,	Canterbury,	July 23, 1861	Disc. dis. Aug. 23, '62.	
Ezra B. Joslin,	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Cap'd May 2, '63 Chancellorsville, Va.; par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63, m. o. July 19, '65.	
Isaac Kellum,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Dec. 2, '61; Sergt. Aug. 23, '62; 2d Lt. Co. I, Oct. 16, '63.	
Napoleon J. Stone,	Killingly,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Oct. 4,'62; Sergt. Nov. 1,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20,'64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; prom. 1st Lt. Co. G, Dec. 15,'64.	
John D. Stowe,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Jan. 19, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt.	New Haven.

COMPANY H.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Corporals.				
Daniel B. Baker,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Oct. 4, '62; wd. May 2, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; died June 21, '63.	
William J. Barber,	Killingly,	July 23, 1861	Redc. to ranks; trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. March 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Putnam.
Joseph Billington,	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Redc. to ranks; re-en. vet. Dec. 21. '63; accidentally killed by R. R. cars, Feb. 28, '64.	
William H. Bolles,	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Redc. to ranks Jan. 12, '62; wd. May 15, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	
Albert B. Bugby,	Woodstock,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; prom. Corp. May 1,'64; m. o. July 19,'65	
George Bulby,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; prom. Corp. Jan. 1,'65; m. o. July 19,'65.	
Thomas Coleman,	Griswold,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. June 12, '62; redc. to ranks Nov. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21. '63; cap'd Dec. 11,'64, while foragiug, Savauuah, Ga.; par'ld Feb. 25, '65; disc. July 21, '65.	
William H. Dorrance,	Scotland,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 1. '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
William H. Hammond,	Killiugly,	July 23, 1861	Trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch 26,'64; disc. July 22,'64; tm. ex.	Danielsonville.
Benjamin F. Jones,	Thompson,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; re-eu vet. Dec. 21,'63; prom. May 1, '64; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca; trans. to Co. I, 17th Regt. V R. C., Aug. 3,'64; disc. July 24 '65.	
John King,	Thompson,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 1, '63; redc. to ranks; trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	
Lewis Lucia,	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. June 12, '62; redc. to ranks Aug. 15, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63. prom. Corp. May 1, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Putnam.
John McDonald,	Colchester,	Aug. 17, 1863	Must. priv ; prom. Nov. 1, '63; redc. to ranks Aug 31, '64, detached; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Augustus Moore,	Thompson,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; wd. May 3, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; prom. Corp. Nov. 1, '63; re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m o. July 19, '65.	
Hugh Norton,	East Windsor,	Aug. 22, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 1, '63; des. Mch. 20, '64.	
William W. Norton,	Bristol,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 1, '61; disc. dis. Feb. 4, '63.	
Henry Spotwood,	Glastonbury,	July 23, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Feb. 20, '62; redc. to ranks June 12, '62; prom. Corp. Nov. 1, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; redc. to ranks May 1, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Musician.				
John H. Bennett.	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Plainfield.
Wagoner.				
Hiram Sweet.	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Trans. to ranks; detail'd Regt. Wag.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21,'63; m. o. July 19,'65.	Brooklyn.
Privates.				
Allen, Nelson F.	Brooklyn,	Aug. 19, 1863	Disc. June 10, '65.	
Andrew, Rowland	Griswold,	July 23, 1861	Des. July 29, '61.	

Baker, Andrew	Putnam,	July	23,	1861	Des. Jan. 4, '62.	
Baker, Herbert P.	Eastford,	July	23,	1861	Des. July 27, '61. (See priv. Co. H, 7th C. V.)	
Bailey, George G.	Middletown,	Feb.	10,	1864	M. o. July 19, '65. (See priv. Co. A, 8th V. C.)	
Bennett, Edward	Colchester,	Aug.	17,	1863	Des. Nov. 10, '64.	
Bowen, Preston	Woodstock,	July	23,	1861	Trans. to Co. B, 13th V R. C., July 6, '63; dishon. disc. by G. C. M., for des. Sept. 5, '65.	
Bradford, Thomas W.	Canterbury,	July	23,	1861	Re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Canterbury.
Briggs, Eleazer C.	Killingly,	July	23,	1861	Disc. dis. Sept. 25, '61.	
Brigham, Elisha M.	Marlborough,	Aug.	28,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Carroll, Edward	New Milford,	Aug.	24,	1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Carroll, James	Franklin,	Aug.	3,	1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Carter, Barney	Hartford,	Dec	7,	1863	Disc. dis. Mch. 15, '65.	
Case, Benjamin R.	Eastford,	July	23,	1861	Des. June 4, '62.	
Chadwick, William F.	Woodstock,	July	23,	1861	Des. Dec. 25, '61.	
Cavanaugh, John	Wethersfield,	Aug.	28,	1863	M. o. Aug. 12, '65.	
Chapman, Henry A.	Woodstock,	July	23,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. July 10, '65.	
Cheeney, William H.	Killingly,	July	23,	1861	Re-en vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Corey, Thomas W	Woodstock,	July	23,	1861	Des. Oct. 14, '61.	Leon, Kansas.
Corey, William J.	Woodstock,	July	23,	1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 29, '61.	
Cully, Thomas S.	Putnam,	July	23,	1861	Des. Aug. 20, '61.	
Dade, Maurice	Glastonbury,	Aug.	28,	1863	Des. Sept. 16, '63.	
Davis, Arthur	Simsbury,	Aug.	27,	1863	Des. Sept. 16, '63.	
Dempsy, John	Southington,	Aug.	22,	1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Dinin, Morris	Hartford,	July	23,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Doyle John	Glastonbury,	Aug.	28,	1863	Des. Jan. 25, '64.	
Dugan, John	Glastonbury,	Sept.	1,	1863	Des. Sept. 16, '63.	
Etheridge, Martin	Woodstock,	July	23,	1861	Des. June 4, '62.	
Evans, George P.	Prospect,	Aug.	23,	1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Falkner, Frank F.	Killingly,	July	23,	1861	Trans. to Co. F, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; died July 10, '64.	
Flynn, John	Norwich,	Aug.	6,	1863	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Franklin, Joseph		Aug.	22,	1863	Des. Sept. 15, '63.	
Gallagher, John	Griswold,	Aug.	20,	1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Gardner, William	Griswold,	July	23,	1861	Cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville, par'ld May 14, '63; trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Norwich.
Gates, Mason	Woodstock,	July	27,	1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 27, '61.	Paiston, N. H.
Gavitt, William	Killingly,	June	14,	1865	Trans. from Co A, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Gay, William		July	23,	1861	Des. Mch. 1, '62.	
Gregg, John	New Milford,	Aug.	19,	1864	Reported on m. o. rolls as absent, sick in hosp. at Washington, D. C., since Apr. 25, '65; n. f. r.	
Green, John	Enfield,	Aug.	12,	1863	Wd. May 25, '64, New Hope Church; died Aug. 5, '64.	
Handy, Davis	Killingly,	July	23,	1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 12, '61.	
Handy, Edwin	Hartford,	July	23,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Harrigan, Matthew	Putnam,	July	23,	1861	Re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Haverty, Daniel	Manchester,	July	23,	1861	Died Jan. 20, '62.	
Hawley, Curtis	Thompson,	July	23,	1861	(See Curtis Holley.)	Putnam.

COMPANY H.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Herly, George W	Plymouth,	Feb. 20, 1864	Died Aug. 7, '64.	
Hill, George E.	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Died Dec. 9, '61.	
Hines, Stephen		July 23, 1861	Disc. July 23, '61.	
Holden, Nathaniel	Killingly,	July 23, 1861	Disc. dis. July 9, '62.	
Holley, Curtis	Thompson,	July 23, 1861	Trans. to 58th Co. 2d Batl. V. R. C., Sept. 23, '63; disc. July 23, '64; tm. ex. (See Curtis Hawley, correct name.)	
Hollyburton, Phineas F.	Griswold,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Mch. 21, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Holt, William	Plainfield,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Horton, Otis	Griswold,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Jewett City.
Hoyt, Henry A.	Danbury,	Feb. 25, 1864	Des. July 1, '64.	
Hutchins, Timothy	South Windsor,	Aug. 23, 1863	Des. Sept. 6, '63.	
Hyde, Benjamin A.	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Disc. dis. July 23, '62.	
Hyde, Perry A.	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Des. Oct. 19, '61.	
King, Henry	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed July 30, '64, Atlanta, Ga.	
King, Joseph	East Lyme,	Aug. 15, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Kelly, Patrick	Plymouth,	Aug. 28, 1863	Wd. May 15, '64; des. Dec. 8, '64.	
Kochler, Henry	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Ladew, Charles	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 25, '64.	
Ladew, Joseph	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. Feb. 25, '64.	
Lappin, John	Enfield,	Aug. 23, 1863	Des. Sept. 6, '63.	
Leach, Martin J.	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Levi, Joseph	Milford,	Aug. 28, 1863	Des. Sept. 25, '63.	
Lewin, Gardner A.	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 29, '61.	
Lewis, Charles	Stafford,	May 28, 1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Mallory, George N.	New Haven,	Jan. 6, 1865	M. o. July 19, '65.	
McCaffrey, James	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Versailles.
McCarter, Barney	Hartford,	Dec. 7, 1863	Disc. dis. Mch. 15, '65.	
McDonald, Thomas	Bristol,	April 12, 1864	Des. July 3, '65.	
McElroy, Alfred E.	Hartford,	Nov. 5, 1862	Disc. dis. Jan. 17, '63.	
McLannan, William	Plymouth,	Aug. 28, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
McGuire, Thomas	Griswold,	Aug. 20, 1864	Disc. June 23, '65.	
McNally, Patrick	Windsor,	July 23, 1861	Des. Apr. 1, '62.	
Manyote, Francis	East Hartford,	Aug. 27, 1863	Des. Sept. 16, '63.	
Miller, Herman	South Windsor,	Aug. 28, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Miller, John	Glastonbury,	Aug. 28, 1863	Des. July 10, '65.	
Miller, John	Killingly,	July 23, 1861	Des. June 4, '62.	
Mooney, John P.	Putnam,	July 23, 1861	Disc. dis. Feb. 18, '64.	

Mulligan, John	Brookfield,	Aug.	27, 1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Murch, John	Stafford,	May	28, 1864	Killed Mch. 16, '65, Silver Run, N. C.	
Murdock, George A.	Ashtabula, Ohio,	July	23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	So. Windham.
O'Brien, Daniel	Stonington,	Aug.	22, 1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
O'Brien, Richard	Berlin,	Aug.	22, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
O'Conner, Thomas	Sterling,	Aug.	22, 1863	Des. Jan. 20, '64.	
O'Neil, William	East Lyme,	Aug.	15, 1863	Des. Apr. 28, '64.	
Parkhurst, Henry J.	Plainfield,	July	23, 1861	Des. Apr. 1, '62.	
Perkins, George	Bristol,	July	23, 1861	Des. Jan. 26, '63.	
Phillips, Henry C.	Canterbury,	July	23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Pierce, Alonzo S.	Plainfield,	July	23, 1861	Died Dec. 14 '61.	
Potter, Charles C.	Woodstock,	July	23, 1861	Died Sept. 19, '61.	
Quinn, Patrick	Newtown,	Aug.	27, 1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Reynolds Michael	Killingly,	July	23, 1861	Disc. Jan 16, '65.	Webster, Mass.
Riley, John	Franklin,	Aug.	3, 1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Rood, Rufus S.	Windham,	July	23, 1861	Died Oct. 27, '61.	
Rounceville, William H.	Canterbury,	March	28, 1864	Disc. dis. July 10, '65.	
Rouncewell, Obadiah S.	Lebanon,	July	23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	So. Windham.
Rouse, Barnum S.	Plainfield,	July	23, 1861	Trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64, tm. ex.	
Rouse, George A.	Plainfield,	July	23, 1861	Trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Putnam.
Rowland, Stephen	Bridgewater,	Aug.	20, 1864	Des Apr. 29, '65.	
Rowland, Andrew	New Haven,	July	23, 1861	Des. July 29, '61.	
Ryan, Jerry		July	27, 1861	Re-en. vet.; des. Feb. 25, '64.	
Ryan, Thomas	West Hartford,	May	30, 1864	Deserted.	
Sayers, John	Marlborough,	Aug.	27, 1863	Des. Sept. 25, '63.	
Shannon, James	Colchester,	Aug.	15, 1863	Wd. July 30, '64, Atlanta, Ga.; des. Nov. 18, '64.	
Sheppard, Willis	Norwich,	Aug.	18, 1863	Des. July 1, '64.	
Shippin, Amos S.	Killingly,	July	23, 1861	Des. July 23, '61.	
Simonds, Daven't S.	Killingly,	July	23, 1861	Disc. July 23, 61.	
Sirley, James	Killingly,	July	23, 1861	Trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Smith, Henry	Roxbury,	Aug.	27, 1863	Cap'd, date and place not given; died Sept. 6, '64, Andersonville, Ga.	
Smith, John	Franklin,	Aug.	3, 1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Spicer, Minor	Killingly,	July	23, 1861	Disc. July 22 '64; tm. ex.	Plainfield.
Stafford, Albert	Plainfield,	July	23, 1861	Wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg, Pa.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. May 15, '64.	
Stafford, Henry	Plainfield,	July	23, 1861	Trans. to Co. H, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Stowe, Henry F	Putnam,	July	22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 23, '61. (See priv. Co. A, 1st C. V Cav.)	
Strunk, James	Saybrook,	Sept.	21, 1864	Trans. from Rendezvous, New Haven, Ct., to Co. Oct. 5, '64; des. en route.	
Swciked, Frank	Plainfield,	July	23, 1861	Trans. to Co. B, 14th Regt. V. R. C., July 1, '63; disc. July 23, '64.	
Thompson, Samuel L.	Redding,	July	28, 1864	Des. July 3, '65.	
Tracy, Thomas	New Haven,	July	23, 1861	Des. Oct. 13, '61.	
Tullio, Baptiste	East Haven,	June	14, 1865	Trans. from Co A, 20th C. V., June 14, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Van Loan, Edward	Enfield				

COMPANY H.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Wagner, August	Sharon,	March 3, 1864	Des. Mch. 12, '64.	
Wallace, William	Middletown,	March 1, 1864	Des. Mch. 12, '64.	
Weaver, George E.	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Welch, Patrick	Farmington,	Sept. 2, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Wilcox, Moses B.	Thompson,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Waterbury.
Wilcox, William L.	Thompson,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Putnam.
Williams, John	Milford,	Aug. 8, 1863	Des. Sept. 6, '63.	
Wilson, Edward S.	Mansfield,	Feb. 25, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Winters, George	Simsbury,	Aug. 27, 1863	Des. Sept. 15, '63.	
Woodward, John	Redding,	July 28, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Young, John, 1st	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; died July 21, '64.	
Young, John, 2d	Plainfield,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	

COMPANY I.

Captains.				
Griffin A. Stedman, Jr.,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Prom. Major 11th Regt. C. V Nov. 27, '61.	
William S. Cogswell,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Must. 1st Lt.; prom. Nov. 7, '61; Maj. Aug. 31, '63.	Jamaica, N. Y.
Theodore H. Dibble,	Danbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Lt. Co. E, Oct. 16, '63; disc. Oct. 20, '64.	
Michael Donovan,	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. D, Dec, 15, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
1st Lieutenants.				
Edward J. Rice,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. D, Nov. 7, '61; cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; prom. Capt. Co. G, Oct. 14, '62.	18 Murray St., N. Y. City.
William H. Webster,	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt.; resig'd; dis. Apr. 10, '63.	Wash'gton, D.C.
James Stewart, Jr.,	Danbury,	July 29, 1861	Prom. from 2d Lt. Co. E, Oct. 16, '63; wd. June 22, '64, Marietta, Ga.; prom. Capt. Co. A, Apr. 8, '65.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Lowell M. Snow,	Chaplin,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from 1st Sergt. Co. B, May 20, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
2d Lieutenants.				
Luzerne A. Palmer,	Branford,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from. Sergt. Co. C, Aug. 9, '62; resig'd Apr. 1, '63.	Wallace St., New Haven.
Isaac Kellum,	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. H, October, 16, '63; Capt. Co. D, Dec. 15, '64.	
1st Sergeants.				
Amos T. Allen,	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. F, 11th Regt. Dec. 6, '62.	
Alvin M. Hart,	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Prom. Oct. 27, '62; 2d Lt. Co. B, Mch. 1, '63.	Monroe.
Charles McCormick,	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Sergt. May 21, '62; 1st Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	

Sergeants.						
William P. Smith,	Wilmington, Del.,	July	22,	1861	Ap. Sergt. Maj, May 27, '62.	
William H. Cogswell,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 3, '62, Harrisonburg, Va.; disc. May 21, '62.	
Alex. S. Avery,	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Robert Cochran,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. May 8, '62; Sergt. Aug. 9, '62; des. Jan. 19, '63.	West Cornwall.
William Green,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Aug. 9, '62; Sergt. Jan. 19, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Sherman B. Jewett,	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 19, '63; cap'd May 2, '63, Chancellorsville; par'ld May 14, '63; prom. Sergt. Dec. 4, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
William H. McMurty,		Sept.	15,	1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. May 27, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; prom. Sergt. Mch. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; cap'd Mch. 5, '65, Wadesboro, N. C.; par'ld Apr. 2, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Harlan P. Rugg,	Winchester,	July	22,	1861	Must. Corp.; prom. May 27, '62; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. 2d Lt. Co. F, Dec. 5, '63.	Bridgeport.
James H Sherwood,	Salisbury,	July	22,	1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Oct. 27, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Birmingham.
Corporals.						
Adam Coons,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 25, '64, Dallas, Ga.; prom. Corp. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	West Cornwall.
William Crawford,	Derby,	July	25,	1863	Must. priv.; prom. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Henry M. Gibbs,	Colebrook,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; wd. and cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld June 3, '62; prom. Corp. Nov. 10, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Barney Gilroy,	Armenia, N. Y.,	July	22,	1861	Prom. Sergt. Co. B, July 28, '62.	City Hall Div., Manhattan R. R., N.Y.
George Gorgon,	Scotland,	June	13,	1865	Trans. from Co. H, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Warren Graves,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 1, '63; cap'd July 28, '63, on the march, Va., parole not given; disc. July 24; tm. ex.	Kansas.
Thomas Holdsworth,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. May 8, '62.	Holyoke, Mass.
Edward L. Judson,	Hartford,	Sept.	15,	1862	Must. priv.; prom. Mch. 1, '63; died Aug. 1, '63.	
William H. Kerr,	Colebrook,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Corp. Jan. 19, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. July 19, '65.	316 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
John R. Kerr,	Fairfield,	July	22,	1861	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. H, 11th C. V., Dec. 6, '62.	
Frederick King,	Sharon,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; prom Corp. Nov. 10, '63; trans. as priv. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
George Martin,	Norfolk,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 10, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm, Ga.; trans. to 41st Co. 2d Batl., V. R. C., Apr. 22, '65; disc. from 5th Ind. Co. V. R. C., Aug. 31, '66.	
Henry McCabe,	Hartford,	Nov.	17,	1862	Must. priv.; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; Corp. May 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Dayton, O.
Charles Morehead,	Colebrook,	July	22,	1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Crawford H. Nodine,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Must. priv.; prom. May 21, '62; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died Sept. 3, '62.	
Robert Sedgwick,	Sharon,	July	22,	1861	Ap. Com. Sergt. Aug. 28, '61; trans. as priv. from Com. Sergt. Oct. 18, '61; prom. 2d Lt. 1st Art. Feb. 18, '62.	
Thomas A. Smith,	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. dis. July. 30, '63.	Litchfield.

COMPANY I.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Corporals—continued.				
George B. Squires,	Salisbury,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; prom. Corp. Jan. 1, '63; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Naval Office, N. Y. City.
Joseph Wheeler,	Sharon,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Sept. 21, '62; redc. to ranks (sick) Nov. 1, '63; trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; des. Apr. '64.	
James A. Wilson,	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. July 29, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; disc. dis. Mch. 17, '63.	Fairfield ave., Bridgeport.
Musicians.				
Henry McAddin,	Colebrook,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. F, 3d Regt. V R. C., Dec. 5, '63; disc. July 22, '64.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Robert Pease,	Winchester,	July 22, 1861	Des. May 30, '62.	
John W. Sherwood,	Salisbury,	July 21, 1861	Must. priv.; detailed musc. Aug. 31, '62; returned to ranks; trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Salisbury.
Wagoner.				
Gilbert Dickinson,	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., as priv., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Wag., Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	West Cornwall.
Privates.				
Allen, Matthias	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died Aug. 12, '62.	
Ames, Andrew J.	Morris,	July 22, 1861	Died Oct. 23, '62.	
Arnold, Gottlieb	Winchester,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Barden, John D.	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; cap'd May 3, '63, Chancellorsville, Va.; par'ld May 14, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Winsted.
Barley, Charles	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 13, '61. (See priv. Co. D, 2d C. V. H. A.)	Kent.
Barnes George A.	Hartford,	Feb. 26, 1864	Des. May 12, '64.	
Bassett, Samuel	Seymour,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. H, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Bates, John	Hartford,	Feb. 26, 1864	Killed May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.	
Beeman, Samuel	Sharon,	July 22, 1861	Wd. May 3, '63; re-en. vet. Mch. 21, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	Sharon.
Belden, John A.	Canaan,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 6, '63. (See priv. Co. A, 2d C. V. H. A.)	
Bennett, John	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Died Oct. 20, '61.	Central Square Oswego Co., N. Y.
Bowns, Newton	Sharon,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Boyce, James	Lyme,	Aug. 14, 1863	Des. Aug. 22, '63.	
Brenen, Adam	Meriden,	Aug. 8, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Brenen, John	Woodbridge,	July 25, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Briscoe, Ephraim D.	Hartford,	Feb. 27, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Briscoe, George	Newtown,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. July 11, '65.	
Bristol, Tracy A.	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; cap'd Nov. 19, '64, on march from Atlanta to Savannah; died Jan. 8, '65, Florence, S. C.	
Browl, Edward	Suffield,	Aug. 20, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	

Callender, Frederick F.	Salisbury,	July	22,	1861	Wd. May 3, '62, Harrisburg, Va., cap'd June 10, '62, Chichahominy, Va.; par'ld July 19, '62; disc. dis. Sept. 1, '62.	Bridgeport.
Carr, Edwin	Sharon,	July	22,	1861	Died Dec. 31, '61, Hancock, Md.	
Carr, Joseph	Orange,	June	13,	1865	Trans. from Co. H, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Case, Joseph	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. July 20, '62.	
Catlin, Charles D.	Meriden,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Feb. 11, '62.	
Cavanangh, John	Fairfield,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 12, '62.	Fairfield.
Cone, Edward P.	West Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	
Coddington, Josiah	Salisbury,	July	22,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; disc. dis. July. 21, '64. tm. ex.	
Cunningham, Charles	Hartford,	Oct.	2,	1862	Killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Currin, Michael	East Hartford,	June	13,	1865	Trans. from Co. H, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Curtiss, DeWitt C.	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Des. May 25, '62.	
Doyle, William	Enfield,	Aug.	17,	1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Dunigan, James	Hartford,	Nov.	18,	1862	Wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm; m. o. July 19, '65. (See priv. Co.B, 1st C.V.)	
Dutton, John L.	New Britain,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd and par'ld May 25, '62, Winchester; disc. June 16, '62.	
Egglestine, Frederick	New Haven,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 31, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld June 3, '62; trans. from Camp Parole, Md. to Alexandria, Va., Nov. '62; failed to report; n. f. r.	
Erytroble, William	Colchester,	Aug.	15,	1863	Wd. May 25 '64, New Hope Church; disc. June 20, '65.	
Evans, William	Rocky Hill,	Sept.	2,	1863	Des. Sept. 17, '63.	Hampton, Va.
Fairchild, Charles E.	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Aug. 26, '61.	Danbury.
Ferrier, James	Waterbury,	June	13,	1865	Trans. from Co. H, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Foster, Peter	Sharon,	July	22,	1861	Des. May 19, '62.	
Frankle, Abram	Bethany,	July	25,	1863	Wd. May 25, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Frieldson, Henry	West Cornwall,	Sept.	15,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died Aug. 18, '62.	
Frisbie, Henry	Colchester,	Aug.	15,	1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Gabriel, Theodore	Milford,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. May 10, '62.	
Gaghen, Thomas	Litchfield,	July	22,	1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	Salisbury.
Gaghens, Michael	Salisbury,	July	22,	1861	Des. June 3, '62.	Salisbury.
Galligan, Patrick	Hartford,	Oct.	6,	1862	Wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; wd. July 30, '64, Atlanta; disc. May 26, '65.	
Graham, Thomas	New Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64; disc. dis. Sept. 8, '64.	
Gregory, Arthur	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd and par'ld Sept. 1, '62, Manasses Junction, Va.; supposed des. from Camp Wallace, Oct. '62; n. f. r.	
Griswold, Edward C.	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Trans. from Co. C, July 23, '61; killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.	Sold'rs' Home,
Griswold, Sylvester	Cornwall,	Sept.	8,	1862	Disc. June 14, '65.	Togus, Me.
Hatch, Elmer	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Halsted, Josiah	Salisbury,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 22, '61.	
Hayes, Martin	Hartford,	Oct.	2,	1862	Disc. May 31, '65.	
Heaton, Henry	New Canaan,	Aug.	15,	1863	Wd. May 25, '64; killed June 22, '64; Marietta, Ga.	
Higgins, John	New Milford,	Aug.	12,	1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Hills, Jared	New Britain,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Hines, Peter	Bridgewater,	Aug.	15,	1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Hirsch, Isaac	Colchester,	Aug.	12,	1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Holland, Thomas	Cornwall,	July	22,	1861	Sent to gen. hosp. Feb. 11, '63; failed to report; n. f. r.	
Hopper, Joseph	Salisbury,	July	22,	1861	Died June 23, '62, Frederick, Md.	
Hotch Louis W	Plymouth	July	22,	1861	Disc dis Nov. 23, '61. (See priv. Co. I, 1st C. V. H. A.)	

COMPANY I.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Howe, George	Canaan,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd July 21,'63, London Co.,Va.; par'ld Sept.22,'63; disc. July 24,'64; tm.ex.	Goshen.
Hughes, Edward	Colchester,	Aug. 14, 1863	Wd. May 25, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Hunt, William H.	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to 49th Co. 2d Batl. V R. C., Dec. 30, '63; disc. July 21, '64.	HarrisonVal.,Pa
Jennings, Jeremiah	Barkhamsted,	July 22, 1861	Disc. Feb. 19, '62, (minor.)	Winsted.
Jones, Richard	Hartford,	Nov. 18, 1862	Wd. May 15, '64; disc. dis. Sept. 8, '64.	Hartford.
Kelly, Thomas	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. June 17, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Knapp, William	Plymouth,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. A, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; disc. July 19, '65.	
Knowlton, David P.	Mansfield,	Nov. 4, 1862	Trans. to Co. B, 20th Regt. V. R. C., Dec. 12, '63; disc. July 22, '65.	
Kunhle, Wilbern	Hartford,	July 23, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Langan, Edward	Colebrook,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; des. Jan. 19, '63.	
Latham, John	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 28, '61.	
Lester, Henry	Plainfield,	Aug. 25, 1862	Disc. dis. Oct. 17, '63.	
Lewis, George M.	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Bridgeport.
Lewis, John	East Haven,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. H, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Lowenthal, Moritz	Plymouth,	June 13, 1865	Trans. from Co. H, 20th C. V., June 13, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
McCall, James	Farmington,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
McDonald, John	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	
McDonald, Patrick	Derby,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Po'keepsie,N.Y.
McMahon, Michael	New Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. June 12, '62.	
Meighan, William	Windham,	Aug. 29, 1863	Killed July 20, '64; Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Michaelston, Peter	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 13, '61.	
Mokeley, Patrick	Hebron,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd and par'ld Sept. 4, '62, Darnestown, Md.; des. Sept. 10, '62.	
Moore, Peter	Meriden,	Aug. 8, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Morgan, William H.	Salishury,	Feb. 27, 1864	Des. July 11, '65.	West Cornwall.
Myers, Benjamin	Winchester,	Aug. 28, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Nichols, Robert	New Britain,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 3, '63, Chancellorsville,Va.; par'ld May 14,'63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 25, '64, New Hope Church; died Feb. 15, '65.	
O'Conner, James	Rocky Hill,	Aug. 28, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Paige, Augustus L.	New Haven,	March 8, 1864	Des. Mch. 15, '64.	
Palmer, John	Sharon,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Cornwall Bridge
Parker, Thomas W.	Killiugly,	Aug. 29, 1862	Wd. May 3, '63; disc. dis. Dec. 22, '63.	
Parmlee, Charles H.	Cornwall,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Nov. 28, '61.	
Perkins, Philip	Norfolk,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	New Hartford.
Peterson, John	Killingly,	Aug. 28, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Petit, Jein	Meriden,	Aug. 8, 1863	Des. Apr. 26, '64.	
Power, William	Wethersfield,	Aug. 28, 1863	Des. Dec. 1, '63.	
Ragin, John	East Lyme,	Aug. 12, 1863	Disc. July 5, '65.	

Ray, David	Manchester,	Aug.	22, 1863	Wd. May 25, '64; des. July 11, '65.	
Richards, James E.	Old Lyme,	Aug.	13, 1863	Killed May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.	
Root, Roswell	Berlin,	Sept.	6, 1862	Wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm; died May 5, '65.	
Schneider, Herman	New Haven,	July	18, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Shaver, Harris	Bridgewater,	Aug.	15, 1863	Wd. July 20, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Simons, Hiram W.	Salisbury,	July	22, 1861	Disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Bristol.
Slater, Charles	Winchester,	July	22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9,'62; trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	
Sloper, Robert	Lyme,	Aug.	13, 1863	M. o. June 13, '65.	
Smith, Henry	Roxbury,	Aug.	15, 1863	M. o. July 10, '65.	
Smith, James	Watertown,	Aug.	14, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Stanley, John	Sharon,	Aug.	15, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Stoddard, H. Hudson	Wethersfield,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. I, July 23, '61.	Newington.
Strome, John		July	18, 1863	Des. Sept. 17, '63.	
Sturges, John G.	Fairfield,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Fairfield.
Teator, Edward	Amenia, N. Y.,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; cap'd Mch. 5, '65, Wadesboro, N. C.; par'ld Apr. 2, '65; des. May 12, '65.	Sharon.
Tuttle, James	Winchester,	July	22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; cap'd Mch. 19, '65, Bentonville, N. C.; par'ld Apr. 1, '65; disc. June 14, '65.	
Van Deusen, Edward	Salisbury,	July	22, 1861	Des. May 22, '62.	
Wheeler, Henry	Sharon,	July	22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; par'ld Sept. 15, '62; disc. July 24, '64; tm. ex.	
White, Charles	New London,	Aug.	22, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
White, David	East Lyme,	Aug.	15, 1863	Adm'td to gen. hosp. Aug. 3, '64; trans. to Co. Oct. 10, '64; failed to report; n. f. r.	
White, William	Sterling,	Aug.	7, 1863	Cap'd Nov. 19, '64, Madison, Ga ; par'ld Feb. 28, '65; des. Apr. 17, '65.	
Wilcox, Thomas A.	Hartford,	Sept.	4, 1862	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Williams, James	East Windsor,	Aug.	22, 1863	Des. Oct. 1, '63.	
Wilson, John W.	Morris,	Aug.	20, 1863	Des. Sept. 17, '63.	
Wilson, Napoleon	Sharon,	July	22, 1861	Des. Sept. 3, '62.	
Woodhead, Bernard	Salisbury,	July	22, 1861	Died June 23, '62.	
Woodin, John	Salisbury,	July	22, 1861	Trans. to Co. I, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Middleton, N.Y.

COMPANY K.

Captains.					
James Sutton,	New London,	July	22, 1861	Resig'd Sept. 13 '62.	New York City.
David B. Hamilton,	Waterbury,	July	22, 1861	Prom from 1st Lt. Co. D, Sept. 13, '62; disc. dis. Jan. 10, '63.	
Charles Doyle,	Colchester,	July	22, 1861	Prom from 2d Lt. Co. D, Feb. 13,'63; Capt. May 2,'63; disc. dis. Nov. 14,'64.	—
Charles W. Wakely,	Fairfield,	July	22, 1861	Prom. from priv. Co. G, to 2d Lt. Oct. 16, '63; Capt. Dec. 15, '64; disc.	

COMPANY K.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
1st Lieutenants.				
William Hamilton,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Resig'd Jan. 31, '63.	
James Hewison,	Naugatuck,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from Sergt. Co. D, to 2d Lt. Dec. 31, '62; 1st Lt. Feb. 22, '63; disc. dis. July 2, '63.	
William H. Noyes,	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Prom. from priv. Co. G, to 2d Lt. Feb. 22, '63; 1st Lt. Oct. 16, '63; disc. dis. Nov. 10, '63.	
Elisha R. Starr,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Must. Sergt.; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. 1st Lt. Dec. 15, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
2d Lieutenant.				
George W. Meeker,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Resig'd Nov. 24, '63.	New London.
1st Sergeants.				
Owen Williams,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 20, '63.	Bath, N. Y.
George B. Latimer,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. 1st Sergt. Jan. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; died Dec. 24, '64.	
Luke Flynn,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Feb. 11, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. July 22, '64; 1st Sergt. June 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Willimantic.
Sergeants.				
Mortimer W. Brown,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Must. Corp.; prom. Jan. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
Peter Carney,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. June 12, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Culpepper, Va.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; prom. Sergt. Feb. 11, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; trans. to Co. C, 18th Regt. V. R. C., Mch. 11, '65; disc. July 19, '65.	
Joseph T. Eccleston,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd. May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; redc. to ranks (sick) Aug. 25,'63; trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	162 E.102d St., N. Y. City.
Henry E. Holloway,	Plainfield,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. dis. Feb. 11, '63.	
John H. Nye,	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; cap'd June 20, '62, Luray Valley; prom. Corp. Aug. 22, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Sergt. Sept. 1, '64; wd. Mch. 2, '65, Chesterfield C. H., S. C.; m. o. July 19, '65.	
James H. Rice,	Killingly,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; prom. Corp. Sept. 1, '64; wd. Mch. 16 '65, campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro, N. C.; prom. Sergt. June 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Killingly.
Alexander Sinclair,	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. from Corp. Aug. 9, '62; cap'd Aug. 9, '62, Culpepper, Va ; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; prom. Sergt. Aug. 22, '63; redc. to Corp. and trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. as Corp. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
George Titus,	Waterbury,	July 22, 1861	Ap. Sergt. Maj. Jan. 1, '63.	
George Wilson,	Enfield,	Aug. 4, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Corp. Oct. 1, '63; Sergt. Dec. 15, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	

Corporals.				
Delano N. Carpenter,	Norwich,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; prom. Corp. June 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	Norwich.
John C. Collins,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. June 12, '62; disc. dis. Dec. 20, '62.	New London.
Philip Devricks,	Farmington,	Sept. 2, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. Oct. 1, '63; killed July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	
John W. Donelson,	New Britain,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Nov. 3, '61; redc. to ranks; prom. Jan. 1, '63; wd. July 2, '63, Gettysburg; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
John Donovan,	Providence, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21 '63; prom. Corp. Sept. 1, '64; redc. to ranks Jan. 10, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Henry Fuchs,	Branford,	July 25, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. June 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
John R. Hallenbeck,	Cornwall,	Aug. 15, 1863	Must. priv.; prom. June 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
George R. Hopkins,	Cornwall,	Aug. 15, 1863	Must. priv.; prom Oct 1,'63; wd. May 15,'64, Resaca, Ga.; died May 17,'64.	
Joseph N. Kinne,		Dec. 28, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. June 12, '62; killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.	
Fred. D. Livingston,	Norwich,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 10, '62	
John Huntington,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Redc. to ranks, (detailed); trans. to Co. B, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Matthew H. Manning,	Franklin,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; died Aug. 17, '62.	
Charles B. Maxon,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 6, '63.	New London.
Patrick McMahon,	Wareham, Mass.,	July 22, 1861	Must. priv.; prom. Jan. 25, '62; wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
George B. Ridge,		Jan. 14, 1862	Re en. vet. Feb. 27, '64; prom. Corp. June 1, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Edward A. Root,	Stafford,	July 22, 1861	Redc. to ranks; prom. Oct. 1, '63; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Henry I. Trowbridge,	Preston,	Feb. 20, 1862	Must. priv.; prom. July 25, '62; cap'd. Aug. 9, '62, Culpepper, Va.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; disc. dis. Mch. 4, '63.	
Musicians.				
Lafayette M. Green,	Norwich,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Dec. 20, '62.	
James H. Francis,	New York,	July 22, 1861	Des. June 1, '62.	
Wagoner.				
John C. Munroe,	Norwich,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Norwich.
Privates.				
Ackerman, John		July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	New London.
Adams, John	East Windsor,	Aug. 22, 1863	Wd. May 15, '64; trans. from gen. hosp. to Co. Aug. 4, '64; failed to report; n. f. r.	
Allen, Joseph A.,	New London,	July 22, 1861	Des. Jan. 24, '63.	Mystic River.
Atwood, Charles W.	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25,'62, Winchester; disc.dis.Feb.6,'63. (See priv.Co.E, 20th C.V.)	
Bailey, Sylvester	Middletown,	March 10, 1862	Disc. Apr. 21. '65; tm. ex.	
Baird, Thomas W.,	Norwich,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; trans. to V. R. C., May 6. '65; disc. July 22, '65.	Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Banks, Joseph N.	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Des. Apr. 25, '63.	
Barr, Robert	New Haven,	July 18, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Beers, Levi	Weston,	Feb. 17 1862	Des. July 25, '62.	
Brown, Thomas A.	Groton,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Feb. 11, '62.	
Brown, William	Waterford,	July 22, 1861	Des. Jan. 17, '62.	
Buckley, Alonzo	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester Va re-en vet Dec 21 '63; wd May 15 '64;	Greenville.

COMPANY K.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Burns, Martin	New London,	Feb. 16, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Calhoun, Jerald F.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Des. Aug. 5, '63.	
Church, Lorenzo	Plainfield,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; par'ld Sept. 21, '62; trans. to 21st Co. 2d Batl. V R. C., Aug. 10, '63; re-trans. to Co. May 13, '64; disc. July 22, '64, tm. ex.	
Clark, Frederick N.	Muddy Branch,	Nov. 1, 1861	Trans from Co. A, Jan. 1, '62: wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; trans. to 19th Co. 2d Batl. V. R. C., Oct. 7, '63; disc. Nov. 14, '64.	
Cole, Theodore F.	Bethel,	Feb. 18, 1862	Re-en. vet. Feb. 27, '64, wd. Mch. 19, '65, Goldsboro, N. C.; disc. dis. July 25, '65.	Bethel.
Collins, Michael	Stamford,	April 6, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Corcoran, Stephen	Norwich,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. May 15, '64; disc. dis. June 15, '65.	Norwich.
Cordner, William H.	Dorrville, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Wd. July 20, '64; m. o. July 5, '65.	
Cordner, Edward L.	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd Aug. 20, '62, Culpepper, Va.; par'ld Oct. 6, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Crocker, Ezra J.		Dec. 28, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 25, '65.	New London.
Cummings, Patrick	Killingly,	July 22, 1861	Des. June 7, '62.	
Cunningham, Barney	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; des. July 19, '65.	
Curtis, Lorin A.	Glastonbury,	March 17, 1862	Disc. Apr. 7, '65; tm. ex.	Bethel.
Date, David B.	East Haddam,	March 5, 1862	Disc. dis. Dec. 20, '62. (See priv. Co. K, 1st C. V. H. A.)	Franklin.
Dofaut, Paul	Sprague,	July 22, 1861	Des. Aug. 15, '61.	
Dunham, Orson S.	Sag Harbor, L. I.,	July 22, 1861	Des Jan. 24, '63.	
Fanning, Patrick	Windham,	April 1, 1864	Disc. dis. May 20, '65.	
Farrally, Matthew		July 18, 1863	Died July 19, '64, Nashville, Tenn.	
Falk, Peter	Bridgewater,	Aug. 16, 1863	Des. Oct. 7, '63.	
Fisher, Philip	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; wd. July 20, '64, Peach Tree Creek, Ga.; died July 21, '64.	
Fitzgerald, Henry	Plainfield,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; cap'd Nov. 16, '64, on march from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga.; m. o. July 19, '65.	Moosup.
Fitzmaurice, Michael	New London,	July 22, 1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 6, '63.	
Fox, Gilbert R.	New London,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Fuller, Moses M.	Hartford,	July 22, 1861	Des. July 27, '61.	
Gannon, John	Bethel,	March 13, 1862	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt.; disc. Feb. 21, '63.	
Gavegan, Thomas	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Accidentally killed by comrade, Dec. 30, '63, Cowan, Tenn.	
Geer, Charles A.	Griswold,	July 22, 1861	Des. Jan. 24, '63.	
Goodale, James	Killingworth,	Aug. 1, 1863	Died Aug. 28, '64.	
Green, Stephen P.	Scituate, R. I.,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Gray, Robert R.	New London,	July 22, 1861	Des. Jan. 24, '63.	
Griffith, John	Hartford,	Aug. 14, 1863	Accidentally killed, Dec. 24, '63, Cowan, Tenn.	

Grinnell, John W.	Pomfret,	July	22,	1861	Des. Jan 16, '62. (See priv. Rifle Co. A, 2d C. V.)	
Halwick, Alexander	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26,'64; wd. May 15, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Hart, Henry	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	East Haddam.
Hedge, Cornelius G.	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Disc. July 25, '61, (minor).	
Heath, Leonard	Groton,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester; disc. dis. May 31, '63.	Groton.
Helm, Emile	Derby,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Herrick, James	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Jan. 6, '63.	
Hill, J. R.	Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 28, '61.	
Hines, Charles		Aug.	8,	1863	Des. Sept. 15, '63.	
Hodgins, Robert	Cheshire,	July	25,	1863	Wd. May 15, '64; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Hogan, James	Enfield,	Aug.	21,	1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
Johnson, Rollin H.	Bethel,	Feb.	18,	1862	Re-en. vet. Mch. 21, '64; m. o. Aug. 11, '65.	
Joice, William	Sprague,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Aug. 29, '63.	
Jones, Henry F.	East Hartford,	Aug.	21,	1863	Cap'd Mch. 7, '65, Fayetteville, N. C.; par'ld Apr. 2, '65; disc. June 15, '65.	
Jones, William	Kent,	Aug.	14,	1863	Des. May 1, '64.	
Keeler, Rufus D.	Ridgefield,	March	17,	1862	Disc. dis. Dec. 19, '62.	
Kramer, Andrew	Danbury,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Kratz, William	East Haven,	Aug.	1,	1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
Lesser, Charles	Madison,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Long, William	Meriden,	Aug.	1,	1863	Des. Sept. 15, '63.	
Luve, Herman	Bethany,	July	25,	1863	Des. Oct. 7, '63.	
Lyon, Richard T.	Greenwich,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, 65.	
Main, Goshen		Oct.	26,	1861	Disc. dis. Apr. 9, '62.	
Mallory, David A.	New London,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 25,'62, Winchester, Va.; trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11,'64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
McCaffrey, Peter	New London,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Oct. 9, '61.	
McCann, James	Dorrville, R. I.,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to R. I. H. A., Oct. 2, '61; disc. Aug. 31, '64.	
McCann, John	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 24, '61.	
McCann, Michael	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
McDermott, Henry	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 27, '61.	
McCarthy, William	Derby,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
McDermott, James	New Haven,	Feb.	29,	1864	Trans. to unassigned detachment V R. C.; disc. Sept. 26, '64.	
McDermott, John	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Des Jan. 19, '63.	
McLaughlin, Thomas	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Des. July 1, '63.	
McKay, James	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	
McGill, James	Woodbridge,	July	25,	1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
Meirs, Henry	Roxbury,	Aug.	15,	1863	Trans. to 17th Co. 2d Batl. V. R. C., Feb. 25, '65; disc. Aug. 7, '65.	
Mell, Augustus	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Re-en vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. June 14, '65.	Hartford.
Miller, Charles	Winchester,	Aug.	27,	1863	Des. Jan. 10, '64.	
Mills, Seth F.	Wilton,	Feb.	17,	1862	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Moneghan, James	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.; des. Dec. 23, '62.	
Moore, Patrick	Coventry,	March	12,	1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Moush, Adolphus	Norwich,	July	22,	1861	Re en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. July 17, '65.	Norwich.
Norton, George B.	Berlin,	Aug.	22,	1863	Wd. May 15, '64; disc. dis. Sept. 23, '64.	Darien.

COMPANY K.—CONTINUED.

NAME AND RANK.	RESIDENCE AT TIME OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE OF MUSTER.	REMARKS.	PRESENT RESIDENCE.
Privates—continued.				
Pastle, Thomas	Middletown,	March 8, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Pickering, William	Manchester,	Aug. 21, 1863	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Quinn, Thomas	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Killed Aug. 9, '62, Cedar Mt., Va.	
Rice, Charles A.	Killingly,	Aug. 7, 1862	Killed May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.	
Rice, George M.	Killingly,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchster, Va.; par'ld Sept. 13, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	South Norwalk.
Ridge, Bradley	Bethel,	July 22, 1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; disc. July 5, '65.	
Reynolds, Bernard	Cheshire,	July 25, 1863	Wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; died May 18, '64.	
Rockwell, Charles	New London,	July 22, 1861	Des. Feb. 18, '62.	
Rodenberg, Gotlieb	New Haven,	July 18, 1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
Rodgers, John	Litchfield,	March 5, 1864	Wd. May 15, '64, Resaca, Ga.; disc. dis. Apr. 24, '65.	
Rossell, Isaac H.	Salisbury,	March 15, 1864	Des. April 28, '64.	
Ryan, James	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62; des. Jan. 24, '63.	
Sander, Joseph	Waterbury,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19 '65.	
Schultman, Isaac		Aug. 1, 1863	Trans. to 93d Co. 2d Batl. V. R. C., Mch. 22, '65; disc. Aug. 26, '65.	
Scofield, Alfred	Greenwich,	March 3, 1864	Disc. July 14, '65.	
Scott, John	Derby,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Scranton, Wm. W.	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. B, July 29, '61; cap'd Aug. 4, '63, Kelly's Ford, Va.; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Scranton, Lucius P.	New Haven,	July 22, 1861	Trans. from Co. B, July 29, '61; trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	
Shay, Michael	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Wd. Aug. 9, '62; re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; m. o. July 19, '65.	Willimantic.
Shine, John	Milford,	March 10, 1864	M. o. July 19, '65.	
Simons, Oramel	Enfield,	Aug. 17, 1863	Dis. May 24, '65.	
Smith, Erastus D.	Stonington,	July 22, 1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Stonington.
Smith, John	Salisbury,	March 9, 1864	Des. Apr. 25, '64.	
Smith, Julian	Windham,	July 22, 1861	Des. Oct. 15 '61.	
Spicer, William D.	Lisbon,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. May 15, '64; disc. July 21, '64; tm. ex.	
Spink, John	East Haven,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Starr, David A.	New London,	July 22, 1861	Trans. to Co. K, 20th C V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; wd. June 3, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Uncasville.
Steelman, James S.	New Haven,	July 18, 1863	Des. Sept. 29, '63.	
Stevenson, John	Sharon,	Aug. 12, 1863	Des. Sept. 29, '63.	
Stewart, Robert P.	New Haven,	July 18, 1863	Des. Sept. 30, '63.	
Stuart, John	Farmington,	June 12, 1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; m. o. July 19, '65.	
Sullivan, John O.		Aug. 1, 1863	Des. Sept. 27, '63.	
Sweeney, Michael	Southington,	Aug. 28, 1863	Des. Sept. 29, '63.	

Taylor, William	Southington,	Aug.	28,	1863	Cap'd Mch. 20, '65, Goldboro, N. C.; par'ld Mch. 30, '65; des. May 5, '65.	
Tew, John	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to Co. K, 20th C. V., Jan. 11, '64; re-trans. Mch. 26, '64; disc. July 22, '64; tm. ex.	Willimantic.
Underwood, Charles H.	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; disc. June 13, '62.	
Underwood, Thomas H.	Windham,	July	22,	1861	Cap'd May 25, '62, Winchester, Va.; disc. June 13, '62.	
Wallace, William	Sharon,	March	9,	1864	Des. Jan. 27, '65.	
Wance, Henry	Sharon,	March	9,	1864	Cap'd Nov. 18, '64, on march from Atlanta to Savannah; m. o. July 19, '65.	
White, James	Vernon,	March	11,	1864	Des. Apr. 25, '64.	
Willingecamp, Christo.	Cheshire,	July	25,	1863	Wd. May 15, '64; trans. from gen. hosp. to Co., Aug, 22, '64; failed to report; n. f. r.	
Wolf, Nathaniel P.	Stonington,	July	22,	1861	Disc. dis. Aug. 27, '61.	
Wolfer, John	New London,	July	22,	1861	Trans. to 36th Co. 2d Batl. V R. C., Aug. 26, '63; disc. July 21, '64.	
Woodall, Edward	New Hartford,	July	22,	1861	Re-en. vet. Dec. 21, '63; trans to V R. C., Oct. 7, '64; disc. Aug. 1. '65.	
Wrightson, Daniel	Manchester,	Aug.	28,	1863	Des. May. 1, '64.	
Young, Henry	Derby,	June	12,	1865	Trans. from Co. K, 20th C. V., June 12, '65; disc. dis. Nov. 7, '65.	
Youngs, John	Bridgewater,	Aug.	15,	1863	Wd. June 22, '64, Kulp's Farm; disc. dis. May 27, '65.	

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS, 5TH C. V

Baycttc, Hiram	Hartford,	Nov.	21,	1862	Trans. to 14th Regt. U. S. I., (unassigned) Dec. 11, '62; des. Jan. 27, '63.
Boutcher, William J.	Brooklyn,	Aug.	4,	1862	Trans. to Co. A, 1st Batl. 14th Regt. U. S. I. Dec. 8, '62; disc. Dec. 8, '65.
Bragg, Henry	Bolton,	Jan.	5,	1865	Disc. Feb. 15, '65.
Cahill, Peter	New Britain,	Jan.	17,	1865	Died Feb. 5, '65.
Fenton, Ebenezer B.	Hartford,	Aug.	12,	1865	Prom. to 2d Lt. Co. F, 20th C. V., Sept. 24, '63.
Fullerton, George C.	Hartford,	Oct.	31,	1862	Disc. dis. Feb. 6, '63.
Gaffney, Patrick	New Britain,	Jan.	17,	1865	Disc. dis. Feb. 10, '65.
Gibson, Jesse	Mansfield,	Dec.	15,	1864	Disc. Jan. 31, '65.
Hurlbert, Edward L.	Hartford,	Oct.	3,	1862	Trans. to Co. D, 2d Batl. 14th Regt. U. S. I., Oct. 15, '62; trans. to Co. D, 1st Batl. Mch. 1, '63; cap'd Aug. 18, '64, Petersburg, Va.; sent to reb'l hosp. Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 11, '65; n. f. r.
Jackson, William	Cromwell,	Dec.	23,	1864	Disc. Jan. 15, '65.
King, Peter C.	Hartford,	Sept.	8,	1862	Trans. to 14th Regt. U. S. I., (unassigned) Dec, 11, '62; disc. dis. July 4, '63.
Lineburg, Edward R.	Norwalk,	Aug.	23,	1862	Disc. Feb. 6, '63.
Miller, Thomas	Hartford,	Sept.	26,	1862	Disc. Feb. 13, '63.
Robbins, George W.	Hebron,	Dec.	27,	1864	Disc. Jan. 15, '65.
Smith, Patrick	Norwalk,	Dec.	28,	1864	Disc. Jan. 15, '65.
Thomas, James	Hartford,	Jan.	21,	1865	Disc. Feb. 15, '65.
Warbenton, John B.	Hartford,	Aug.	12,	1862	Disc. June 5, '65. (See priv. Co. A, 1st C. V.)
Williams, Joseph	Hartford,	Sept.	25,	1862	Trans. to 14th Regt. U. S. I., (unassigned) Oct. 15, '62; des. Nov. 8, '62.